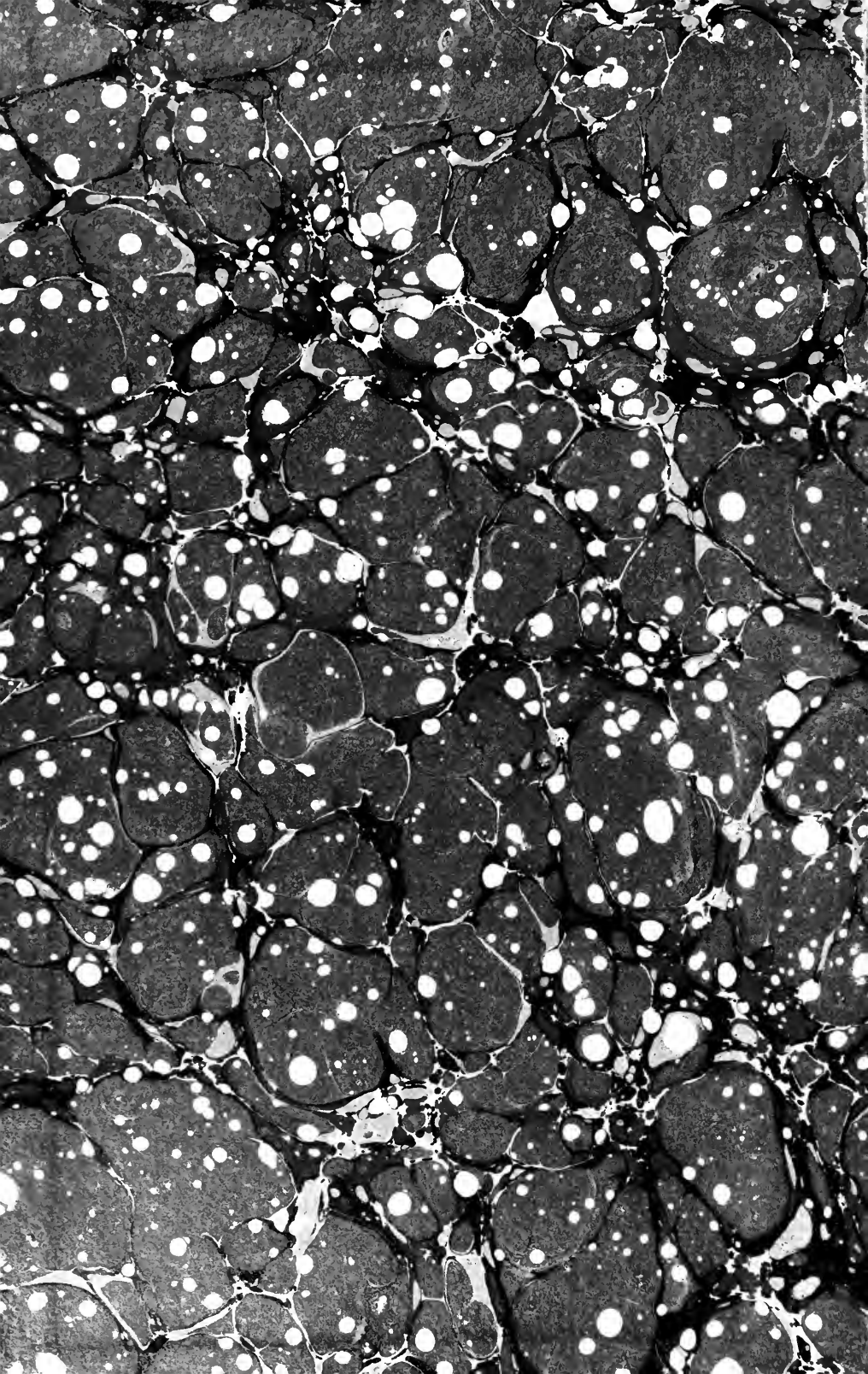
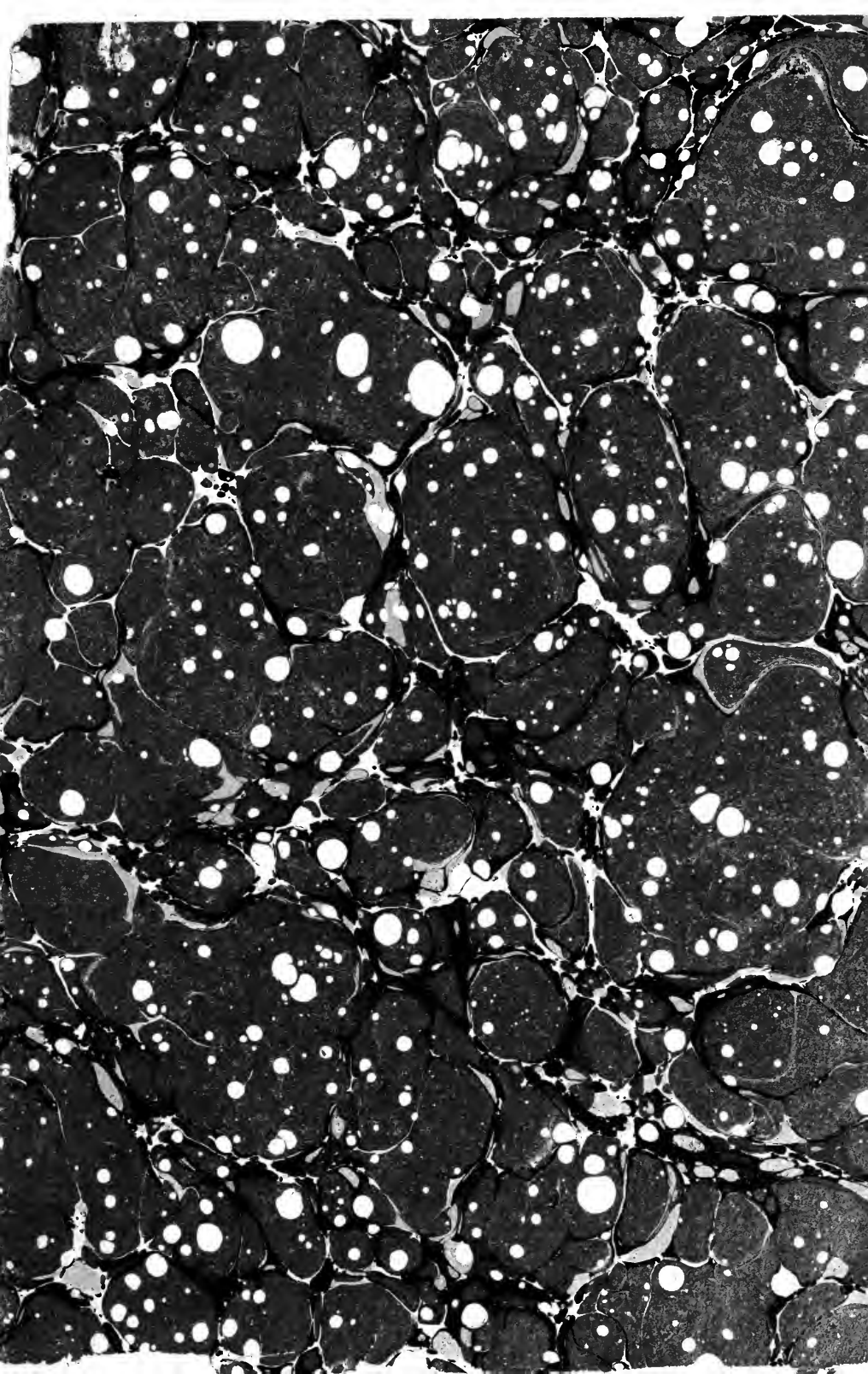


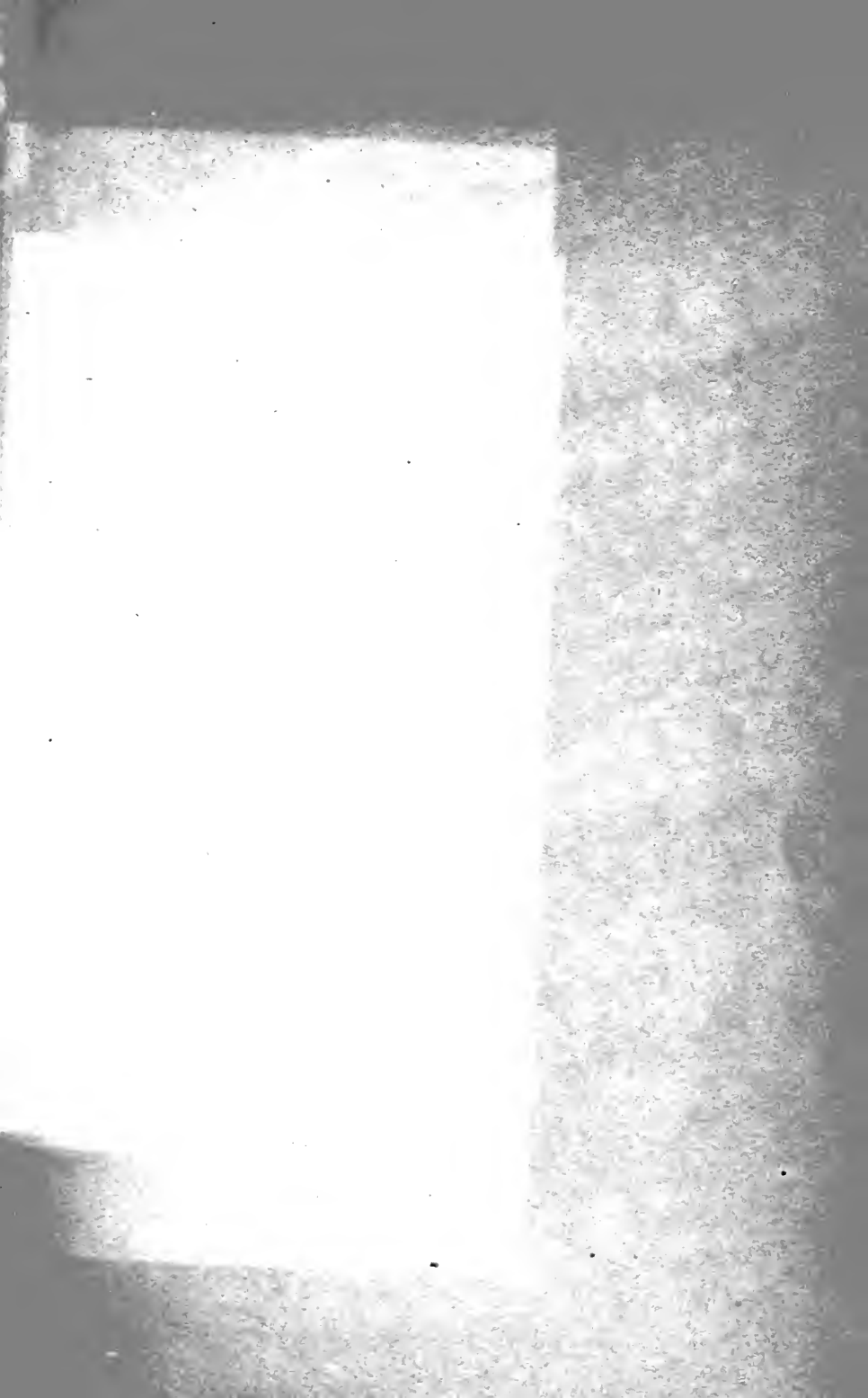


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The Seal of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi was provided for in the Code of 1906. It was designed by the Director of the Department November 15, 1906, and was first used as an official seal in February, 1907.

The date, 1540, was the time of the coming of the Spaniards under DeSoto; in 1798 Mississippi Territory was created; the State of Mississippi was admitted into the Union in 1817; the Department of Archives and History was established in 1902.

The scroll with the hand, pen and inscription represent the truth of history as contained in authentic, original documents. The garland of magnolia leaves represents the State Flower of Mississippi.



U.S. HIST.  
M.

THE  
Official and Statistical Register

OF THE  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

1908

BY  
DUNBAR ROWLAND, LL.D.

DIRECTOR

Department of Archives and History, Member American Historical  
Association and National Public Archives Commission.



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13-11-30

NASHVILLE, TENN.  
PRESS OF THE BRANDON PRINTING COMPANY  
1908



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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Mississippi Official and Statistical Register of 1908 follows the same general plan as that of 1904. The purpose of the Register is to give the largest possible amount of information, in the space afforded, of the State of Mississippi, from the coming of the first white men in 1540 to the beginning of the new administration of 1908. It will be found that the social, political and educational history of the State has been given special prominence, but while this is true, the economic and industrial development of its people has not been entirely overlooked.

The central idea, which has always been kept prominently in view in the preparation of the Register, has been that an accurate knowledge of the States is very essential to those who write from a national viewpoint, for after all the most important incidents in the general development of the country are embodied in what is being done in the States of the Union.

This knowledge of what is going on in the political divisions of the country is impossible if those who specialize in a single State or in a group of States, fail to furnish, in an available form, the necessary sources of information.

There is an unmistakable need for accurate official publications following certain well defined lines, and dealing solely with local State concerns. In attempting to supply this demand for facts concerning the State of Mississippi, and its government, an Official and Statistical Register is published every four years by the Department of Archives and History.

All subjects contained in the Register of 1904, which are necessarily permanent features, have been reproduced with additions and improvements. In addition to the permanent matter, which will appear in all future issues, much new material has been introduced. These new sources of information may be classified under the following subdivisions:

1. Complete lists of the Territorial General Assembly, 1800-1817.
2. Lists of officials of the original counties of Mississippi Territory, 1798-1802.
3. A series of valuable maps, showing the growth and development of the State.
4. Biographies of the Governors of Mississippi Territory, 1798-1817.
5. Biographies of the Governors of the State of Mississippi, 1817-1908.
6. Digest of legislation, 1904-1906.
7. Twenty-two photographic reproductions of oil portraits of Mississippi Governors.
8. A complete military history of Mississippi from the American occupation to the end of the Spanish War.

In the preparation of this volume, in planning new features, and in the reading and editing of copy, my wife has been my constant and unfailing assistant, and it is to her sympathetic aid and criticism that I am greatly indebted for some of its best features.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

I also take pleasure in expressing my obligation for carefully prepared monographs on subjects of special interest to the following contributors: Dr. Robert Burwell Fulton, Superintendent of the Miller School, Virginia; Dr. Andrew Armstrong Kincannon, Chancellor of the State University; Dr. John Crumpton Hardy, President of the A. & M. College; Prof. Dabney Lipscomb, of the Chair of Economics, I. I. & C.; Dr. T. J. Mitchell, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane; Dr. J. R. Dobyns, Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; Dr. J. M. Buchanan, Superintendent of the East Mississippi Hospital for the Insane; and Hon. Henry B. Lacey, Commissary of the Sunflower State Farm. Special acknowledgments and thanks are due the Library of Congress for the use of some of the most valuable maps which appear in the Register.

DUNBAR ROWLAND.

Jackson, Mississippi, January 21, 1908.

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## PART I.

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### The Making of Mississippi.

Native, Spanish, French, English and Spanish Dominion.

### Territorial Government, 1798-1817.

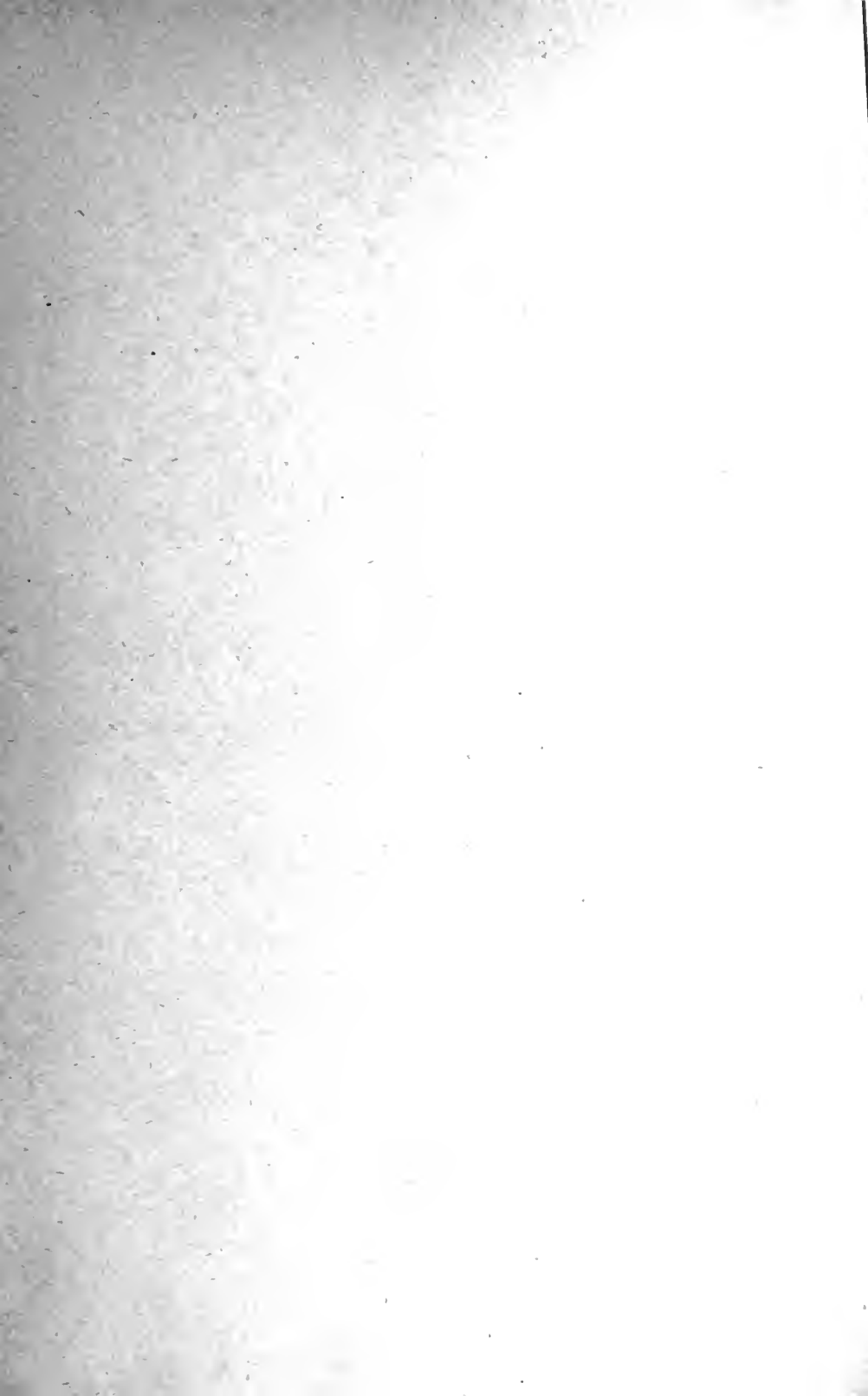
Lists of Officials of Mississippi Territory—Executive,  
Legislative and Judicial, 1798-1817.

Civil and Military Officers of the Original Counties of  
Mississippi Territory, 1798-1802.

### Biographies of Governors of Mississippi Territory.

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# THE MAKING OF MISSISSIPPI.

## NATIVE DOMINION.

When the territory which is now the State of Mississippi was first explored by white men, it was owned and occupied by the following tribes of Indians: The Natchez, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Biloxis, Pascagoulas, Chocchumas, Tunicas and Yazoo.

The most numerous and powerful tribes were the Chickasaws and Choctaws; the former lived in the northern and the latter in the central and southern parts of the State.

The Natchez Indians lived along the Mississippi River, in the present counties of Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson and Wilkinson. The Biloxis and Pascagoulas occupied the Gulf Coast country.

The Tunicas and Yazoo tribes had their hunting grounds along the Yazoo River. The Chocchumas lived in the eastern part of the State.

## SPANISH DOMINION.

1512-1699.

Spain, by the right of discovery, claimed nearly all of the great continent of North America, which was given the name of Florida by the early Spanish navigators and explorers. The title to the country was rather general and undefined, but remained unchallenged until the coming of the English and French.

What is now the State of Mississippi remained nominally under the dominion of Spain until 1699, when the French, under Pierre Lemoine d'Iberville, made a settlement at Biloxi.

The Kings of Spain, hence of Mississippi, from 1512 to 1699, were Ferdinand V., Charles I., Philip II., Philip III., Philip IV., Charles II.

## FRENCH DOMINION.

1699-1763.

In 1699 Mississippi became a possession of France by actual settlement, and was called Louisiana, with the seat of government at Biloxi.

From 1699 to 1711 the settlements of Louisiana were under the control of the Governors of New France, or Canada, as follows:

Louis Hector de Callierves.

Philip de Rigault, Marquis de Vaudreuil.

In 1711 Louisiana was made an independent government, responsible directly to the crown, and the seat of colonial government was established at Mobile.

The following Governors ruled the country as the representatives of France:

Antone LeMoynes Sauvvolle,  
 Jean Baptiste LeMoynes Bienville,  
 Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac,  
 M. De l'Epinay,  
 Jean Baptiste LeMoynes Bienville,  
 M. Perier,  
 Jean Baptiste LeMoynes Bienville,  
 Marquis de Vaudreuil,  
 Louis Billouart de Kerleréc.

#### ENGLISH DOMINION.

1763-1781.

By virtue of the treaty of Paris, entered into on the tenth day of February, 1763, between England, Spain and France, England gained much of the territory within the present limits of the State of Mississippi, which was the Province of West Florida.

The following Royal Governors ruled the Province during the English dominion of eighteen years:

George Johnstone, 1763 to 1767.  
 Montfort Browne, *ad interim* 1767 to 1768.  
 John Eliot, 1768.  
 Montfort Browne, *ad interim* 1768 to 1769.  
 Elias Durnford, *ad interim* 1769 to 1770.  
 Peter Chester, 1770 to 1781.

#### SPANISH DOMINION.

1781-1798.

In the summer of 1772 Spain had declared war against England. Don Bernardo de Galvez, the Spanish Governor, attacked the English Province of West Florida and made it a part of the possessions of Spain in America by May 9, 1781.

The military and civil commanders of the Natchez District under Spanish rule were as follows:

Francis Callett,	Phelipe Trevino,
Estavan Miro,	Pedro Piernas,
Francis Dauligny,	Carlos de Grand Pre,
Manuel Gayoso de Lemos,	Joseph Vidal,
Stephen Minor.	

The seat of the Spanish Government for the Natchez District was at Natchez.

#### AMERICAN DOMINION.

By virtue of the treaty of San Lorenzo, which was made October 27, 1795, the Natchez District became a part of the United States

The Mississippi Territory was formed by act of Congress, April 7, 1798.

(For more detailed information relative to Mississippi, from 1798 to the present, see "An Outline History of Mississippi," in this volume.)

# TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

## GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1798-1817.

- Winthrop Sargent, of Northwest of Ohio River.  
 Appointed on confirmation, May 7, 1798.  
 William C. C. Claiborne, of Tennessee.  
 Recess appointment, May 25, 1801.  
 Appointed on confirmation, January 26, 1802.  
 Robert Williams, of North Carolina.  
 Appointed on confirmation, March 1, 1805.  
 Appointed on confirmation, March 14, 1808.  
 David Holmes, of Virginia.  
 Appointed on confirmation, March 7, 1809.  
 Appointed on confirmation, March 31, 1812.  
 Appointed on confirmation, December 10, 1814.

## TERRITORIAL JUDGES OF MISSISSIPPI.

1798-1817.

*Commissioned.*

Daniel Tilton, of New Hampshire.....	May	7, 1798
Peter Bryan Bruin, of Mississippi.....	May	7, 1798
William McGuire, C. J., of Virginia.....	June	28, 1798
Seth Lewis, C. J., of Tennessee.....	May	13, 1800
David Ker, of Mississippi, recess appointment.....	Nov.	2, 1802
Appointed on confirmation.....	Jan.	25, 1803
Thomas Rodney, of Delaware, recess appointment.....	July	12, 1803
Appointed on confirmation.....	Nov.	18, 1803
Ephraim Kirby, of Connecticut.....	April	6, 1804
Harry Toulmin, of Kentucky.....	Nov.	22, 1804
Obediah Jones, of Georgia.....	March	3, 1805
George Matthews, Jr., of Georgia.....	July	1, 1805
Walter Leake, of Virginia.....	March	2, 1807
Francis Xavier Martin, of North Carolina.....	March	7, 1809
Obediah Jones, of Mississippi.....	March	6, 1810
Oliver Fitz, of North Carolina.....	April	18, 1810
David Campbell, of Tennessee.....	March	3, 1811
Josiah Simpson, of New Jersey.....	Feb.	18, 1812
George Poindexter, of Mississippi.....	March	3, 1813
Josiah Simpson, of Mississippi.....	Feb.	9, 1816
Stevenson Archer, of Maryland.....	March	6, 1817

## ATTORNEYS-GENERAL OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Lyman Harding.....	1799-1803
George Poindexter.....	1803-1807
Seth Lewis, West District.....	1807-1808
William B. Shields, West District.....	1808-1814
Christopher Rankin, West District.....	1814-1817
Nicholas Perkins, East District.....	1807-1809
Lemuel Henry, East District.....	1809-1812
Joseph Carson, East District.....	1802-1817
Louis Winston, Madison County.....	1809-1817

## SECRETARIES OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1798-1817.

John Steele, of Virginia.

Appointed on confirmation, May 7, 1798.

Acting Governor, April 3, 1801, to November 23, 1801.

Cato West, of Mississippi.

Appointed on confirmation, March 3, 1803.

Acting Governor, October 1, 1804, to May 10, 1805.

Thomas H. Williams, of Mississippi.

Recess appointment, July 1, 1805.

Cowles Mead, of Georgia.

Appointed on confirmation, January 21, 1806.

Acting Governor, June 6, 1806, to January 28, 1807.

Thomas H. Williams, of Virginia.

Recess appointment, June 1, 1807.

Appointed on confirmation, November 18, 1807.

Acting Governor, March 3, 1809, to July 1, 1809.

Henry Dangerfield, of Mississippi.

Recess appointment, June 30, 1810.

Appointed on confirmation, January 10, 1811.

Appointed on confirmation, December 10, 1814.

Acting Governor, October 6, 1811, to June 15, 1812.

Nathaniel A. Ware, of Mississippi.

Recess appointment, June 7, 1815.

Appointed on confirmation, January 10, 1816.

Acting Governor, April, 1815, to May, 1816.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1800-1817.

Henry Hunter, from 1800 to 1803.

William Gordon Forman, 1803.

William Connor, 1803.

Nicholas Perkins, 1803.  
 William Dunbar, 1803.  
 Philander Smith, from 1804 to 1805.  
 John Steele, from 1805 to 1806.  
 John Ellis, from 1806 to 1808.  
 Ferdinand L. Claiborne, February, 1809.  
 William Snodgrass, November, 1809.  
 Ferdinand L. Claiborne, 1809 to 1810.  
 Thomas Hinds (*pro tem.*), 1810.  
 Ralph Rogers (*pro tem.*), 1810.  
 Cowles Mead, from 1811 to 1813.  
 Daniel Burnet, from 1813 to 1815.  
 Gabriel Moore, from 1815 to 1817.

## AUDITORS OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Charles B. Howell.  
 Beverly R. Grayson.  
 Park Walton.

## TREASURERS OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Abner Green.  
 Samuel Brooks.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1801-1817.

John Stampley, from 1801 to 1802.  
 John Ellis, from 1802 to 1807.  
 Joshua Baker, from 1807 to 1809.  
 Daniel Burnet, 1809.  
 James Lea, 1809.  
 Alexander Montgomery, 1809.  
 Thomas Barnes, from 1809 to 1810.  
 Alexander Montgomery, from 1810 to 1812.  
 Thomas Barnes, from 1812 to 1815.  
 James Titus, 1816 to 1817.

## MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1800-1817.

	<i>Commissioned.</i>	
Bailey, Robert.....	Feb.	4, 1815
Barnes, Thomas.....	Sept.	1, 1809
Appointed on confirmation.....	Dec.	26, 1809
Re-appointed.....	Feb.	15, 1814

	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Baker, Joshua.....	1807
Bingaman, Adam.....	Dec. 30, 1800
Burnet, Daniel.....	1805-06-08
Calvit, Thomas.....	1808
Carson, Joseph.....	1809-14
Claiborne, Ferdinand L.....	1815
Ellis, John.....	1800
Grayson, Beverly R.....	1814
Henry, Lemuel.....	1805
Hinds, Thomas.....	1805-06
Latimore, David.....	1802
Lea, James.....	1808
McCaleb, David.....	1809
McGrew, Flood.....	1800
McGrew, John Flood.....	1808
Montgomery, Alexander.....	1800-08-09
Robert, Joseph.....	1809
Runnels, Howell W.....	1814
Sessions, Joseph.....	1805-06
Stampley, John.....	1800
Taylor, John.....	1816
Titus, James.....	1812, 1814
Torrence, Thomas.....	1816
Ware, Nathaniel.....	1813
Ward, Edward.....	1811
West, Cato.....	1815
Williams, David.....	1815

## REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1803-1817.

	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Edward Turner, west of Pearl River.....	July 9, 1803
Joseph Chambers, east of Pearl River.....	March 28, 1804
Henry Dangerfield, west of Pearl River.....	Oct. 15, 1804
Thomas Fitzpatrick, west of Pearl River.....	Oct. 5, 1804
Thomas H. Williams, west of Pearl River.....	March 3, 1805
Nicholas Perkins, east of Pearl River.....	Jan. 17, 1806
Nicholas Gray, west of Pearl River.....	April 1, 1815
Alexander Pope, Mississippi.....	March 6, 1817

Montgomery Sargent

William C. C. Claiborne

Robert M. Williams

David Holmes

## MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1800-1817.		
<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Baker, William D.....	Adams .....	1815
Baldwin, Benjamin.....	Baldwin (Alabama) .....	1813
Balch, H. J.....	Jefferson .....	1811, 1813
Banks, Sutton.....	Adams .....	1800
Barnes, Allan.....	Claiborne .....	1811
Beasley, Daniel.....	Jefferson .....	1809, 1811
Bond, John, Jr.....	Marion, Lawrence .....	1815
Bowman, Joseph.....	Adams .....	1811
Branham, James W.....	.....	1807
Brandon, Gerard.....	Wilkinson .....	1815
Brightwell, Theodore.....	Washington (Alabama) .....	1809
Briscoe, Wilborn.....	Claiborne .....	1813, 1815
Bridges, Samuel.....	Jefferson .....	1806, 1807
Brooks, John.....	Jefferson .....	1802, 1803
Brown, Ervin.....	.....	1815
Bullock, Stephen.....	.....	1807
Burnet, John.....	Pickering .....	1802
Burnet, Daniel.....	Claiborne .....	1807, 1813
Caller, James.....	Washington (Alabama) .....	1807, 1811
Caller, John.....	Washington (Alabama) .....	1804
Calvit, Thomas.....	Pickering .....	1800, 1802
Campbill, Anthony.....	Adams .....	1815
Cassells, Henry.....	.....	1808
Chaney, Bailey E.....	Franklin .....	1809, 1813, 1814
Clark, George.....	.....	1807
Claiborne, F. L.....	Adams .....	1804
Cook, Samuel.....	.....	1807
Connor, William.....	Adams .....	1802
Crawford, William.....	Mobile (Alabama), Jackson .....	1813
Davis, Micajah.....	Adams .....	1807
Defrance, Abram.....	Adams .....	1809
Dixon, Roger.....	Jefferson .....	1802
Downs, Henry D.....	Jefferson .....	1807
Downs, Henry D.....	Warren .....	1813, 1815
Dunbar, William.....	Adams .....	1802
Dunbar, Joseph.....	Jefferson.....	1805
Ellis, John.....	Adams .....	1806
Fitzpatrick, Thomas.....	Jefferson .....	1806, 1807
Forman, William Gordon.....	.....	1803
Foster, James.....	.....	1809



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Girault, John.....	Jefferson.....	1802
Green, Thomas M.....	Pickering.....	1800
Greenleaf, David.....	Adams.....	1813
Hanes, John.....	Adams.....	1809
Hanna, Henry.....	Amite.....	1813, 1815
Harding, Lyman.....	Adams.....	1804
Henry, Lemuel.....	Washington (Alabama).....	1807
Harris, Thomas.....	.....	1807
Hoggatt, James.....	Adams.....	1800, 1802
Hoggatt, Philip.....	Adams.....	1811, 1813
Hopkins, John.....	Jefferson.....	1815
Humphreys, George W.....	Jefferson.....	1806
Hunter, Henry.....	Adams.....	1800, 1806, 1809
Hutchins, Anthony.....	Adams.....	1800
Kennedy, Joseph P.....	.....	.....
King, Richard.....	.....	1809
Lister, Josiah D.....	Washington (Alabama).....	1815
Lowry, John.....	Amite.....	1811
McCaleb, David.....	Claiborne.....	1809
McCartney, James.....	Madison.....	1813
McConnell, George W.....	Franklin.....	1811
McGrew, William.....	Washington (Alabama).....	1811
McVay, Hugh.....	Madison (Alabama).....	1811, 1813, 1815
Mead, Cowles.....	Jefferson.....	1807, 1811
Montgomery, Alexander.....	Adams.....	1806, 1807
Montgomery, Samuel.....	Adams.....	1813
Moore, Gabriel.....	Madison (Alabama).....	1811, 1813, 1815
Newman, George.....	Adams.....	1815
Nugent, John.....	Adams.....	1809
Orme, Thomas.....	.....	1807
Osborne, Audly L.....	.....	1809
Patton, James.....	Wayne.....	1811, 1813
Perkins, Peter.....	Madison (Alabama).....	1811
Perkins, Nicholas.....	Washington.....	1802
Perkins, Lewis.....	Amite.....	1811
Poindexter, George.....	Adams.....	1806
Pool, William.....	.....	1809
Postlethwaite, Samuel.....	Adams.....	1811
Posey, John B.....	Wilkinson.....	1813
Rankin, Christopher.....	Amite.....	1813
Reagan, Ralph.....	Claiborne.....	1809, 1813

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Roberts, Joseph.....		1809
Runnels, Harnon.....	Marion, Hancock.....	1813
Saffold, Reuben.....	Clarke (Alabama).....	1813, 1815
Sessions, Joseph.....	Adams.....	1807, 1811, 1813
Shaw, John.....	Jefferson.....	1804
Shaw, John.....	Franklin.....	1815
Shields, William B.....	Adams.....	1807, 1808, 1813
Smith, Philander.....	Adams.....	1804, 1811
Smith, Samuel.....	Washington (Alabama).....	1813, 1814
Snodgrass, William.....	Jefferson.....	1806, 1807, 1808, 1809
Stark, Theodore.....	Adams.....	1807
Steele, John.....	Adams.....	1804
Stewart, Duncan.....	Wilkinson.....	1813
Sturgus, Minor.....		1807
Swayze, Nathan.....	Adams.....	1815
Taylor, John.....	Adams.....	1813
Titus, James.....	Madison (Alabama).....	1812
Truly, Berinett.....	Jefferson.....	1807
Turner, Edward.....	Warren.....	1811
Turner, Edward.....	Adams.....	1815
Turpin, White.....	Adams.....	1809
Ward, Edward.....		1810
Ware, Nathaniel A.....	Adams.....	1813
Watts, Josiah.....	Greene, Wayne.....	1815
West, Cato.....	Pickering.....	1800, 1802
Wilkins, James C.....	Adams.....	1815
Willis, John B.....		1809
Winborne, Jesse.....	Amite.....	1815
Winston, William H.....	Madison.....	1815
Winston, William O.....	Madison.....	1810
Wood, James.....	Claiborne.....	1815

## CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS OF THE ORIGINAL COUNTIES OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.\*

1798-1802.

## ADAMS COUNTY.

## CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Daniel Clark.....	September 9, 1798
William Dunbar.....	September 9, 1798
Isaac Gaillard.....	September 9, 1798
John Ellis.....	September 9, 1798
James McIntosh.....	September 9, 1798
Philander Smith.....	September 9, 1798
Thomas Wilkins.....	September 9, 1798
Joshua Howard.....	September 9, 1798
Joseph Calvit.....	September 9, 1798
Lewis Evans, Sheriff.....	September 9, 1798'

## COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS AND OTHER CIVIL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Daniel Clark.....	April 6, 1799
William Dunbar.....	April 6, 1799
John Ellis.....	April 6, 1799
James McIntosh.....	April 6, 1799
Thomas Wilkins.....	April 6, 1799
Abram Ellis.....	April 6, 1799

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Philander Smith.....	April 6, 1799
Joshua Howard.....	April 6, 1799
John Collins.....	April 6, 1799
Charles Bourdman.....	April 6, 1799
Robert Dunbar.....	April 6, 1799
William Vausdan.....	April 6, 1799
Hugh Davis.....	April 6, 1799
William Kenner.....	September 20, 1799
George Cochran.....	1800
William Miller.....	September 20, 1799
Anthony Hoggett.....	July 2, 1800
Bernard Lintot, Treasurer.....	April 5, 1799
Lewis Evans, Sheriff.....	April 5, 1799
Melling Wolley, Coroner.....	April 5, 1799
Adam Tooley, J. P.....	December 24, 1802

\*Compiled from the original records on file in the Department of Archives and History.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Commissioned</i>
Lemuel Hancock, J. P.....	April 2, 1801
William Dunbar, Probate Judge.....	April 5, 1799
Peter Walker, Clerk.....	April 5, 1799
John Henderson, Recorder.....	April 5, 1799
Peter Walker, Prothonotary.....	April 5, 1799
Samuel Brooks, Probate Judge.....	April, 1801

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Daniel Clark.....	April 5, 1799
Bernard Lintot.....	April 5, 1799
Thomas Burling (declined).....	April 5, 1799
John Ellis.....	April 5, 1799
Thomas Wilkins.....	April 5, 1799
Abner Green (declined).....	April 5, 1799
George Fitzgerald.....	April 5, 1799
John Collins.....	April 5, 1799
William Kenner.....	November 14, 1799
Lewis Moore.....	August 11, 1801
James Terrell.....	August 11, 1801

## JUSTICES AND OTHER CIVIL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
William Dunbar (declined).....	January 27, 1802
William Vausdan.....	January 28, 1802
Samuel Brooks.....	January 29, 1802
Bernard Lintot (declined).....	February 9, 1802
Abram Ellis.....	February 9, 1802
James Terrell.....	February 9, 1802
Adam Tooley.....	February 11, 1802
Caleb King.....	February 13, 1802
George Fitzgerald.....	February 27, 1802
A. Montgomery.....	April 10, 1802
Melling Wolley.....	April 5, 1799
David Ker, Sheriff.....	January, 1802
Peter Walker, Clerk.....	January 28, 1802
John Henderson, Treasurer.....	January 28, 1802

## SUPERIOR COURT AND COURT OF EQUITY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Robert Stark, Clerk.....	1802
Abner L. Duncan, Attorney-General.....	February 9, 1802
Archibald Lewis, Clerk and M. E.....	February 2, 1802

## MILITIA OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Daniel Clark, Lieutenant-Colonel.....	October 25, 1798
Benaia Ozmas (Benajah Osmun), Major, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
Benjamin Farrer, Captain, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
William Moore, Captain, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
David Ferguson, Captain, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
William McIntosh, Lieutenant, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
George Cochran, Lieutenant, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
John Minor, Lieutenant, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
William Kenner, Captain, Cavalry.....	September 26, 1799
John Lintot, Cornet, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
Hampton White, Cornet, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
Charles Surget (declined), Cornet, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
Hugh Davis, Lieutenant, Cavalry.....	September 26, 1799
John Panel, Lieutenant, Cavalry.....	September 26, 1799
Thomas Dawson, Ensign, Cavalry.....	September 26, 1799
Isaac Carter, Ensign, Cavalry.....	September 26, 1799
Ebenezer Reese, Captain, Cavalry.....	December 1, 1800
Anthony Hoggett, Captain, Cavalry.....	December 1, 1800
Sutton Banks, Major, Foot.....	October 25, 1798
John Ellis, Captain, Foot.....	October 25, 1798
Adam Bingaman, Captain, Foot (declined).....	October 25, 1798
Joseph Calvit, Captain, Foot (declined).....	October 25, 1798
Abram Ellis, Lieutenant, Foot.....	October 25, 1798
Daniel Grafton, Lieutenant, Foot (declined).....	October 25, 1798
Philander Smith, Lieutenant, Foot.....	October 25, 1798
John Wall, Ensign, Foot.....	October 25, 1798
Samuel Hutchins, Ensign, Foot (declined).....	October 25, 1798
William Dunbar, Ensign, Foot.....	October 25, 1798
John Wall, Adjutant, Foot.....	October 25, 1798
George Cochran, Captain.....	May 5, 1799
John Lintot, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
John Bingaman, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
William Scott, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
James Elliott, Adjutant.....	October 25, 1798
John Ellis, Major.....	October 25, 1798
Abram Ellis, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
Philander Smith, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
John Collins, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
Simpson Holmes, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
William Dunbar, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
Thomas Lovelace, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
Nathaniel Hoggett, Ensign.....	October 25, 1798
William Lewis, Ensign.....	October 25, 1798
John Pannil, Ensign.....	October 25, 1798
Jesse Greenfield, Quartermaster.....	October 25, 1798

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
W. N. Galbreath, Lieutenant.....	December 1, 1800
James Griffin, Lieutenant.....	December 1, 1800
Thomas Dawson, Lieutenant.....	December 1, 1800
Montford Calvit, Ensign.....	December 1, 1800
Anthony Calvit, Ensign.....	December 1, 1800
Peter Vandooover, Ensign.....	December 1, 1800

## PICKERING COUNTY.

## CONSERVATORS OF THE PEACE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Cato West.....	September 9, 1798
Samuel Gibson.....	September 9, 1798
Tobias Brashears.....	September 9, 1798
William Ferguson.....	September 9, 1798

## COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS AND OTHER CIVIL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Roger Dixon.....	May 6, 1799
Richard Harrison.....	May 6, 1799
William Thomas.....	May 6, 1799
Samuel Gibson.....	May 6, 1799
G. W. Humphreys.....	May 6, 1799
Tobias Brashears.....	May 6, 1799

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Mordecai Throckmorton.....	May 6, 1799
John Smith.....	May 6, 1799
John Hinds.....	April 23, 1799
William Scott.....	May 16, 1801
Thomas Green, Treasurer.....	May 6, 1799
William Ferguson, Sheriff.....	May 6, 1799
Henry Green, Coroner (declined).....	May 6, 1799
John Girault, Probate Judge, Prothonotary Clerk and Register.....	May 6, 1799
Isaac Harper, Coroner.....	April 23, 1800

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Roger Dickson.....	May 6, 1799
Richard Harrison.....	May 6, 1799
William Thomas.....	May 6, 1799
G. W. Humphreys.....	May 6, 1799
Tobias Brashears.....	May 6, 1799
John Hinds.....	August 19, 1800
M. Throckmorton.....	August 19, 1800

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

(Changed from Pickering January 11, 1802.)

## SUPERIOR AND COURT OF EQUITY.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Daniel James, Clerk.....	February 2, 1802
Drury W. Breazeale, Attorney-General.....	April 20, 1802
Felix Hughes, Clerk and Master.....	February 2, 1802

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND OTHER CIVIL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Cato West.....	February 2, 1802
Thomas Calvit.....	February 2, 1802
Jacob Stampley.....	February 2, 1802
Henry Green.....	February 2, 1802
Zachariah Kirkland.....	February 2, 1802
John Hopkins.....	March 26, 1802
Robert Trimble.....	April 10, 1802
James Stewart.....	April 10, 1802
John Brooks, Sheriff.....	February 2, 1802
John Girault, Clerk.....	February 2, 1802

## PICKERING COUNTY.

## MILITIA OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Cato West, Lieutenant-Colonel, Cavalry (declined)....	September 8, 1798
Narsworthy Hunter, Major, Cavalry (declined).....	September 8, 1798
Thomas Green, Captain, Cavalry (declined).....	September 8, 1798
Richardson Harrison, Captain, Cavalry.....	September 8, 1798
Thomas Calvit, Captain, Cavalry.....	September 8, 1798
James Truly, Lieutenant, Cavalry.....	September 8, 1798
Jesse Harper, Lieutenant, Cavalry.....	September 8, 1798
G. W. Humphreys, Lieutenant, Cavalry.....	September 8, 1798
George Sulzer, Cornet, Cavalry.....	September 8, 1798
Lacey Rumsey, Cornet, Cavalry.....	September 8, 1798
James Spane, Cornet, Cavalry.....	September 8, 1798
William Thomas, Captain, Cavalry.....	October 25, 1798
John Girault, Major, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
Roger Dickson, Captain, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
Tobias Brashears, Captain, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
Arthur Carney, Captain, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
John Brooks, Lieutenant, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
James McIntire, Lieutenant, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
Gibson Clark, Lieutenant, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
William Smith, Ensign, Foot.....	September 8, 1798

<i>Name</i>	<i>Commissioned</i>
James Davenport, Ensign, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
Eden Brashears, Ensign, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
James McIntire, Adjutant, Foot.....	September 8, 1798
John Girault, Lieutenant-Colonel.....	October 25, 1798
Richardson Harrison, Major.....	October 25, 1798
Thomas Calvit, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
William Thomas, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
Arthur Carney, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
James Truly, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
Augustus Campbell, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
Gibson Clark, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
James Spain, Cornet.....	October 25, 1798
Robert Miller, Cornet.....	October 25, 1798
James Davenport, Cornet.....	October 25, 1798
Augustus Campbell, Adjutant.....	October 25, 1798
Roger Dickson, Major.....	October 25, 1799
Tobias Brashears, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
John Brooks, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
George Sulzer, Captain.....	October 25, 1798
G. W. Humphreys, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
William Smith, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
Lewis Leid Throckmorton, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
Anthony Glass, Lieutenant.....	October 25, 1798
Eden Brashears, Ensign.....	October 25, 1798
William Collins, Ensign.....	October 25, 1798
John Arden, Ensign.....	October 25, 1798
Jacob Stampley, Cornet.....	April 23, 1800
Thomas White, Captain.....	April 23, 1800
James Arbuthnot, Ensign.....	April 23, 1800
Moses Bonner, Ensign.....	April 23, 1800

## CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND OTHER CIVIL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
William Downs.....	January 30, 1802
G. W. Humphreys.....	January 30, 1802
James Stansfield.....	January 30, 1802
Ebenezer Smith.....	January 30, 1802
Daniel Burnet.....	January 30, 1802
Samuel Coburn, Sheriff.....	January 30, 1802
Mathew Teirney, Clerk.....	January 30, 1802
Samuel Gibson, Coroner.....	January 30, 1802



WASHINGTON COUNTY.  
(Now Alabama.)

## COURT OF GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS AND OTHER CIVIL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
James Fair.....	June 5, 1800
John Johnson.....	June 5, 1800
John Chastang.....	June 5, 1800
John Caller.....	June 5, 1800
Joseph Thompson.....	June 5, 1800
Flood McGrew.....	June 5, 1800
John McGrew (declined).....	June 5, 1800
Samuel Mimms.....	June 5, 1800
James Fair, Probate Judge.....	June 5, 1800
Wilson Carman, Sheriff.....	June 5, 1800
Samuel McCorkle, Prothonotary Clerk and Recorder.....	June 5, 1800
John Pierce, Coroner.....	December 1, 1800
Richard Lee, Prothonotary Clerk and Recorder.....	December 1, 1800

## COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
John Johnson.....	June 5, 1800
John Chastang.....	June 5, 1800
John Caller.....	June 5, 1800
Joseph Thompson.....	June 5, 1800
Flood McGrew.....	June 5, 1800
John McGrew.....	September 1, 1801
Cornelius Rain.....	September 1, 1801
Thomas Bassett.....	September 1, 1801

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND OTHER CIVIL OFFICERS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
John Caller.....	January 29, 1802
John Johnson.....	January 29, 1802
James Fair.....	January 29, 1802
Joseph Thompson.....	January 29, 1802
John McGrew.....	January 29, 1802
Thomas Bassett.....	January 29, 1802
John Brewer.....	January 29, 1802
John Hinson.....	April 2, 1802

## WILKINSON COUNTY.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
John Ellis.....	February 2, 1802
Hugh Davis.....	February 2, 1802
John Collins.....	February 2, 1802
Richard Butler.....	February 2, 1802
William Ogden.....	February 2, 1802
Thomas Dawson.....	February 2, 1802

1790

A Journal  
of the Proceedings in the Executive Department  
of the Government of the  
Mississippi Territory  
Under the Administration of  
His Excellency Winthrop Sargent  
Commencing  
The twentyfirst day of May 1790.

1790  
May 21

His Excellency the Governor was pleased to write the following private letter to the Secretary of State, and deems it necessary to be inserted in the Journal viz-

North Western Territory  
Cincinnati 25<sup>th</sup> of May 1790

My Dear Sir,

I have just now had the honour to receive your favour of the 1<sup>st</sup> inst. and in one hour the mail will close, so that I have not time so fully to express myself as I could wish, and as that attachment you so kindly express for me merits.

The Confidence and good wishes of the President of the United States, personal respect and admiration were out of place,

W.S.

# BIOGRAPHIES OF GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

1798-1817.

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## WINTHROP SARGENT.

TERM MAY 7, 1798, TO MAY 25, 1801.

Winthrop Sargent, first Governor of Mississippi Territory, was born at Gloucester, Mass., May 1, 1755. His family was established in America by William Sargent, of Gloucester, England, about 1668. After his graduation at Harvard University he was employed as captain of a merchant vessel owned by his father. He enlisted as a Lieutenant in Gridley's Regiment of Massachusetts Artillery July 7, 1775, and served eight years as a soldier of the Revolution, and at the close of the war he held the rank of Brevet-Major. Upon the formation of a land company for the settlement of the Northwestern territory, Major Sargent joined the movement, and when a government was formed for the Territory, in 1787, he was elected Secretary by the old Congress. He served in this capacity until May 7, 1798, when he was appointed by President Adams Governor of Mississippi Territory.

Governor Sargent left Cincinnati about the middle of June, by the route of the Ohio and Mississippi, for his new post, and arrived at Natchez August 6th. His first official act was an address to the people, which was delivered August 16th. The new Governor was greatly embarrassed in the beginning of his administration by the absence of the territorial judges, who, with the executive, constituted the law-making authority of the Territory. The judges appointed were Peter Bryan Bruin, Daniel Tilton and William McGuire. Bruin was a resident of the Territory and was ready for the immediate discharge of his duties; the others were non-residents, Tilton being from New Hampshire, and McGuire from Virginia. Judge Tilton arrived January 10, 1799, and Judge McGuire the following summer.

Governor Sargent was a Federalist, a majority of the people were Jefferson Republicans, and political opposition under the leadership of Anthony Hutchins, Cato West and Narsworthy Hunter soon developed. This opposition was largely predicated upon political differences.

The legislative functions of government were inaugurated soon after the arrival of Judge Tilton, and the first law of Mississippi Territory bears date of February 28, 1799.

In the spring of 1799 Governor Sargent married Maria McIntosh Williams, a young widow of the Territory. One son, William Fitz Winthrop, was born of this marriage.

The leaders of the opposition to the Governor found fault with the laws enacted, protests were made at public meetings, and Narsworthy Hunter was appointed to lay the complaints before Congress. This agitation resulted in the supplemental Act of June 24, 1800, which authorized a legislative body for the Territory, consisting of a House of Representatives elected by the people and a Legislative Council, nominated by the House and appointed by the President. The House was composed of nine members, the Council of five. In 1800 Adams was defeated for the Presidency by Jefferson, and on May 28, 1801, William Charles Cole Claiborne, an ardent young Democrat, was commissioned Governor of Mississippi Territory.

Governor Sargent had a deep love for his country, and was sincerely ambitious to serve faithfully the people to whom he had been sent. He surmounted unusual difficulties in the establishment of law and order in a frontier settlement.

After his retirement from office Governor Sargent quietly took up the life of a planter, residing at his home, Gloucester, near Natchez. He was a successful planter and acquired a large estate. He was one of the committee appointed by the Legislature in 1809 to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Bank of Mississippi, the first bank established in Mississippi Territory.

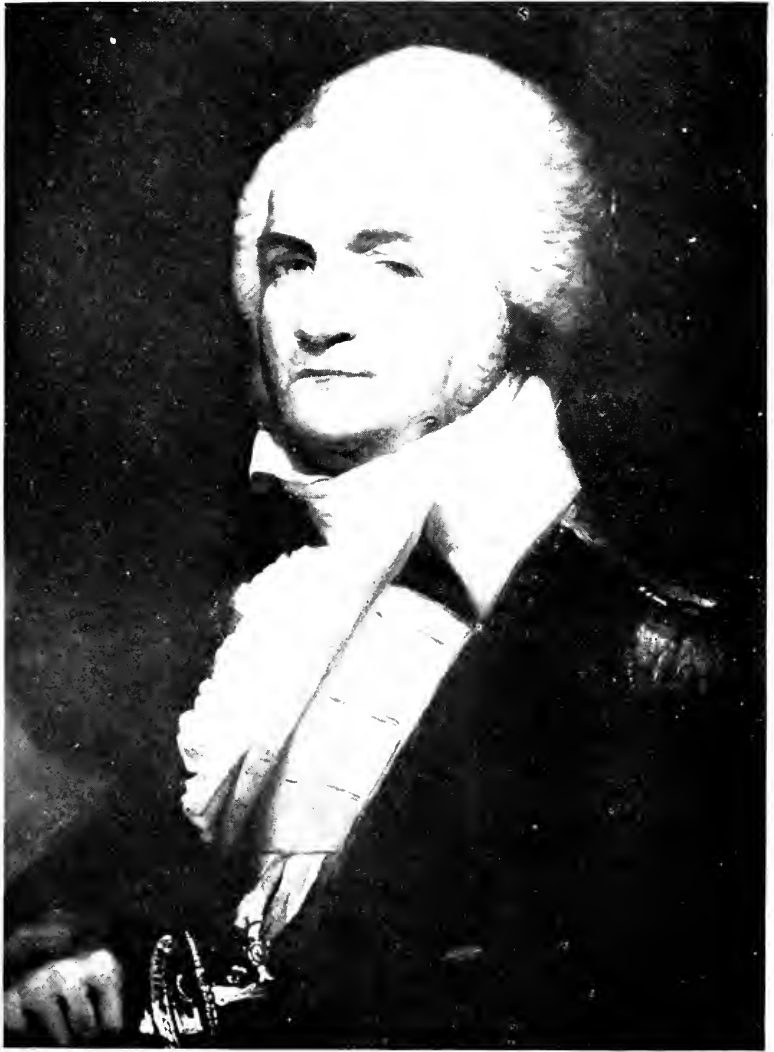
Governor Sargent died in New Orleans June 3, 1820, and is buried at Gloucester. His portrait hangs in the Mississippi Hall of Fame; his complete executive journal is on file in the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, and has been published as Volume 1 of Mississippi Territorial Archives.

For authorities on the life and administration of Governor Sargent consult Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Claiborne's History of Mississippi (1880); Hietman's Register Continental Army (1893), Annals of Congress, 1799-1801; Papers in relation to the official conduct of Governor Winthrop Sargent (1801), Letters to Governor Sargent (1798-1801), History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCardle (1891); School History of Mississippi, Riley (1905); Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed (1893).

## WILLIAM CHARLES COLE CLAIBORNE.

TERM MAY 25, 1801, TO MARCH 1, 1805.

William Charles Cole Claiborne, second Governor of Mississippi Territory, was born in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1775. He was the second son of Col. William Claiborne and Mary (Leigh) Claiborne. The Claiborne family in America was founded by William Claiborne, of Westmoreland County, England, who arrived at Jamestown in October, 1621, and in 1625 was appointed Secretary of State for the Colony of Virginia by Charles I.



GOV. WINTHROP SARGENT.

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





GOV. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





W. C. C. Claiborne, when about twelve years of age, was sent to the Richmond Academy and afterwards to William and Mary. From a youth he was intensely patriotic, and is said to have written, when but eight years of age, in his Latin grammar the motto, "*Clara patria carior libertas ubi est libertas, ibi est mea patria.*" He left school at the early age of fifteen, went to New York City, which at that time was the seat of the National Government, and was immediately given the position of enrolling clerk in the office of John Beckley, Clerk to the Congress. He soon attracted the attention of John Sevier, of Tennessee, who advised him to study law and go to Tennessee. At the age of seventeen he resigned his position, studied law in Richmond three months, was admitted to the bar and located in Sullivan County, Tennessee. Before he was twenty-three years old he had served as a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, as Judge of the Supreme Court and member of Congress. On May 25, 1801, he was appointed by President Jefferson Governor of Mississippi Territory, to succeed Winthrop Sargent, whose term had expired. About this time he was married to Eliza W. Lewis, of Nashville, Tenn. He left Nashville for Natchez by way of the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers October 8, 1801, and arrived November 23d. His first official act was a message to the General Assembly, which convened a few days after his arrival. By an Act approved February 1, 1802, the Territorial capitol was moved from Natchez to Washington. His administration was a success from the beginning, and many important measures for the development of the Territory were enacted.

On November 9, 1803, the Governor received an official communication from Washington, by which he was appointed Commissioner, by President Jefferson, to receive the Louisiana Purchase from France. He was also instructed to act as Provisional Governor until the establishment of a permanent form of government. During this time Governor Claiborne lost his wife and child. He afterwards married Clarissa Duralde, a French lady, and after her death married a Miss Bosque, of Spanish descent, who survived him.

During the absence of Governor Claiborne from Mississippi Territory the duties of the chief executive devolved upon Secretary Cato West, who served as acting Governor until May 10, 1805. On October 2, 1804, President Jefferson appointed Claiborne Governor of the Territory of Orleans. He continued to serve in that capacity until 1812, when he was elected Governor of the new State of Louisiana. After serving two terms he was elected to represent his State in the United States Senate January 13, 1817. He died November 3, 1817, before taking his seat, and is buried in Metairie Cemetery, New Orleans. From 1801 to 1817 Governor Claiborne was a potent influence in the development of what was then the great Southwest. At the time of his death, at the age of forty-two years, he was entering upon what promised to be a great national career.

An oil portrait of Governor Claiborne hangs in the Mississippi Hall of Fame, and his journals from 1801 to 1816 are on file in the Department of Archives and History.

For authorities on his life consult "Claiborne's Mississippi," "Mississippi Archives," "Martin's, Gayarre's and Fortier's Louisiana," Claiborne's "Notes on the War of 1812," Letters to Governor Claiborne, 1801-1805; History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCordle (1891), School History of Mississippi, Riley (1905), Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed.

### ROBERT WILLIAMS.

TERM MARCH 1, 1805, TO MARCH 7, 1809.

Robert Williams, third Governor of Mississippi Territory, was born in Surrey County, North Carolina, July 12, 1773. He was the eldest son of Col. Joseph Williams, a patriot soldier of the Revolution, who was active in subduing the Tories of North Carolina. Having received a liberal education he studied law and was admitted to the bar. At the age of twenty-four years he was elected a member of Congress from North Carolina, and served from 1797 to 1803. In 1803 he was appointed a member of the Land Commission for Mississippi Territory by President Jefferson, and, while serving on the Commission, was appointed Governor March 1, 1805; and performed the duties of both positions until 1807, when the work of the Commission was concluded. He entered upon the discharge of his duties as Governor May 10, 1805. His administration was violently attacked by Secretaries Cato West and Cowles Mead, although both were members of Williams' party. The Governor established the somewhat unusual precedent of dissolving the General Assembly, which seemed to carry to the extreme limit the executive power. The criticism of Monette, the first Mississippi historian, was evidently based upon the comments of the partisan newspapers of the day, when he says of him: "He rendered himself odious to his political opponents and scarcely respected by his friends." Wheeler, a North Carolina historian, says that he was "a man of distinguished attainments, great research and acute intellect." His public papers, which are on file in the State Historical Department, clearly indicate that he was an able, efficient official, who failed to appreciate the power of conciliation.

Col. Cato West, who had served as acting Governor for two years preceding the appointment of Governor Williams, had been strongly endorsed by the Jeffersonian Republicans of the Territory and was generally regarded as the choice of the majority of the people. This influential element bitterly opposed the Williams administration and finally brought about his resignation March 3, 1809. In April, 1806, the Governor returned to North Carolina for the purpose of removing his family to Mississippi Territory. Cowles Mead had been appointed Secretary of the Territory January 26, 1806, and in the absence of Williams assumed the duties of the executive office. It was during this period, May 31 to

January 26, 1807, that the Burr arrest occurred. Governor Williams returned from North Carolina January 26, 1807, and he and Secretary Mead began at once charging each other with being in sympathy with Burr, attacks that were followed by bitter denunciations. These dissensions finally culminated in a challenge from George Poindexter, a supporter of Mead, to Governor Williams to fight a duel, and the latter's refusal added to his unpopularity.

It is stated in Wheeler's History of North Carolina that Robert Williams was Adjutant-General of that State some time from 1812 to 1815. He was a resident of Mississippi Territory in 1814, as his wife Elizabeth died during that year at their residence near Washington. He afterwards moved to Louisiana and died at Ouachita, La., January 25, 1836, and was buried on his plantation near Monroe, La. Governor Williams belonged to a very distinguished family, and it is said that some member of every generation since colonial days has attained high position in public life.

Authorities: Claiborne's Mississippi (1880), Mississippi Archives, (1805-1809), Encyclopedia of Mississippi History (1907), Rowland; Monette's Valley of the Mississippi (1846), Wheeler's North Carolina (1851), Mississippi newspapers (1805-1809), Letters to Governor Williams (1805-1809), History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCordle; School History of Mississippi, Riley; Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed.

#### DAVID HOLMES.

TERM MARCH 7, 1809, TO OCTOBER 7, 1817.

(A sketch of Governor Holmes will be found under the heading of Biographies of Governors of the State of Mississippi.)



EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE, 1842.

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## PART II.

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State Government of Mississippi, 1817-1908.

Lists of Officials of the Executive Department.

Lists of Officials of the Judicial Department.

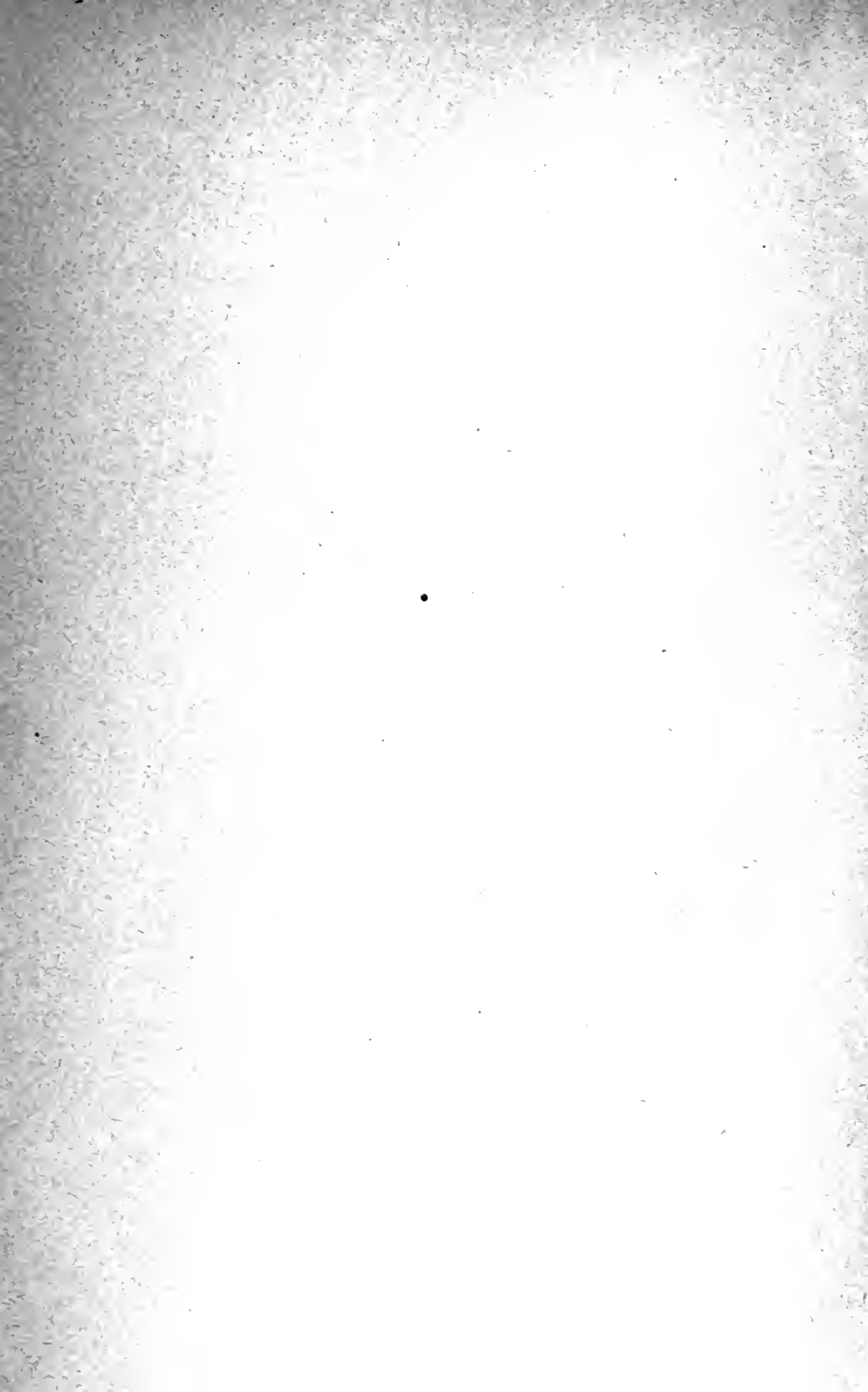
Lists of Officials of the Legislative Department.

Biographies of Governors of the State of Mississippi.

An Outline History of Mississippi.

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# STATE GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, 1817-1908.

## GOVERNORS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
David Holmes.....	Adams.....	Oct. 7, 1817, to Jan. 5, 1820
George Poindexter.....	Wilkinson.....	Jan. 5, 1820, to Jan. 7, 1822
Water Leake.....	Hinds.....	Jan. 7, 1822, to Nov. 17, 1825
Gerard C. Brandon <sup>1</sup> .....	Wilkinson.....	Nov. 17, 1825, to Jan. 7, 1826
David Holmes.....	Adams.....	Jan. 7 to July 25, 1826
Gerard C. Brandon <sup>2</sup> .....	Wilkinson.....	July 25, 1826, to Jan. 9, 1832
Abram M. Scott <sup>3</sup> .....	Wilkinson.....	Jan. 9, 1832, to June 12, 1833
Charles Lynch.....	Lawrence.....	June 12 to Nov. 20, 1833
Hiram G. Runnels.....	Lawrence.....	Nov. 20, 1833, to Nov. 20, 1835
John A. Quitman <sup>4</sup> .....	Adams.....	Dec. 3, 1835, to Jan. 7, 1836
Charles Lynch.....	Lawrence.....	Jan. 7, 1836, to Jan. 8, 1838
Alexander G. McNutt.....	Warren.....	Jan. 8, 1838, to Jan. 10, 1842
Tilghman M. Tucker.....	Lowndes.....	Jan. 10, 1842, to Jan. 10, 1844
Albert G. Brown.....	Copiah.....	Jan. 10, 1844, to Jan. 10, 1848
Joseph W. Matthews.....	Marshall.....	Jan. 10, 1848, to Jan. 10, 1850
John A. Quitman.....	Adams.....	Jan. 10, 1850, to Feb. 3, 1851
John I. Guion <sup>5</sup> .....	Hinds.....	Feb. 3 to Nov. 4, 1851
James Whitfield <sup>6</sup> .....	Lowndes.....	Nov. 24, 1851, to Jan. 10, 1852
Henry S. Foote.....	Hinds.....	Jan. 10, 1852, to Jan. 5, 1854
John J. Pettus <sup>7</sup> .....	Kemper.....	Jan. 5 to Jan. 10, 1854
John J. McRae.....	Wayne.....	Jan. 10, 1854, to Nov. 16, 1857
William McWillie.....	Madison.....	Nov. 16, 1857, to Nov. 21, 1859
John J. Pettus.....	Kemper.....	Nov. 21, 1859, to Nov. 16, 1863
Charles Clark.....	Bolivar.....	Nov. 16, 1863, to May 22, 1865
William L. Sharkey <sup>8</sup> .....	Hinds.....	June to Oct. 16, 1865
Benjamin G. Humphreys.....	Sunflower.....	Oct. 16, 1865, to June 15, 1868

<sup>1</sup>Governor Leake died November 17, 1825, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Brandon.

<sup>2</sup>Governor Holmes resigned in July, 1826, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Brandon.

<sup>3</sup>Governor Scott died June 12, 1833, and was succeeded by Charles Lynch, President of the Senate.

<sup>4</sup>Governor Runnels vacated the executive office November 20, 1835, and was succeeded by John A. Quitman, President of the Senate.

<sup>5</sup>Governor Quitman resigned February 3, 1851, and was succeeded by John I. Guion, President of the Senate.

<sup>6</sup>Governor Guion's term as Senator expired November 3, 1851. The Senate met November 25 and elected James Whitfield President, who served as Governor until January 10, 1852.

<sup>7</sup>Governor Foote resigned January 5, 1854, and was succeeded by John J. Pettus, President of the Senate.

<sup>8</sup>Governor Clark was removed by Federal soldiers May 22, 1865, and was succeeded by Judge William L. Sharkey as provisional Governor by appointment of President Johnson.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Adelbert Ames <sup>9</sup> .....	Maine.....	June 15, 1868, to March 10, 1870
James L. Alcorn.....	Coahoma.....	March 10, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871
Ridgley C. Powers <sup>10</sup> .....	Ohio.....	Nov. 30, 1871, to Jan. 4, 1874
Adelbert Ames.....	Maine.....	Jan. 4, 1874, to March 29, 1876
John M. Stone <sup>11</sup> .....	Tishomingo.....	March 29, 1876, to Jan. 9, 1882
Robert Lowry.....	Rankin.....	Jan. 9, 1882, to Jan. 13, 1890
John M. Stone.....	Tishomingo.....	Jan. 13, 1890, to Jan. 20, 1896
Anslem J. McLaurin.....	Rankin.....	Jan. 20, 1896, to Jan. 16, 1900
Andrew H. Longino.....	Washington.....	Jan. 16, 1900, to Jan. 19, 1904
James Kimble Vardaman.....	Leflore.....	Jan. 19, 1904, to Jan. 21, 1908
Edmond Favor Noel.....	Holmes.....	Jan. 21, 1908, to ———

## SUPREME JUDGES OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1818-1832.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
William B. Shields.....	1818
John Taylor.....	1818
John P. Hampton.....	1818
Powhatan Ellis.....	1818
Joshua G. Clarke.....	1818
Walter Leake.....	1820
Louis Winston.....	1821
Bela Metcalfe.....	1821
Richard Stockton.....	1822
Edward Turner.....	1824
Joshua Child.....	1825
Isaac Caldwell.....	1825
John Black.....	1826
George Winchester.....	1827
William B. Griffith.....	1827
Harry Cage.....	1828
Isaac R. Nicholson.....	1828
Alexander Montgomery.....	1831
William L. Sharkey.....	1832
George W. Smyth.....	1832
Eli Huston.....	1832

<sup>9</sup>Governor Humphreys was removed by Federal soldiers June 15, 1868, and was succeeded by Adelbert Ames as Military Governor.

<sup>10</sup>Governor Alcorn resigned November 30, 1871, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Powers.

<sup>11</sup>Governor Ames resigned March 20, 1876, and was succeeded by John M. Stone, President of the Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor having been impeached.



JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS OF  
MISSISSIPPI.

1833-1870.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
William L. Sharkey .....	1833
Cotesworth P. Smith .....	1833
Daniel W. Wright .....	1833
James F. Trotter .....	1838
William L. Sharkey .....	1838
P. Rutillius R. Pray .....	1838
Edward Turner .....	1839
Reuben Davis .....	1842
Alexander M. Clayton .....	1842
Joseph S. B. Thatcher .....	1843
William L. Sharkey .....	1847
Cotesworth P. Smith .....	1849
Collin S. Tarpley .....	1851
William Yerger .....	1851
Ephraim S. Fisher .....	1852
Alexander H. Handy .....	1853
William L. Harris .....	1858
David W. Hurst .....	1863
Henry T. Ellett .....	1866
Thomas Shackelford .....	1868
Ephraim G. Peyton .....	1868
E. Jeffords .....	1868
Geo. F. Brown .....	1868

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI.

1870-1908.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Ephraim G. Peyton .....	1870
Jonathan Tarbell .....	1870
Horatio F. Simrall .....	1870
Ephraim G. Peyton .....	1873
H. H. Chalmers .....	1876
J. A. P. Campbell .....	1876
J. Z. George .....	1878
Tim E. Cooper .....	1881
H. H. Chalmers .....	1884
J. A. P. Campbell .....	1884
Tim E. Cooper .....	1884
James M. Arnold .....	1886
Thomas H. Woods .....	1889
Thomas H. Woods .....	1891

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Albert H. Whitfield.....	1894
Thomas R. Stockdale.....	1896
Samuel H. Terral.....	1896
S. S. Calhoun.....	1900
Albert H. Whitfield.....	1903
J. H. Price.....	1903
Jeff Truly.....	1903
R. B. Mayes.....	1906

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

1817-1832.

Duncan Stewart, October 7, 1817, to January 5, 1820.

James Patton, January 5, 1820, to January 7, 1820.

David Dickson, January 7, 1822, to January 7, 1824.

Gerard C. Brandon, January 7, 1824, to November 17, 1825.

Gerard C. Brandon, January 7 to August, 1826.

Abram M. Scott, January 9, 1828, to January 9, 1830.

Abram M. Scott, January, 1830, to January, 1832.

Fountain Winston, January 9, 1832, to October 26, 1832.

NOTE.—The office of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished by the Constitution of 1832.

The office was again established by the Constitution of 1869.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

1870-1908.

Ridgley C. Powers, January, 1870, to November 30, 1871.

A. K. Davis (Negro), January, 1875, to March 17, 1876.

William H. Sims, January, 1878, to January 3, 1882.

G. D. Shands, January 3, 1882, to January, 1890.

M. M. Evans, January, 1890, to January, 1896.

J. H. Jones, January, 1896, to January, 1900.

James T. Harrison, January, 1900, to January, 1904.

John Prentiss Carter, January 18, 1904, to January 20, 1908.

Luther Manship, January 21, 1908, to ———.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1817-1908.

Daniel Williams, December, 1817, to January, 1821.

John A. Grimball, January, 1821, to January, 1833.

D. C. Dickson, January, 1833, to January, 1835.

Barry W. Benson, January, 1835, to January, 1837.

David Dickson, January, 1837, to January, 1839.

- T. B. Woodward, January, 1839, to January, 1841.  
 L. G. Galloway, January, 1841, to January, 1843.  
 Wilson Hemingway, January, 1843, to January, 1847.  
 Samuel Stamps, January, 1847, to December, 1850.  
 Joseph Bell, December, 1850, to January, 1852.  
 James A. Horne, January, 1852, to January, 1854.  
 William H. Muse, January, 1854, to January 9, 1855.  
 A. B. Dilworth, January, 1855, to January, 1860.  
 B. R. Webb, January 10 to January 16, 1860.  
 C. A. Brougher, January 16, 1860, to June, 1865.  
 A. Warner, June, 1865, to August, 1869.  
 Henry Musgrove, September, 1869, to December, 1869.  
 James Lynch (Negro), December, 1869, to December, 1872.  
 H. R. Revels (Negro), December, 1872, to September, 1873.  
 H. C. Carter (Negro), September 1 to October 20, 1873.  
 M. M. McLeod (Negro), October 20 to November 13, 1873.  
 H. C. Carter (Negro), November 13, 1873, to January 4, 1874.  
 James Hill (Negro), January, 1874, to January, 1878.  
 Kinloch Falconer, January to September, 1878.  
 D. P. Porter, September 25 to November 15, 1878.  
 Henry C. Myers, November 15, 1878, to January 14, 1886.  
 George M. Govan, January 14, 1886, to January 20, 1896.  
 J. L. Power, January 20, 1896, to September 23, 1901.  
 J. W. Power, September 24, 1901, to ————.

## ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

1818-1908.

- Lyman Harding, 1818 to 1820.  
 Edward Turner, 1820 to 1821.  
 Thomas B. Reed, 1821 to 1825.  
 Richard Stockton, 1825 to 1828.  
 George Adams, 1828 to 1829.  
 Robert H. Buckner, 1829 to 1830.  
 R. M. Gaines, 1830 to 1834.  
 M. D. Patton, 1834 to 1837.  
 T. F. Collins, 1837 to 1841.  
 John D. Freeman, 1841 to 1853.  
 D. C. Glenn, 1853 to 1857.  
 T. J. Wharton, 1857 to 1865.  
 Charles E. Hooker, 1865 to 1868.  
 Jasper Myers, 1868 to 1870.  
 Joshua S. Morris, 1870 to 1874.  
 George E. Harris, 1874 to 1878.  
 Thomas C. Catchings, 1878 to 1885.  
 Thomas S. Ford, 1885 to 1886.  
 T. Marshall Miller, 1886 to 1893.

Frank Johnston, 1893 to 1896.  
 Wiley N. Nash, 1896 to 1900.  
 Monroe McClurg, 1900 to 1902.  
 William Williams, 1902 to 1907.  
 R. V. Fletcher, 1907 to ———.

## STATE TREASURERS,

1817-1908.

Samuel Brooks, 1817 to 1818.  
 Peter Schuyler, 1818 to 1821.  
 Samuel C. Wooldridge, 1821 to 1828.  
 James Phillips, Jr., 1828 to 1836.  
 Charles C. Mayson, 1836 to 1838.  
 James Phillips, January to September 12, 1838.  
 J. A. Vanhoesen, September 12 to January, 1839.  
 Silas Brown, 1839.  
 S. Craig, 1839.  
 James G. Williams, 1839.  
 Joshua S. Curtis, 1840 to 1841.  
 Richard S. Graves, 1841 to 1843.  
 William Clark, 1843 to 1847.  
 Richard Griffith, 1847 to 1851.  
 William Clark, 1851 to 1854.  
 Shields L. Hussey, 1854 to 1860.  
 M. D. Haynes, 1860 to 1865.  
 W. B. Weaver, 1865.  
 John H. Echols, 1865 to 1869.  
 William H. Vassar, 1869 to 1874.  
 G. H. Holland, 1874 to 1875.  
 M. L. Holland, 1875.  
 William L. Hemingway, 1875 to 1890.  
 J. J. Evans, 1890 to 1896.  
 A. Q. May, 1896 to 1900.  
 J. R. Stowers, 1900 to 1901.  
 G. W. Carlisle, 1901 to 1902.  
 T. D. Lampton, 1902 to 1904.  
 W. J. Miller, January 18, 1904, to January 20, 1908.  
 George R. Edwards, January 20, 1908, to ———.

## AUDITORS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

1817-1908.

John R. Girault, 1817 to 1821.  
 John Richards, 1821 to 1822.  
 Hiram G. Runnels, 1822 to 1830.

Thomas B. J. Hadley, 1830 to 1833.  
 John H. Mallory, 1833 to 1837.  
 A. B. Saunders, 1837 to 1842.  
 J. E. Matthews, 1842 to 1847.  
 George T. Swann, 1847 to 1851.  
 Daniel R. Russell, 1851 to 1855.  
 Madison McAfee, 1855 to 1859.  
 E. R. Burt, 1859 to 1861.  
 A. B. Dilworth, November 6, 1861, to January, 1862.  
 A. J. Gillespie, 1862 to 1865.  
 Thomas T. Swan, 1865 to 1869.  
 Henry Musgrove, 1869 to 1874.  
 William H. Gibbs, 1874 to 1878.  
 Sylvester Gwin, 1878 to 1886.  
 W. W. Stone, 1886 to 1896.  
 W. D. Holder, 1896 to 1900.  
 W. Q. Cole, 1900 to 1904.  
 T. M. Henry, January 18, 1904, to January 20, 1908.  
 E. J. Smith, January 20, 1908, to ————.

## REVENUE AGENTS.

1876-1908.

John H. Echols, 1876 to 1880.  
 Wirt Adams, 1880 to 1888.  
 Wirt Adams, Jr., 1890 to ————.

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF EDUCATION.

1870-1908.

Henry R. Pease, 1870 to 1874.  
 T. W. Cardoza (Negro), 1874 to 1876.  
 Thomas S. Gathright, April to September, 1875.  
 Joseph Bardwell, 1876 to 1878.  
 James A. Smith, 1878 to 1886.  
 J. R. Preston, 1886 to 1896.  
 A. A. Kincannon, 1896 to 1898.  
 H. L. Whitfield, 1898 to 1907.  
 J. N. Powers, 1907 to ————.

## DIRECTOR DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

1902-1908.

Dunbar Rowland, March 15, 1902, to ————.

## RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

1884-1908.

- John M. Stone, 1884 to 1886.  
 W. B. Augustus, 1884 to 1886.  
 William McWillie, 1884 to 1888.  
 J. F. Sessions, 1886 to 1896.  
 J. C. Kyle, 1886 to 1890.  
 Walter McLaurin, 1890 to 1896.  
 J. H. Askew, 1890 to 1896.  
 M. M. Evans, 1896 to 1900.  
 J. J. Evans, 1896 to 1900.  
 John D. McInnis, 1896 to 1904.  
 A. Q. May, 1900 to 1904.  
 J. C. Kincannon, 1900 to 1908.  
 R. L. Bradley, January 18, 1904, to January 20, 1908.  
 S. D. McNair, January 18, 1904, to January 20, 1908.  
 W. R. Scott, January 20, 1908, to ———.  
 J. A. Webb, January 20, 1908, to ———.  
 F. M. Lee, January 20, 1908, to ———.

## CLERKS OF HIGH COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

1833-1870.

- John M. Duffield, 1833 to 1847.  
 Wilson Hemingway, 1847 to 1851.  
 Caswell R. Clifton, 1851 to 1856.  
 George T. Swann, 1856 to 1858.  
 Samuel Livingston, 1858 to 1869.

## CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

1870-1908.

- James M. McKee, 1870 to 1874.  
 A. W. Little, 1874 to 1878.  
 Oliver Clifton, 1878 to 1896.  
 E. W. Brown, 1896 to 1903.  
 George Clifton Myers, September 22, 1903, to ———.

## LAND COMMISSIONERS.

1877-1908.

- John M. Smylie, 1877 to 1884.  
 P. M. Doherty, 1884 to 1886.  
 John R. Enochs, 1886 to 1888.

J. W. McMaster, 1888 to 1890.  
 Edgar S. Wilson, 1890 to 1896.  
 John M. Simonton, 1896 to 1898.  
 E. H. Nall, 1898 to ———.

## STATE LIBRARIANS.

1841-1908.

William Wing, 1841 to 1842.  
 James M. Lewis, 1842 to 1848.  
 John W. Patton, 1848 to 1852.  
 M. M. Smith, 1852 to 1854.  
 James McDonald, 1854 to 1856.  
 R. C. Kerr, 1856 to 1858.  
 B. W. Saunders, 1858 to 1861.  
 F. W. Johns, 1861.  
 Marion Smith, 1866.  
 John Williams, 1870.  
 J. D. Worles (Negro), 1870.  
 I. N. Osborn, 1872 to 1876.  
 J. B. Harris, for Mrs. Mary Morancy, 1876 to 1880.  
 S. M. Shelton, for Mrs. Mary Morancy, 1880 to 1884.  
 Frank Johnston, for Mrs. Mary Morancy, 1884 to 1892.  
 T. J. Buchanan, for Miss Rosa Lee Tucker, 1892 to 1896.  
 Mrs. Helen D. Bell, 1896 to 1900.  
 Miss Mattie Plunkett, 1900 to ———.

## TRUSTEES STATE PENITENTIARY.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

C. C. Smith, *Chairman*, 1907.  
 Howard Jones, 1907.  
 M. P. Bishop, 1907.

ELECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

C. C. Smith, 1908.  
 W. A. Montgomery, 1908.  
 L. T. Taylor, 1908.

## SUPREME AND CIRCUIT JUDGES.

1818-1832.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
William B. Shields.....	First.....	1818
John Taylor.....	Second.....	1818
John P. Hampton.....	Third.....	1818
Powhatan Ellis.....	Fourth.....	1818
Joshua G. Clark.....	First.....	1818

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Walter Leake.....	Second.....	1820
Louis Winston.....	Second.....	1821
Bela Metcalf.....	First.....	1821
Richard Stockton.....	First.....	1822
Edward Turner.....	Second.....	1824
Joshua Child.....	First.....	1825
Isaac Caldwell.....	Fourth.....	1825
John Black.....	Fourth.....	1826
George Winchester.....	Third.....	1826
William B. Griffith.....	Third.....	1827
Harry Cage.....	Third.....	1828
Isaac R. Nicholson.....	Fifth.....	1828
Alexander Montgomery.....	First.....	1831
William L. Sharkey.....	First.....	1832
George W. Smyth.....	Third.....	1832
Eli Huston.....	Fourth.....	1832
C. P. Smith.....	Third.....	1832

## CIRCUIT JUDGES.

1833-1908.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
T. A. Willis.....	Fourth.....	1833
A. M. Keegan.....	Third.....	1833
J. F. Trotter.....	Second.....	1833
Alexander Montgomery.....	First.....	1833
E. C. Wilkinson.....	Second.....	1833
T. S. Stirling.....	Fifth.....	1834
James Scott.....	Second.....	1834
James Walker.....	Third.....	1835
J. J. H. Morris.....	Fifth.....	1835
Robert Hughes.....	Fourth.....	1835
George Irish.....	First.....	1835
J. M. Maury.....	Second.....	1836
R. S. G. Perkins.....	Fifth.....	1837
C. R. Clifton.....	Second.....	1837
Buckner Harris.....	Fourth.....	1837
D. O. Shattuck.....	Second.....	1837
George Coalter.....	First.....	1837
T. S. Sterling.....	Fifth.....	1837
William S. Boadley.....	First.....	1838
H. S. Bennett.....	Sixth.....	1838
Isaac R. Nicholson.....	Seventh.....	1838
J. A. Marshall.....	First.....	1838
V. T. Crawford.....	Eleventh.....	1840



<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
F. W. Huling.....	Eighth.....	1840
John Battaille.....	Tenth.....	1840
F. E. Plummer.....	Seventh.....	1841
George Coalter.....	First.....	1841
C. C. Cage.....	Third.....	1841
A. G. Brown.....	Fourth.....	1841
J. H. Rollins.....	Seventh.....	1841
M. L. Fitch.....	Tenth.....	1841
Stephen Adams.....	Ninth.....	1841
H. S. Bennett.....	Sixth.....	1841
V. T. Crawford.....	Eleventh.....	1841
B. F. Caruthers.....	Second.....	1841
Henry Mounger.....	Fifth.....	1841
J. M. Howry.....	Eighth.....	1841
T. A. Willis.....	Fourth.....	1843
Stanhope Posey.....	First.....	1845
T. A. Willis.....	Second.....	1845
George Coalter.....	Third.....	1845
A. B. Dawson.....	Fourth.....	1845
R. C. Perry.....	Fifth.....	1845
F. M. Rogers.....	Sixth.....	1845
H. R. Miller.....	Seventh.....	1845
Wiley P. Harris.....	Second.....	1847
G. W. L. Smith.....	Third.....	1850
Stanhope Posey.....	First.....	1853
John E. McNair.....	Second.....	1853
John I. Guion.....	Third.....	1853
E. G. Henry.....	Fifth.....	1853
William L. Harris.....	Sixth.....	1853
P. T. Scruggs.....	Seventh.....	1853
John Watts.....	Fourth.....	1853
John M. Moore.....	Third.....	1853
J. S. Yerger.....	Third.....	1855
J. M. Acker.....	Ninth.....	1856
William Cothran.....	Tenth.....	1856
William H. Hancock.....	Eighth.....	1856
J. F. Cushman.....	Seventh.....	1858
Stanhope Posey.....	First.....	1858
J. E. McNair.....	Second.....	1858
J. S. Yerger.....	Third.....	1858
John Watts.....	Fourth.....	1858
E. G. Henry.....	Fifth.....	1858
J. S. Hamm.....	Sixth.....	1858
J. W. Thompson.....	Seventh.....	1858
W. M. Hancock.....	Eighth.....	1858
Joel M. Acker.....	Ninth.....	1858

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
William Cothran.....	Tenth.....	1858
J. S. Hamm.....	Sixth.....	1858
Hiram Cassedy.....	First.....	1859
Jas. W. H. Harris.....	Warren County.....	1860
Robert S. Hudson.....	Fifth.....	1862
Hiram Cassedy.....	First.....	1862
John E. McNair.....	Second.....	1862
J. S. Yerger.....	Third.....	1862
John Watts.....	Fourth.....	1862
Robert S. Hudson.....	Fifth.....	1862
J. S. Hamm.....	Sixth.....	1862
J. F. Trotter.....	Seventh.....	1862
William M. Hancock.....	Eighth.....	1862
William Cothran.....	Tenth.....	1862
D. O. Merwin.....	Warren County.....	1862
W. H. Kilpatrick.....	Ninth.....	1862
J. M. Smiley.....	First.....	1865
J. E. McNair.....	Second.....	1865
J. S. Yerger.....	Third.....	1865
John Watts.....	Fourth.....	1865
J. A. P. Campbell.....	Fifth.....	1865
H. W. Foote.....	Sixth.....	1865
J. F. Trotter.....	Seventh.....	1865
W. M. Hancock.....	Eighth.....	1865
W. H. Kilpatrick.....	Ninth.....	1865
William Cothran.....	Tenth.....	1865
Alexander M. Clayton.....	Seventh.....	1866
H. H. Miller.....	Warren County.....	1866
James M. Smiley.....	First.....	1866
J. E. McNair.....	Second.....	1866
J. S. Yerger.....	Third.....	1866
John Watts.....	Fourth.....	1866
J. A. P. Campbell.....	Fifth.....	1866
H. W. Foote.....	Sixth.....	1866
Alexander M. Clayton.....	Seventh.....	1866
W. M. Hancock.....	Eighth.....	1866
W. D. Bradford.....	Ninth.....	1866
William Cothran.....	Tenth.....	1866
E. J. McGarr.....	Warren County.....	1866
Thomas Shackelford.....	Third.....	1867
B. F. Trimble.....	Third.....	1867
Charles C. Shackelford.....	Fifth.....	1867
William Vannerson.....	Second.....	1867
B. B. Boone.....	Ninth.....	1867
E. S. Fisher.....	Tenth.....	1867
George E. Harris.....	Seventh.....	1867

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Jas. J. Morehead.....	Second.....	1867
Uriah Millsaps.....	Second.....	1867
Geo. F. Brown.....	Sixth.....	1867
Jonathan Tarbell.....	Fourth.....	1867
William Kellogg.....	Tenth.....	1867
J. W. Vance.....	Seventh.....	1867
James L. Herbert.....	Ninth.....	1867
Amos Lovering.....	Ninth.....	1867
John McRae.....	Sixth.....	1867
E. Gifford.....	Tenth.....	1867
George F. Brown.....	Fifteenth.....	1870
Jehu A. Orr.....	Seventh.....	1870
John W. Vance.....	Third.....	1870
Robert Leachman.....	Sixth.....	1870
B. B. Boone.....	Ninth.....	1870
Orlando Davis.....	Tenth.....	1870
James M. Smiley.....	Second.....	1870
Uriah Millsaps.....	Fifth.....	1870
A. Alderson.....	Third.....	1870
W. D. Bradford.....	Eighth.....	1870
W. B. Cunningham.....	Fourteenth.....	1870
W. M. Hancock.....	Fourth.....	1870
G. C. Chandler.....	First.....	1870
C. C. Shackelford.....	Eleventh.....	1870
Jason Niles.....	Thirteenth.....	1870
Ephraim S. Fisher.....	Twelfth.....	1870
J. S. Hamm.....	Seventh.....	1876
S. S. Calhoon.....	Ninth.....	1876
J. W. C. Watson.....	Second.....	1876
James M. Smiley.....	Tenth.....	1876
William Cothran.....	Fifth.....	1876
J. A. Green.....	First.....	1876
B. F. Trimble.....	Fourth.....	1876
Upton M. Young.....	Eleventh.....	1876
A. G. Mayers.....	Eighth.....	1876
James M. Arnold.....	Sixth.....	1876
Samuel Powell.....	Third.....	1876
J. B. Chrisman.....	Tenth.....	1878
Ralph North.....	Twelfth.....	1878
Charles H. Campbell.....	Fifth.....	1880
J. W. Buchanan.....	First.....	1882
W. S. Featherston.....	Second.....	1882
A. T. Roane.....	Third.....	1882
B. F. Trimble.....	Fourth.....	1882
J. M. Arnold.....	Sixth.....	1882
S. H. Terral.....	Seventh.....	1882

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
A. G. Mayers.....	Eighth.....	1882
S. S. Calhoon.....	Ninth.....	1882
Warren Cowan.....	Eleventh.....	1882
T. J. Wharton.....	Ninth.....	1882
J. B. Chrisman.....	Tenth.....	1884
Ralph North.....	Twelfth.....	1884
William M. Rogers.....	Sixth.....	1885
J. H. Wynn.....	Fourth.....	1886
Charles H. Campbell.....	Fifth.....	1886
L. E. Houston.....	First.....	1887
S. H. Terral.....	Seventh.....	1888
A. G. Mayers.....	Eighth.....	1888
George Winston.....	Fourth.....	1889
Ralph North.....	Sixth.....	1890
John G. Gilland.....	Ninth.....	1890
J. B. Chrisman.....	Seventh.....	1890
R. W. Williamson.....	Fourth.....	1890
James T. Fant.....	Third.....	1890
William P. Cassedy.....	Sixth.....	1890
Eugene Johnson.....	Third.....	1892
C. H. Campbell.....	Fifth.....	1892
Newnan Cayce.....	First.....	1893
A. G. Mayers.....	Eighth.....	1894
S. H. Terral.....	Second.....	1894
William P. Cassedy.....	Sixth.....	1894
Robert Powell.....	Seventh.....	1896
William K. McLaurin.....	Ninth.....	1896
Z. M. Stephens.....	Third.....	1896
F. A. Montgomery.....	Fourth.....	1896
W. F. Stevens.....	Fifth.....	1896
John W. Fewell.....	Tenth.....	1896
Green B. Huddleston.....	Tenth.....	1896
T. A. Wood.....	Second.....	1896
E. O. Sykes.....	First.....	1897
John R. Enochs.....	Eighth.....	1898
Jeff Truly.....	Sixth.....	1898
Robert Powell.....	Seventh.....	1900
Patrick Henry.....	Ninth.....	1900
E. O. Sykes.....	First.....	1900
T. A. Wood.....	Third.....	1900
F. A. Montgomery.....	Fourth.....	1900
W. F. Stevens.....	Fifth.....	1900
Jeff Truly.....	Sixth.....	1900
J. R. Enochs.....	Eighth.....	1900
Frank E. Larkin.....	Fourth.....	1900
G. Q. Hall.....	Tenth.....	1900

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
P. H. Lowrey .....	Third .....	1900
George Anderson .....	Fifth .....	1901
James H. Neville .....	Second .....	1901
E. O. Sykes .....	First .....	1901
John R. Enochs .....	Eighth .....	1902
Samuel C. Cook .....	Eleventh .....	1902
Jeff Truly .....	Sixth .....	1902
A. McC. Kimbrough .....	Fourth .....	1903
D. M. Miller .....	Seventh .....	1903
Will T. McDonald .....	Second .....	1903
J. B. Boothe .....	Third .....	1903
M. H. Wilkinson .....	Sixth .....	1903
R. F. Cochran .....	Tenth .....	1904
W. F. Stevens .....	Fifth .....	1904
J. T. Dunn .....	Fifth .....	1904
O. W. Catchings .....	Ninth .....	1905
E. O. Sykes .....	First .....	1905
J. N. Bush .....	Ninth .....	1905
W. H. Hardy .....	Second .....	1905
Samuel C. Cook .....	Eleventh .....	1906
W. H. Cook .....	Twelfth .....	1906
J. R. Byrd .....	Eighth .....	1906
R. L. Bullard .....	Thirteenth .....	1906
S. M. Smith .....	Fourth .....	1906
W. H. Potter .....	Seventh .....	1907
M. H. Wilkinson .....	Sixth .....	1907
W. A. Roane .....	Third .....	1907

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY.

1821-1857.

CHANCELLORS.

Joshua G. Clarke, from 1821 to 1828.  
John A. Quitman, from 1828 to 1835.  
Edward Turner, from 1835 to 1839.  
Robert H. Buckner, from 1839 to 1846.  
Stephen Cocke, from 1846 to 1853.  
Charles Scott, from 1853 to 1857.

VICE-CHANCELLORS, NORTHERN DISTRICT

Joseph W. Chalmers, from 1842 to 1843.  
Henry Dickinson, from 1843 to 1850.  
George W. Daugherty, from 1850 to 1855.  
James H. Trotter, from 1855 to 1856.  
George W. Daugherty, from 1856 to 1857.

VICE-CHANCELLORS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

James M. Smiley, from 1846 to 1850.  
B. C. Buckley, from 1850 to 1857.

CHANCELLORS.

1870-1908.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Theodoric C. Lyon.....	Fifth.....	1870
Edwin P. Harmon.....	Fifteenth.....	1870
E. G. Peyton.....	Twentieth.....	1870
James M. Ellis.....	Nineteenth.....	1870
G. S. McMillan.....	Second.....	1870
Samuel Young.....	Thirteenth.....	1870
William G. Henderson.....	First.....	1870
Edwin Hill.....	Fourteenth.....	1870
T. R. Gowan.....	Seventeenth.....	1870
J. F. Simmons.....	Tenth.....	1870
Wesley Drane.....	Third.....	1870
D. W. Walker.....	Eighteenth.....	1870

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
DeWitte Sterns .....	Ninth .....	1870
Dallas P. Coffee .....	Eleventh .....	1870
Edwin W. Cabiness .....	Sixteenth .....	1870
A. E. Reynolds .....	Eighth .....	1870
Thomas Christian .....	Fourth .....	1870
Austin Pollard .....	Seventh .....	1870
J. J. Hooker .....	Twelfth .....	1870
O. H. Whitfield .....	Sixth .....	1870
E. Stafford .....	Fifteenth .....	1872
W. A. Drennan .....	Twelfth .....	1873
Thomas Walton .....	Twelfth .....	1874
E. H. Osgood .....	Eighteenth .....	1874
C. A. Sullivan .....	Fifth .....	1874
Hiram Cassedy, Jr. ....	Nineteenth .....	1874
W. B. Peyton .....	Sixteenth .....	1874
J. D. Barton .....	Eighth .....	1874
J. J. Dennis .....	Fourth .....	1874
W. D. Frazee .....	Seventh .....	1874
P. P. Bailey .....	Eleventh .....	1874
L. C. Abbott .....	Ninth .....	1874
H. W. Warren .....	Tenth .....	1874
Rasselas Boyd .....	Third .....	1874
R. B. Stone .....	Seventeenth .....	1874
William Breck .....	Thirteenth .....	1874
Thomas Christian .....	Fourth .....	1874
J. F. Simmons .....	Tenth .....	1874
T. R. Gowan .....	Seventeenth .....	1874
A. E. Reynolds .....	Eighth .....	1874
J. J. Dennis .....	Fourth .....	1874
H. W. Warren .....	Tenth .....	1874
R. B. Stone .....	Seventeenth .....	1874
J. D. Barton .....	Eighth .....	1874
J. N. Campbell .....	Tenth .....	1874
H. R. Ware .....	Sixteenth .....	1875
R. Boyd .....	Third .....	1875
J. J. Dennis .....	Fourth .....	1875
J. N. Campbell .....	Tenth .....	1875
R. B. Stone .....	Seventeenth .....	1875
C. C. Cullens .....	Eighth .....	1875
E. G. Peyton .....	Twentieth .....	1875
E. Hill .....	Fourteenth .....	1875
O. H. Whitfield .....	Sixth .....	1875
J. B. Deason .....	Nineteenth .....	1875
G. S. McMillan .....	Second .....	1875
W. G. Henderson .....	First .....	1875
George Wood .....	Seventh .....	1876

<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Charles Clark.....	Fourth.....	1876
L. Haughton.....	First.....	1876
R. W. Williamson.....	Fifth.....	1876
U. M. Young.....	Eleventh.....	1876
J. C. Gray.....	Third.....	1876
E. G. Peyton, Jr.....	Ninth.....	1876
T. Y. Berry.....	Tenth.....	1876
L. Brame.....	Sixth.....	1876
T. B. Graham.....	Eighth.....	1876
A. B. Fly.....	Second.....	1876
W. G. Phelps.....	Fourth.....	1878
Ralph North.....	Twelfth.....	1878
J. B. Morgan.....	Third.....	1878
L. Haughton.....	First.....	1880
A. B. Fly.....	Second.....	1880
W. G. Phelps.....	Fourth.....	1880
R. W. Williamson.....	Fifth.....	1880
F. A. Critz.....	Sixth.....	1880
George Wood.....	Seventh.....	1880
T. B. Graham.....	Eighth.....	1880
E. G. Peyton, Jr.....	Ninth.....	1880
H. S. Van Eaton.....	Tenth.....	1880
U. M. Young.....	Eleventh.....	1880
J. G. Hall.....	Third.....	1882
Ralph North.....	Twelfth.....	1882
Warren Cowan.....	Eleventh.....	1882
Lauch McLaurin.....	Tenth.....	1883
Sylvanus Evans.....	Seventh.....	1883
Baxter McFarland.....	First.....	1883
F. A. Critz.....	Sixth.....	1884
T. B. Graham.....	Eighth.....	1884
E. G. Peyton, Jr.....	Ninth.....	1884
R. W. Williamson.....	Fifth.....	1884
B. T. Kimbrough.....	Second.....	1884
W. G. Phelps.....	Fourth.....	1886
Warren Cowan.....	Eleventh.....	1886
J. G. Hall.....	Third.....	1886
W. R. Trigg.....	Fourth.....	1886
Warren Cowan.....	Fifth.....	1886
Lauch McLaurin.....	Tenth.....	1887
Baxter McFarland.....	First.....	1887
Sylvanus Evans.....	Seventh.....	1887
Sylvanus Evans.....	Second.....	1887
T. B. Graham.....	Sixth.....	1888
H. C. Conn.....	Fifth.....	1890
B. T. Kimbrough.....	Third.....	1890



<i>Name.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Claude Pintard.....	Fourth.....	1890
Sylvanus Evans.....	Second.....	1890
Baxter McFarland.....	First.....	1890
W. R. Trigg.....	Seventh.....	1890
W. T. Houston.....	Second.....	1892
T. B. Graham.....	Fifth.....	1892
B. T. Kimbrough.....	Third.....	1894
A. H. Longino.....	Seventh.....	1894
H. C. Conn.....	Fifth.....	1894
Claude Pintard.....	Fourth.....	1894
Baxter McFarland.....	First.....	1895
N. C. Hill.....	Second.....	1896
T. B. Graham.....	Sixth.....	1896
A. M. Byrd.....	Sixth.....	1897
James C. Longstreet.....	Third.....	1898
A. H. Longino.....	Seventh.....	1898
H. C. Conn.....	Fifth.....	1898
W. C. Martin.....	Fourth.....	1898
A. McC. Kimbrough.....	Seventh.....	1898
H. L. Muldrow.....	First.....	1898
N. C. Hill.....	Second.....	1900
Stone Deavours.....	Second.....	1900
A. M. Byrd.....	Sixth.....	1901
James C. Longstreet.....	Third.....	1902
H. C. Conn.....	Fifth.....	1902
W. P. S. Ventress.....	Fourth.....	1902
J. F. McCool.....	Sixth.....	1903
C. C. Moody.....	Seventh.....	1903
R. B. Mayes.....	Fifth.....	1903
Julian C. Wilson.....	Third.....	1903
J. L. McCaskill.....	Second.....	1904
T. A. Wood.....	Eighth.....	1904
Percy Bell.....	Seventh.....	1904
W. J. Lamb.....	First.....	1905
J. Q. Robins.....	First.....	1905
G. G. Lyell.....	Fifth.....	1906
J. S. Hicks.....	Fourth.....	1906
I. T. Blount.....	Third.....	1906
J. F. McCool.....	Sixth.....	1907

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1817-1908.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Thomas Barnes.....	Claiborne.....	1817 to 1819
Edward Turner.....	Adams.....	1819 to 1821
B. R. Grayson.....	Adams.....	1821 to 1822
G. C. Brandon.....	Wilkinson.....	1822 to 1823
Cowles Mead.....	Jefferson.....	1823 to 1827
I. R. Nicholson.....	Copiah.....	1827 to 1829
C. B. Greene.....	Adams.....	1829 to 1830
W. L. Sharkey.....	Warren.....	1830 to 1831
Joseph Dunbar.....	Jefferson.....	1831 to 1832
M. P. Degrafenreid.....	Wilkinson.....	1832 to 1833
David Pembel.....	Amite.....	1833 to 1834
A. L. Bingaman.....	Adams.....	1834 to 1836
John Irvin.....	Carroll.....	1836 to 1837
William Vannerson.....	Lawrence.....	1837 to 1838
J. W. King.....	Rankin.....	1838 to 1840
Jesse Speight.....	Lowndes.....	1840 to 1841
J. A. Ventress.....	Wilkinson.....	1841 to 1842
R. W. Roberts.....	Scott.....	1842 to 1844
J. L. Totten.....	Marshall.....	1844 to 1846
James Whitfield.....	Lowndes.....	1846 to 1848
John J. McRae.....	Clarke.....	1848 to 1852
William S. Patton.....	Lauderdale.....	1852 to 1854
Hiram Cassedy.....	Franklin.....	1854 to 1856
William S. Barry.....	Lowndes.....	1856 to 1858
James L. Autry.....	Marshall.....	1858 to 1859
J. A. P. Campbell.....	Attala.....	1859 to 1861
William A. Lake.....	Warren.....	1861 to 1862
J. P. Scales.....	Carroll.....	1862 to 1863
Lock E. Houston.....	Monroe.....	1863 to 1865
S. J. Gholson.....	Monroe.....	1865 to 1870
F. E. Franklin.....	Yazoo.....	1870 to 1871
H. W. Warren.....	Leake.....	1871 to 1872
John R. Lynch (Negro).....	Adams.....	1872 to 1873
H. M. Street.....	Prentiss.....	1873 to 1874
I. D. Shadd (Negro).....	Warren.....	1874 to 1876
H. M. Street.....	Prentiss.....	1876 to 1878
W. A. Percy.....	Washington.....	1878 to 1880
B. F. Johns.....	Amite.....	1880 to 1882
W. H. H. Tison.....	Lee.....	1882 to 1884
W. M. Inge.....	Alcorn.....	1884 to 1886
J. H. Sharpe.....	Lowndes.....	1886 to 1888
C. B. Mitchel.....	Pontotoc.....	1888 to 1890

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
J. S. Madison.....	Noxubee.....	1890 to 1892
H. M. Street.....	Lauderdale.....	1892 to 1894
J. K. Vardaman.....	Leflore.....	1894 to 1896
J. F. McCool.....	Attala.....	1896 to 1900
A. J. Russell*.....	Lauderdale.....	1900 to 1902
Emmet Nicholson Thomas.....	Washington.....	January 5, 1904, to January 7, 1908
Hugh McQueen Street.....	Lauderdale.....	January 7, 1908, to —

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS AND *EX OFFICIO* PRESIDENTS OF  
THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1817-1832.

Duncan Stewart, October 7, 1817, to January 5, 1820.  
James Patton, January 5, 1820, to January 7, 1822.  
David Dickson, January 7, 1822, to January 7, 1824.  
G. C. Brandon, January 7, 1824, to November 17, 1825.  
G. C. Brandon, January 7 to August, 1826.  
A. M. Scott, January 9, 1828, to January 9, 1832.  
Fountain Winston, January 9, 1832, to October 26, 1832.

NOTE.—The Constitution of 1832 abolished the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

1833-1870.

Charles Lynch, 1833 to 1834.  
P. Briscoe, 1834 to 1836.  
W. Van Norman, 1836 to 1837.  
A. G. McNutt, 1837 to 1838.  
A. L. Bingaman, 1838 to 1840.  
G. B. Augustus, 1840 to 1842.  
Jesse Speight, 1842 to 1843.  
A. Fox, 1843 to 1844.  
Jesse Speight, 1844 to 1846.  
G. T. Swan, 1846 to 1848.  
Dabney Lipscomb, 1848 to 1851.  
James Whitfield, 1851 to 1854.  
J. J. Pettus, 1854 to 1858.  
James Drane, 1858 to 1865.  
J. M. Simonton, 1865 to 1869.

NOTE.—The Constitution of 1869 re-established the office of Lieutenant-Governor.

\*Died in office June 4, 1902.

## LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS AND PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

1870-1908.

R. C. Powers, 1870 to 1871.  
 A. K. Davis (Negro), 1874 to 1876.  
 John M. Stone, President of the Senate, 1876.  
 William H. Sims, 1878 to 1882.  
 G. D. Shands, 1882 to 1890.  
 M. M. Evans, 1890 to 1896.  
 J. H. Jones, 1896 to 1900.  
 James T. Harrison, 1900 to 1904.  
 John Prentiss Carter, January 18, 1904, to January 20, 1908.  
 Luther Manship, January 20, 1908, to ———.

## MEMBERS OF MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

1817-1908.

### SENATORS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Abbay, R. F. ....	Coahoma, Tunica, Quitman .....	1900, 1902
Abbott, F. M. ....	Chickasaw, Monroe .....	1870 to 1874
Acker, Joel M. ....	Monroe .....	1846, 1854, 1856
Adams, B. C. ....	Yalobusha, Grenada .....	1900, 1902
Adams, Daniel .....	Hinds .....	1852 to 1856
Adams, N. Q. ....	Oktibbeha, Choctaw .....	1896, 1898
Adams, Simeon R. ....	Jasper, Newton, Scott, Smith .....	1844 to 1848
Albright, George .....	Marshall .....	1874 to 1878
Alcorn, James L. ....	Coahoma, Tallahatchie, Panola .....	1848 to 1856
Alexander, E. M. ....	Benton, Tippah, Union .....	1872, 1873
Allen, H., Jr. ....	Calhoun, Yalobusha .....	1854 to 1857
Allen, J. P. ....	Attala .....	1892, 1894
Allen, R. H. ....	Itawamba, Lee .....	1872 to 1880
Alsbury, Hanson .....	Wayne, Greene, Jones .....	1836, 1837
Alsbury, Hanson .....	Perry, Greene, Jackson, Hancock,	1838 to 1842
Anderson, J. H. ....	Monroe .....	1865, 1866
Anderson, Thomas .....	Lawrence .....	1822
Anderson, W. S. ....	Issaquena, Sharkey, Washington .....	1880
Arthur, A. H. ....	Warren .....	1854 to 1859
Augustus, George B. ....	Winston, Noxubee .....	1837, 1842
Austin, R. P. ....	Newton, Scott, Neshoba .....	1886 to 1890
Bailey, J. B. ....	Scott, Newton .....	1900, 1902
Baker, J. Holmes .....	Washington, Sunflower .....	1892, 1894

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Balch, Hezekiah J	Jefferson	1817
Ballard, H. N	DeSoto	1870, 1871
Ballenger, J. I.	Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc	1900
Banks, M. A.	Copiah, Simpson	1854 to 1858
Barron, J. W.	Clay, Choctaw, Oktibbeha, Webster,	1886 to 1888
Barrow, P. B.	Warren	1872, 1873
Barry, Bartlett C.	Wayne, Covington, Monroe	1822 to 1826
Barry, F. G.	Clay, Oktibbeha, Lowndes	1876 to 1880
Batchelor, G. M.	Warren	1886 to 1890
Beene, Russel O.	Pontotoc, Itawamba	1844 to 1857
Beene, William	Itawamba	1857 to 1859
Belk, W. A.	Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall, Tate,	1904, 1906
Bell, John	Chickasaw, Itawamba, Pontotoc	1837 to 1841
Bell, Joseph	Noxubee, Winston	1842 to 1844
Bennett, Joseph	Rankin, Smith	1852, 1854
Bennett, Joseph	Hinds, Rankin, Simpson	1870 to 1876
Berry, J. H.	Tippah	1850 to 1857
Bills, John D.	Alcorn, Prentiss, Tishomingo	1877 to 1882
Binford, J. A.	Carroll	1865 to 1867
Binford, J. R.	Carroll, Leflore, Montgomery	1886, 1888
Bingaman, Adam L.	Adams	1822, 1825, 1826, 1838, 1839
Birchett, G. K.	Warren	1880
Bloomfield, H.	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson,	1890, 1892, 1904, 1906
Bond, James.	Choctaw	1842 to 1846
Bonney, Caleb D.	Yazoo	1841
Boone, F. M.	Tishomingo, Alcorn, Prentiss	1882 to 1890
Boone, R. H.	Tishomingo	1846 to 1850
Booth, William	Carroll	1844 to 1848
Boothe, J. B.	Panola	1886 to 1890
Bowman, Joseph	Adams	1819
Bowers, E. J.	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson	1896, 1898
Bowles, C. M.	Bolivar, Coahoma	1872, 1873, 1874
Bowles, James R.	Lafayette	1861 to 1865
Boyd, Gordan	Attala, Neshoba	1837 to 1840, 1844
Boyd, John D.	Leake, Neshoba	1844
Boyd, W. A.	Benton, Tippah, Union	1884 to 1888
Boyd, W. A.	Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall, Tate,	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
Bradford, Benjamin	Monroe	1857
Bradford, John A.	Pontotoc	1848
Bradley, R. L.	Hinds, Warren	1900, 1902
Bramlet, A. C.	Leflore, Tallahatchie	1896, 1898
Brandon, Gerard	Adams	1906

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Brasher, L.....	Calhoun, Yalobusha.....	1858 to 1861
Brenham, A. H.....	Adams.....	1880 to 1888
Brewer, E. L.....	Yalobusha, Grenada.....	1896, 1898
Bridges, James E.....	Choctaw, Winston, Webster.....	1878 to 1880
Bridges, N. B.....	Oktibbeha, Lowndes.....	1874, 1875
Briscoe, Parmenas.....	Claiborne, Jefferson	1830, 1831, 1835, 1844 to 1848
Brooke, Walker.....	Holmes, Sunflower.....	1850
Brooks, J. W.....	Newton, Lauderdale.....	1866
Brougher, Frederick.....	Tippah.....	1842 to 1846
Brown, E. R.....	Simpson, Copiah.....	1861, 1862
Brown, James.....	Lafayette.....	1865, 1866, 1867
Brown, John R.....	Franklin.....	1822 to 1827
Brown, L. B.....	Clarke, Lauderdale.....	1880 to 1882
Brown, Silas.....	Hinds.....	1835
Brown, William M.....	Tallahatchie.....	1837 to 1840
Brown, W. N.....	Carroll.....	1837 to 1840
Broyles, H. F.....	Monroe, Lee, Itawamba.....	1892 to 1905
Buchanan, William.....	Rankin, Smith.....	1886 to 1890
Buchanan, W. R.....	Tippah.....	1858 to 1861
Buck, C. L.....	Warren.....	1859 to 1865
Burdine, J. C.....	Lee, Itawamba, Monroe.....	1888, 1890
Burkett, H. L.....	Clay, Choctaw, Oktibbeha.....	1884 to 1888
Burnet, Daniel.....	Claiborne.....	1827
Byars, John M.....	Calhoun, Pontotoc, Chickasaw.....	1896, 1898
Byrd, Adam.....	Scott, Newton, Neshoba.....	1890 to 1894
Cage, William C.....	Marion, Pike.....	1831
Cain, W. F.....	Lawrence, Pike.....	1865, 1866, 1867
Caldwell, Charles.....	Hinds, Rankin, Simpson.....	1870 to 1876
Caldwell, Isaac.....	Hinds.....	1831
Callicott, C. G.....	DeSoto, Tate, Tunica.....	1876 to 1880
Calvit, Samuel.....	Hinds.....	1822, 1823
Cameron, John R.....	Madison.....	1888, 1890
Campbell, M.....	Tunica, DeSoto (Tate, 1875).....	1872 to 1876
Campbell, R. B.....	Washington, Sunflower.....	1900, 1902
Campbell, Robert C.....	Yazoo.....	1840
Cannon, W. R.....	Oktibbeha, Chickasaw.....	1848, 1850
Carmichael, W. D.....	Hinds, Warren.....	1892, 1894
Carter, Asa R.....	Newton, Scott, Jasper.....	1878, 1880
Carter, J. P.....	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Greene, Marion, Perry.....	1874 to 1882
Carter, J. P.....	Lauderdale.....	1848 to 1852
Carter, W. P.....	Newton.....	1848, 1850
Caruthers, C. K.....	Panola.....	1890, 1894
Casey, D. C.....	Issaquena, Sharkey.....	1886, 1888

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Cassedy, Hiram, Jr.	Lawrence, Lincoln, Pike	1872 to 1874
Castle, Thomas W	Choctaw, Winston	1870 to 1874
Catchings, P. C.	Copiah, Simpson	1848 to 1852-1858 to 1862
Catchings, T. J.	Hinds	1856 to 1859
Catchings, T. C.	Warren	1876 to 1877
Cavit, Samuel	Jefferson	1822, 1823
Cayce, Newnan	Lowndes	1902
Chalmers, James R.	Bolivar, Coahoma	1876, 1877
Chrisman, Charles	Lincoln, Lawrence	1900, 1902
Chrisman, J. B.	Lawrence, Pike	1859 to 1865
Clarke, James C.	Attala	1896
Clarke, Frederick	Clarke	1837
Cleveland, David	Marion, Pike	1830
Clinton, James A.	Adams	1896, 1898, 1900, 1902
Cobb, Joseph B.	Lowndes	1854 to 1857
Cocke, Stephen	Lowndes, Monroe, Rankin	1833, 1836
Coffee, Thomas J.	Rankin, Simpson	1837 to 1842
Coffey, C. S.	Claiborne, Jefferson	1892, 1894
Cook, James V.	Quitman, Tunica, Coahoma	1896, 1898
Cooper, Hamilton	Covington, Jones, Wayne	1827 to 1830
Cooper, Joseph	Lawrence, Simpson	1829, 1830
Cooper, Thomas L.	Attala, Leake	1880 to 1884
Cooper, T. L.	Union, Tippah, Marshall, Benton, Tate	1900, 1902
Cothran, William	Carroll	1856
Covington, J. B.	Noxubee, Winston	1858 to 1861
Cowan, Warren	Warren	1878 to 1884
Cox, Alfred	Coahoma, Washington, Tunica	1840
Crawford, N. B.	Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc	1900, 1902
Crigler, John L.	Clay, Oktibbeha	1880, 1882
Critz, Frank A.	Clay, Webster	1894
Croom, W. J.	Hinds, Warren	1904, 1906
Cullens, Clarence	Benton, Union, Tippah	1874, 1875
Cummings, M. C.	Itawamba	1861, 1862
Currie, M. M.	Franklin, Jefferson	1877 to 1880
Cutrer, John W.	Bolivar, Sunflower, Coahoma	1888, 1890
Dabney, A. W.	Noxubee, Winston	1846 to 1850
Dalton, J. H.	Benton, Union, Tippah	1880 to 1884
Davidson, Truxton	Wilkinson	1841
Davis, A. P.	Kemper, Winston	1892, 1894
Davis, David	Franklin	1835
Davis, E. McCoy	Pike, Amite	1848 to 1852
Davis, I. N.	Panola, Tallahatchie, Coahoma	1856 to 1859
Davis, J. L.	Calhoun, Yalobusha	1861, 1862
Davis, J. R.	Madison, Scott	1859, 1860, 1861

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Dean, R. A.....	Lafayette.....	1886 to 1896
Dease, Oliver C.....	Newton, Smith, Scott, Jasper.....	1837 to 1840
Denson, S. J.....	Madison, Scott.....	1856 to 1859
Dent, A. T.....	Noxubee.....	1902 to 1908
Dent, A. W.....	Simpson, Covington, Marion, Pearl River.....	1900, 1902
Dickson, David.....	Franklin, Pike, Marion.....	1817, 1820, 1821
Dickson, T. A.....	Copiah, Lawrence, Simpson, Covington.....	1884, 1886
Dillard, George G.....	Noxubee.....	1884 to 1892
Dinsmore, J. R.....	Noxubee.....	1900
Dockery, T. C.....	DeSoto.....	1892, 1894
Dodds, George S.....	Covington, Copiah, Lawrence, Simpson.....	1886 to 1890
Doss, J. D.....	Kemper, Winston.....	1904, 1906
Dowd, A. S.....	Bolivar, Tunica, Coahoma.....	1870, 1871
Dowd, W. C.....	Kemper, Neshoba.....	1878
Dowsing, William.....	Covington, Monroe, Wayne.....	1826
Downs, Henry D.....	Claiborne, Warren.....	1819, 1820
Drake, Joseph.....	Carroll.....	1864
Drane, James.....	Choctaw.....	1852 to 1863
Duke, William H.....	Chickasaw, Itawamba, Pontotoc.....	1841
Dulaney, L. C.....	Sharkey, Issaquena.....	1900, 1902
Dunbar, Robert T.....	Adams.....	1831
Duncan, H. L.....	Calhoun, Yalobusha.....	1872 to 1874
Duncan, W. L.....	Tishomingo.....	1865
Dunn, C. C.....	Lauderdale.....	1900 to 1908
Durr, E. A.....	Kemper, Lauderdale.....	1844 to 1848
Dupree, James.....	Hinds.....	1844 to 1848
East, W. J.....	Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall, Tate.....	1892, 1894
Eaton, James S.....	Covington, Jones, Simpson, Smith Wayne.....	1882, 1884
Ellett, Henry T.....	Jefferson, Franklin, Claiborne.....	1854 to 1865
Ellis, Armstrong.....	Jefferson, Franklin.....	1819, 1820
Ellis, George W.....	Simpson, Covington, Pearl River, Marion.....	1896
Ellis, Jesse.....	Rankin, Smith.....	1867
Elmore, H. H.....	Holmes.....	1904, 1906
Enloe, Isaac.....	Kemper, Neshoba.....	1858 to 1861
Evans, W. G.....	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson.....	1900
Everett, J. E.....	Yazoo.....	1874 to 1878
Fairley, Alex.....	Copiah, Simpson, Covington.....	1888, 1890
Falconer, Thomas P.....	Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Jones, Perry, Wayne.....	1835



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Falkner, J. W. T.	Lafayette	1896, 1898, 1900, 1902
Farley, L. J.	DeSoto	1900 to 1908
Farrar, A. K.	Adams, Franklin, Wilkinson	1852 to 1858
Farrar, Preston W.	Wilkinson	1838 to 1841
Farrish, W. S.	Sharkey, Issaquena, Washington	1878
Ferguson, A. G.	Jones, Wayne, Greene, Perry	1890, 1892
Fewell, John W.	Clarke, Lauderdale	1876 to 1880
Fitzgerald, W. H.	Grenada, Sunflower, Tallahatchie	1876 to 1884
Foote, H. L.	Issaquena, Sharkey	1890
Foote, H. W.	Kemper, Noxubee, Neshoba	1876 to 1880
Ford, David	Madison, Yazoo	1833
Ford, Thomas B.	Lincoln, Pike, Marion	1888, 1890
Foster, James	Adams	1825
Fox, Arthur	Lowndes, Marion, Lawrence	1841, 1848
Fox, A. F.	Webster, Clay	1892
Franklin, M. A.	Lowndes	1904, 1906
Freeland, Thomas	Claiborne, Warren	1823 to 1827, 1830
Franklin, C. E.	Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc	1904, 1906
Freeman, A. J.	Scott, Newton	1892, 1894
Frith, C. H.	Amite, Wilkinson	1902, 1904
Furlong, C. E.	Warren	1874 to 1880
Gage, John J.	Grenada, Quitman, Tallahatchie	1884, 1886
Gardner, A. F.	Leflore, Tallahatchie	1900, 1902
Gartman, John	Pike, Covington, Lawrence	1870 to 1871
Gayles, G. W.	Bolivar, Coahoma, Sunflower, Quitman	1880 to 1888
George, A. H.	Carroll, Montgomery	1900, 1902
Gibbs, W. D.	Yazoo	1878 to 1882
Gilbs, W. H.	Wilkinson	1870 to 1874
Gibert, Stanley	Wayne, Jones, Covington, Smith, Simpson	1878, 1880
Gilleland, Samuel N.	Leake, Attala, Neshoba	1840 to 1844, 1850, 1856, 1857
Gillum, Littlebury	Chickasaw, Oktibbeha	1848
Gilmer, J. P.	Kemper, Noxubee, Neshoba	1873
Gleed, Robert	Lowndes, Oktibbeha	1870 to 1876
Glover, J. A.	Coahoma, Tunica, Quitman	1904, 1906
Golladay, George S.	Yalobusha	1850 to 1854
Gordan, George H.	Adams, Wilkinson	1859, 1860, 1861, 1862
Gordon, Adam	Claiborne	1833
Gordon, James	Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc	1904, 1906
Graham, T. B.	Scott, Newton, Jasper	1874 to 1877
Granberry, Seth	Copiah	1836 to 1844
Graves, Robert	Jones, Greene, Covington, Wayne	1854
Gray, Henry	Attala, Leake	1848

<i>ame.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Gray, Truman	Wayne, Jones, Perry, Greene	1896 to 1898
Gray, William	Issaquena, Washington	1872, 1874
Grayson, Spence M.	Yazoo	1837 to 1840
Greaves, C. B.	Madison	1896, 1898
Greaves, H. B.	Madison	1902 to 1908
Green, Charles B.	Adams	1820, 1821
Green, Thomas J.	Warren	1838 to 1842
Greer, R. S.	Marshall	1848 to 1858, 1861, 1862 to 1865
Gregory, F. M.	Monroe, Lee, Itawamba	1896, 1898
Griffin, Henry C.	Adams	1876, 1877
Griffin, J. T.	Chickasaw, Monroe	1878 to 1882
Griffin, J. T.	Chickasaw	1861, 1862
Groves, Presley	Attala, Leake	1888, 1890
Groves, Presley	Leake, Neshoba	1904, 1906
Guice, G. A.	Franklin, Jefferson	1888
Guion, John I.	Washington, Warren	1831 to 1835
Guion, John I.	Warren	1842 to 1846
Guion, John I.	Hinds	1848
Gully, H. J.	Kemper, Winston	1886, 1888
Guy, C. H.	Calhoun, Yalobusha	1857
Guyton, David T.	Attala, Leake	1884 to 1888
Hadley, T. B. J.	Hinds	1837 to 1840
Haley, David W.	Madison	1836 to 1840
Hall, R. S.	Wayne, Jones, Perry, Greene	1906
Hallam, James D.	Bolivar, Coahoma, DeSoto, Tunica, Washington	1837, 1838
Hamilton, J. G.	Holmes	1882 to 1888, 1892, 1894
Hamilton, J. S.	Hinds	1884 to 1888
Hancock, William M.	Jasper, Jones, Clarke, Wayne	1870
Hardy, Thomas H.	Wayne, Jones, Smith, Covington	1870 to 1874
Hardy, W. H.	Lauderdale	1896, 1898
Hargis, Richard	Covington, Simpson, Lawrence	1835
Harker, J. J.	Sunflower	1865, 1866, 1867
Harley, W. R.	Marshall	1841
Harper, Jesse	Marion, Pike	1835
Harris, Buckner	Jefferson, Copiah	1832, 1833
Harris, C. E.	Leflore, Tallahatchie	1904, 1906
Harris, J. V.	Lowndes, Oktibbeha	1859 to 1861
Harris, Wiley P.	Pike, Marion	1825 to 1830
Harrison, James E.	Monroe	1848
Harrison, J. T.	Lowndes	1892, 1894, 1896, 1898
Harrison, Richard	Monroe	1858 to 1861
Harvey, George	Madison	1884 to 1888
Hathorn, S. B.	Covington, Wayne, Jones, Greene	1856 to 1859
Hawkins, J. M.	Hinds	1865, 1866, 1867
Heard, J. W.	Clay, Webster	1900, 1902

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Hebron, John L.....	Washington, Sunflower.....	1904, 1906
Heidelberg, W. W.....	Jasper, Clarke.....	1892, 1894, 1904, 1906
Hemingway, C. F.....	Carroll.....	1852 to 1856
Henderson, Elliott.....	Marion, Perry, Jackson, Harrison, Hancock, Greene.....	1882 to 1886
Henaerson, John.....	Wilkinson.....	1835, 1836
Henderson, S. G.....	Leake.....	1874, 1875
Henry, Patrick.....	Rankin, Smith.....	1904, 1906
Henry, Patrick.....	Warren.....	1890 to 1894
Herbert, William.....	Lawrence.....	1823
Hicks, A. M.....	Yazoo.....	1890 to 1908
Hicks, George.....	Attala, Neshoba, Leake.....	1846
Higgason, George.....	Monroe, Rankin, Lowndes.....	1833
Hightower, G. R.....	Lafayette.....	1904, 1906
Hill, J. H.....	Rankin, Smith.....	1890
Hill, N. C.....	Wayne, Jones, Perry, Greene.....	1892, 1894
Hill, Thomas B.....	Panola, Lafayette.....	1840 to 1844
Hinton, Samuel.....	Union, Tippah, Marshall, Benton, Tate.....	1900, 1902
Hodges, I. V.....	Rankin, Smith.....	1848 to 1852
Holloway, J. G.....	DeSoto, Tunica (Tate, 1875).....	1872 to 1876
Hooker, Henry S.....	Holmes.....	1876 to 1880
Hooker, J. J.....	Holmes.....	1865, 1866, 1867
Hoover, Christian.....	Pike.....	1842
Horn, John H.....	Clarke, Covington, Jones, Wayne.....	1844, 1846
Hough, R. N.....	Clarke, Jasper.....	1852 to 1859
Houston, W. T.....	Chickasaw, Pontotoc.....	1886, 1888
Houston, R. E.....	Monroe, Lee, Itawamba.....	1904, 1906
Howry, J. M.....	Lafayette.....	1858 to 1861
Hughes, Thomas J.....	Noxubee, Winston.....	1850 to 1854
Hughes, P. O.....	Franklin, Jefferson.....	1840 to 1844
Hughes, W. H.....	Rankin, Smith.....	1900, 1902
Huie, George.....	Attala, Leake.....	1859 to 1865
Humphreys, B. G.....	Claiborne.....	1840 to 1844
Humphreys, W. W.....	Lowndes.....	1880 to 1884
Hussey, S. L.....	Lauderdale, Newton.....	1852
Hyer, W. F.....	Marshall.....	1882 to 1886
Irwin, John L.....	Jefferson, Copiah.....	1827 to 1830
Ives, Thomas B.....	Yalobusha.....	1838 to 1846
Jackson, Moses.....	Adams, Wilkinson.....	1865 to 1867, 1878, 1880
Jackson, William.....	Franklin.....	1829 to 1833
Jarnagan, H. L.....	Noxubee.....	1880 to 1884
Jayne, Joseph M.....	Washington, Sunflower.....	1892, 1894
Jayne, Joseph M.....	Washington.....	1882, 1884
Jeffords, H. R.....	Sharkey, Issaquena, Washington.....	1882 to 1886

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Johnson, David	Itawamba, Lee	1880, 1882
Johnson, Edward	Choctaw	1846, 1848
Johnson, Joseph	Wilkinson	1818, 1820, 1828, 1829
Johnson, Stephen	Carroll, Leflore	1870 to 1874
Johnson, W. L.	Bolivar	1852, 1854
Johnston, Amos R.	Hinds, Rankin	1875 to 1878
Johnston, W. L.	Yazoo, Washington, Issaquena	1852, 1854
Jones, G. L.	Union, Tippah, Marshall, Benton, Tate	1900, 1902
Jones, J. H.	Wilkinson	1890, 1894
Joor, John	Wilkinson	1821, 1823 to 1825
Jordan, Charles R.	Chickasaw, Oktibbeha	1857, 1858
Jordan, Moses	Lowndes, Oktibbeha	1861, 1862, 1864
Kearney, W. G.	Madison	1892, 1894
Keegan, A. M.	Covington, Simpson, Lawrence	1831
Keirn, Garrett	Holmes	1837 to 1846
Keith, Thomas	Newton, Scott, Jasper	1882, 1884
Kemp, Thomas M.	Marshall	1886 to 1890
Kendrick, C.	Tishomongo, Alcorn, Prentiss	1890 to 1900, 1904, 1906
Kennedy, Benjamin	Jefferson, Copiah	1830 to 1833
Kennedy, B.	Carroll	1848 to 1852
Kerr, John C.	Adams	1840, 1841
Key, J. R.	Kemper, Winston	1900, 1902
Kiger, W. G.	Hinds, Warren	1892 to 1904
King, Benjamin	Simpson, Copiah	1865, 1866, 1867
King, Benjamin	Copiah, Claiborne	1878, 1880
Knox, Andrew	Coahoma, Washington, Tunica, DeSoto, Bolivar	1842 to 1846
Koger, Joseph	Noxubee, Winston	1854 to 1858
Kyle, Claiborne	Marshall	1837 to 1841
Kyle, John C.	Panola	1882 to 1886
Labauve, Felix	DeSoto, Washington, Coahoma, Sun- flower, Tunica, Bolivar, Issaquena	1846 to 1848
Lake, William A.	Warren	1848
Lamar, J. W.	Yalobusha, Calhoun	1890, 1894
Lamb, T. L.	Clay, Webster	1896
Lampkin, John W.	Panola, Tallahatchie	1844, 1846
Land, S. W.	Attala, Leake	1865, 1867
Land, Thomas	Madison, Yazoo, Holmes	1831, 1836
Lanneau, K. Palmer	Adams	1878
Lansdale	Holmes	1846
Lawrence, W. L.	Lafayette	1878 to 1882

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Lea, Zacharia	Amite	1820
Leachman, Robert E.	Lauderdale, Newton	1865, 1870, 1871
Lee, R. C.	Madison	1900, 1902
Lee, Stephen D.	Lowndes	1878
Leflore, Greenwood	Carroll, Tallahatchie	1840 to 1844
Lewenthall, A.	Washington, Sunflower	1896, 1898
Liddell, James M.	Carroll, Montgomery, Leflore	1882 to 1886
Lipscomb, Dabney	Lowndes	1846 to 1852
Little, F. H.	Chickasaw, Monroe	1870 to 1876
Longino, A. H.	Lawrence, Pike, Lincoln	1880, 1882
Looney, J. O.	Tishomingo, Alcorn, Prentiss	1900, 1902
Loper, Peter	Jasper, Clarke, Wayne	1864
Lorance, W. L.	Pontotoc	1878 to 1882
Love, Franklin	Pike, Marion	1833, 1838 to 1842, 1856, 1858
Love, R. T.	Oktibbeha, Choctaw	1892, 1894
Love, William F.	Amite, Wilkinson	1896, 1898
Love, William F.	Wilkinson	1886 to 1890
Lowry, Robert	Rankin, Smith	1865, 1866
Luckett, O. A.	Madison, Scott	1861, 1862, 1864
Luse, William H.	Yazoo	1882 to 1890
Lyle, Matthew	Madison, Scott	1865, 1866, 1867
Lyles, W. D.	Noxubee, Winston	1865, 1866, 1867
Lyles, W. L.	Pontotoc, Lafayette	1871 to 1874
Lynch, Charles	Covington, Simpson, Lawrence,	1827, 1828, 1833
Magee, Eugene	Washington, Warren	1835, 1836
Magee, G. Wood	Lincoln, Lawrence	1904, 1906
Magee, Thomas A.	Jefferson, Franklin	1880, 1882
Magruder, R. W.	Claiborne, Jefferson	1898
Magruder, W. W.	Oktibbeha, Choctaw	1904, 1906
Marshall, C. A.	DeSoto	1888
Marshall, James A.	Kemper, Lauderdale	1837, 1838, 1840 to 1844
Marshall, Martin	Warren	1884
Martin, J. McC.	Copiah	1882, 1884
Martin, T. N.	Chickasaw	1865, 1866, 1867
Martin, W. B.	Washington, Sunflower	1900, 1902
Martin, Will T.	Adams	1888 to 1894
Mason, W. T.	Marshall	1858 to 1861
Matlock, James M.	Bolivar, Coahoma, DeSoto, Tunica, Washington	1841
Matthews, Joseph W.	Marshall	1844 to 1848
Matthews, Samuel	Tippah, Tishomingo	1837 to 1842
Maury, James H.	Claiborne	1837 to 1840
Mayes, R. B.	Copiah	1892
Mayson, Hamilton	Marion, Covington, Jones	1864

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
McAfee, Joseph.....	Covington, Greene, Jones, Wayne.....	1848 to 1854
McAfee, Morgan.....	Holmes, Sunflower.....	1852
McCabe, H. C.....	Scott, Jasper, Newton.....	1877
McCargo, W. H.....	DeSoto, Tunica.....	1865, 1866, 1867
McCaskill, J. L.....	Hinds, Rankin.....	1876 to 1880
McCaughan, T. J.....	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Perry,	1856 to 1859
McClure, H. B.....	Franklin, Jefferson.....	1872 to 1877
McCord, C. W.....	Tishomingo.....	1858 to 1861
McDonald, W. A.....	Benton, Tippah, Union.....	1888, 1890
McDonald, W. T.....	Union, Tippah, Marshall, Benton, Tate,	1896, 1898
McDougald, James.....	Clarke, Jasper.....	1848, 1850
McGehee, J. H.....	Pike, Franklin.....	1892, 1894, 1900, 1902
McIlhenny, George A.....	Scott, Newton.....	1896, 1898
McIlhenny, Oliver, Jr.....	Scott, Newton.....	1906
McIntosh, D. A.....	Simpson, Covington, Marion, Pearl River,	1898
McKay, Laughlin.....	Greene, Hancock, Jackson, Perry.....	1823 to 1826
McKinney, M. F.....	Marshall.....	1890
McKinney, M. J.....	Union, Tippah, Benton, Tate, Marshall.....	1896
McLain, Robert.....	Clarke, Wayne, Jasper.....	1859 to 1865
McLean, G. A.....	Carroll, Montgomery.....	1904, 1906
McLaurin, H. J.....	Sharkey, Issaquena.....	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
McLaurin, W. K.....	Hinds, Warren.....	1904, 1906
McLeod, John.....	Perry, Jones, Wayne, Jackson, Hancock	
	Greene.....	1826 to 1831, 1833
McLeod, J. N.....	Quitman, Grenada, Tallahatchie.....	1888 to 1892
McMartin, J. McC.....	Claiborne.....	1882, 1884
McNabb, James Y.....	Pike, Marion.....	1836 to 1837
McNiel, J. A.....	Pontotoc, Lafayette.....	1874 to 1878
McNeil, M. S.....	Copiah.....	1904, 1906
McNutt, A. G.....	Warren.....	1835, 1837
McRae, J. B.....	Harrison, Hancock, Jackson.....	1859 to 1865
McWillie, William.....	Scott, Madison.....	1854
Mead, Cowles.....	Jefferson, Franklin.....	1821
Meek, S. M.....	Lowndes.....	1900
Mendenhall, T. L.....	Covington, Jones, Simpson, Smith, Wayne,	1874 to 1878
Metcalf, James.....	Adams.....	1842 to 1846
Metts, M. A.....	Choctaw, Winston, Webster.....	1875 to 1878
Miles, Orange S.....	Jefferson, Franklin.....	1870, 1871
Miles, William R.....	Madison, Yazoo.....	1846 to 1848
Miller, Charles F.....	Lowndes, Oktibbeha.....	1865, 1866, 1867
Miller, C. G.....	Newton, Lauderdale.....	1856 to 1859
Miller, John H.....	Itawamba, Pontotoc.....	1842, 1844

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Miller, Irvin.....	Leake, Neshoba.....	1896, 1898
Miller, Upton.....	Hinds.....	1840 to 1844
Millsaps, Green.....	Copiah, Claiborne.....	1870 to 1874
Mims, Livingston.....	Hinds.....	1859 to 1863
Mitchell, Charles B.....	Pontotoc, Lafayette.....	1882 to 1886
Mitchell, C. B.....	Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc.....	1896, 1898
Mixon, William B.....	Pike, Franklin.....	1896, 1898
Monroe, James J.....	Lauderdale, Newton.....	1854
Montgomery, A. A.....	Clay, Choctaw, Oktibbeha, Webster,	1888, 1890
Montgomery, Hugh.....	Franklin, Jefferson.....	1837, 1838, 1839
Montgomery, P. R.....	Claiborne, Jefferson, Franklin,	1865, 1866, 1867
Montgomery, Robert.....	Madison, Yazoo.....	1842 to 1846
Montgomery, W. A.....	Hinds, Rankin.....	1878 to 1880
Moore, Alfred T.....	Wilkinson.....	1837
Moore, E. H.....	Bolivar.....	1894 to 1908
Moore, G. D.....	Noxubee, Winston.....	1861, 1862, 1864
Moore, H. D.....	Kemper, Winston.....	1896, 1898
Moore, James.....	Yalobusha, Grenada.....	1904, 1906
Morgan, A. T.....	Yazoo.....	1870, 1874
Morgan, Jacob B.....	Hinds.....	1833
Morgan, J. B.....	DeSoto, Tate, Tunica.....	1876 to 1880
Morgan, N. L.....	Choctaw.....	1857
Morris, J. L.....	Greene, Jones, Wayne, Perry.....	1886 to 1890
Moseley, H.....	Coahoma, Panola, Tallahatchie,	1865, 1866, 1867
Mounger, Henry.....	Simpson, Covington, Marion, Pearl River	1904, 1906
Mygatt, A.....	Warren, Issaquena.....	1870 to 1874
Napier, P. H.....	Clarke, Jasper, Wayne.....	1865, 1866, 1867
Neely, O. Y.....	Kemper, Neshoba.....	1861, 1862
Neilson, James C.....	Lowndes.....	1888, 1890
Nelson, J. M.....	Pike.....	1852 to 1856
Nesbit, William T.....	DeSoto.....	1896, 1898
Nicholson, George.....	Pike.....	1846
Nicholson, Isaac R.....	Greene, Jackson, Hancock, Perry,	1820, 1821, 1822
Niel, G. F.....	Carroll.....	1858 to 1865
Noel, E. F.....	Holmes.....	1896, 1898, 1900, 1902
Noland, Thomas V.....	Wilkinson.....	1882 to 1886
Nolen, J. R.....	Clay, Webster, Oktibbeha.....	1890, 1892
Norton, Charles M.....	Adams.....	1822
Oldham, S. T.....	Attala, Leake.....	1876 to 1880

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Oliver, Simeon	DeSoto, Tunica	1854 to 1865
Owen, R. W.	Tate, Tunica	1884, 1886
Packer, Albert G.	Holmes	1870 to 1876
Packwood, Samuel E.	Pike, Lincoln, Marion	1884, 1886
Paine, Henry M.	Marshall	1872 to 1874
Parker, W. H.	Carroll, Leflore	1874, 1875
Parks, J. T.	Wayne, Jones, Perry, Greene	1904
Patton, W. S.	Lauderdale, Newton	1864
Peery, W. D.	Carroll, Leflore, Montgomery	1878 to 1882
Pegram, William G.	Tippah	1861 to 1862
Pegues, A. H.	Lafayette	1842 to 1850, 1856 to 1858
Perkins, James B.	DeSoto, Tate, Tunica	1880
Pettus, John J.	Kemper, Neshoba	1848 to 1858
Phelan, James	Monroe	1861, 1862
Phillips, Henry	Madison	1840, 1841
Pierce, James H.	Panola, Tallahatchie	1870 to 1874
Poindexter, W. Q.	Holmes, Sunflower	1861, 1862, 1864
Pope, Frederick	Clarke, Covington, Jones, Wayne	1838, 1839
Pope, George	Attala, Leake	1852 to 1856
Postelthwaite, Samuel	Adams	1819
Powell, Samuel	DeSoto	1884 to 1888
Pratt, F. B.	Madison	1876, 1880
Price, Alexander	Rankin, Smith	1896, 1898
Price, N. S.	Tippah	1846 to 1850
Price, Walter	Noxubee	1896, 1898
Price, William	Grenada	1872 to 1876
Price, William	Sunflower, Tallahatchie	1872 to 1876
Pringe, J. R.	Noxubee	1894
Prosser, Thomas H.	Wilkinson	1833
Purvis, James	Rankin, Smith	1892, 1894
Quinn, James B.	Pike	1843 to 1846
Quinn, J. M.	Rankin, Smith	1859 to 1865
Quinn, P. C.	Lawrence, Pike	1864
Quitman, John A.	Adams	1835, 1836
Ragsdale, Samuel	Monroe	1838 to 1842
Rainwater, L. F.	Panola	1896, 1898
Ramsey, A. W.	Hancock, Greene, Harrison, Jackson, Perry	1842 to 1848
Rankin, W. J.	Greene, Jones, Covington, Perry, Marion,	1859 to 1865
Ratcliff, Clem V.	Pike, Franklin	1904, 1906
Ratliff, William	Hinds, Rankin	1880 to 1884
Rayburn, John	Panola, Lafayette	1837 to 1840



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Regan, Ralph	Warren, Claiborne	1822
Revels, H. R.	Adams	1870
Reynolds, A. E.	Tishomingo	1850 to 1858
Reynolds, B. F.	Rankin, Smith	1856 to 1859
Reynolds, R. O.	Monroe, Chickasaw	1876 to 1884
Reynolds, R. O.	Lee, Itawamba, Monroe	1884 to 1888
Rice, J. W.	Chickasaw, Oktibbeha	1856
Roane, A. T.	Yalobusha, Grenada	1892, 1896
Roane, S. M.	Choctaw, Webster, Winston	1882, 1884
Roane, W. A.	Calhoun, Yalobusha	1882 to 1886
Robinson, H. C.	Kemper, Neshoba	1865, 1866, 1867
Rogers, W. D.	Calhoun, Yalobusha	1878 to 1882
Rogers, W. F.	Winston, Kemper	1890 to 1894
Ross, S. M.	Yalobusha, Calhoun	1886 to 1890
Rowan, E. A.	Copiah	1896, 1898, 1900, 1902
Runnels, Hardin D.	Hinds, Yazoo, Warren, Jefferson, Copiah,	1825 to 1828
Runnels, Harmon	Lawrence, Marion	1837, 1838
Runnels, Howell W.	Lawrence, Covington, Wayne	1819, 1820, 1821
Rush, W. T.	Leflore, Tallahatchie	1892, 1896
Rushing, W. R.	Attala, Neshoba, Leake	1870, 1871
Sanders, Wiley	Attala	1900 to 1908
Scott, Abram M.	Wilkinson	1822, 1826, 1827
Scott, George Y.	Bolivar	1892
Scott, W. R.	Clay, Webster	1904, 1906
Scudder, E. N.	Sharkey, Issaquena	1892
Seal, Jacob J.	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Marion, Greene, Perry	1870 to 1874
Seal, Roderick	Hancock, Harrison, Jackson,	1865 to 1867, 1886 to 1890
Seawright, J. L.	Oktibbeha, Choctaw	1900, 1902
Sessions, Joseph	Adams	1821, 1822
Sessions, J. F.	Pike, Lawrence	1874, 1875
Sharbrough, B. W.	Jasper, Clarke	1900, 1902
Sharkey, J. E.	Warren	1850 to 1852
Sharpe, D. C.	Holmes, Sunflower	1848
Shelton, T. M.	Claiborne, Jefferson	1902
Sheppard, F. M.	Wayne, Jones, Perry, Greene	1900, 1902
Sherrard, John H.	Coahoma, Tunica, Quitman	1892, 1894
Shirley, Nathan	Monroe, Chickasaw	1874 to 1878
Shoup, J. C.	Pontotoc, Lafayette	1870
Simonton, J. M.	Itawamba	1859 to 1861, 1864 to 1868
Simonton, J. M.	Lee, Itawamba, Monroe	1884 to 1888, 1892 to 1894

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Simpson, B. D.	Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall, Tate,	1904, 1906
Sims, W. H.	Clay, Oktibbeha, Lowndes	1876 to 1878
Singleton, O. R.	Madison, Scott	1848 to 1854
Singleton, T. S.	Madison	1880, 1882
Skinner, Josiah	Wayne, Greene, Jackson	1817, 1819
Slocumb, Charles C.	Franklin	1826
Smith, Archibald	Amite, Franklin	1833
Smith, Arthur	Lawrence, Marion	1842, 1843
Smith, C. P.	Wilkinson	1830, 1831
Smith, Ephraim	Lauderdale, Kemper	1839
Smith, George	Kemper, Neshoba	1872, 1873
Smith, George C.	Bolivar, Coahoma	1874, 1875
Smith, George S.	Noxubee	1870 to 1874
Smith, John F.	Clarke, Jasper	1884, 1886
Smith, John F.	Covington, Greene, Jones, Marion, Perry,	1865, 1866, 1867
Smith, J. J.	Copiah, Claiborne	1874 to 1878
Smith, Murray F.	Warren	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
Smith, R. C.	Madison	1882, 1884
Smythe, James S.	Attala, Leake	1872 to 1876
Smythe, S. W.	Choctaw	1874
Somerville, Thomas H.	Carroll, Montgomery	1896, 1898
Southworth, L. M.	Carroll, Montgomery, Leflore	1890 to 1894
Spears, W. R.	Warren	1882
Speight, Jesse	Lowndes	1842 to 1846
Spencer, William	Marion, Pike	1822, 1823
Starke, Peter B.	Yazoo, Washington, Bolivar, Issaquena,	1856 to 1862
Steele, R. G.	Oktibbeha, Chickasaw	1852 to 1856
Steele, S. A. D.	Clarke, Lauderdale	1872 to 1876
Stephens, M. D. L.	Calhoun, Yalobusha	1865, 1866, 1867
Stephens, Z. M.	Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall, Tate,	1892, 1894
Stephenson, J. M.	Scott, Newton	1904
Sterling, Thomas S.	Wayne, Perry, Jones, Covington, Greene, Hancock, Jackson	1830 to 1833
Stewart, Duncan	Wilkinson	1817
Stewart, E. C.	Marion	1854
Stewart, Isham	Noxubee, Neshoba, Kemper	1874 to 1878
Stewart, James D.	Hinds, Rankin	1880 to 1884
Stewart, T. J.	Adams, Franklin, Wilkinson	1848, 1850
Stone, H. D.	Choctaw	1865, 1866, 1867
Stone, John M.	Alcorn, Itawamba, Prentiss, Tishomingo,	1870 to 1876
Stone, William A.	Marion, Lawrence	1848 to 1854, 1856 to 1858

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Stone, W. W.	Washington, Sunflower	1904, 1906
Stovall, Charles	Lawrence, Marion, Hancock	1817
Stricklin, W. T.	Lee, Tippah	1870 to 1872
Stringer, T. W.	Warren	1870, 1871
Stuart, E. C.	Lawrence	1854
Sullivan, Charles A.	Lowndes, Oktibbeha	1870 to 1875
Sullivan, T. M.	Carroll, Montgomery	1892, 1894
Swann, George T.	Rankin, Simpson	1842 to 1848
Swett, Charles	Warren	1865 to 1867
Sykes, E. T.	Lowndes	1884 to 1888
Tait, James M.	Tunica	1850, 1852
Talliaferro, J. E.	Panola, Tallahatchie, Coahoma, Lafayette,	1850 to 1865
Talliaferro, J. E.	Lafayette	1850 to 1854
Taylor, C. A.	Tishomingo	1861, 1862
Taylor, James M.	Claiborne, Jefferson	1896
Taylor, J. H. R.	Marshall	1865, 1866, 1867
Taylor, L. T.	Monroe, Lee, Itawamba	1900, 1902
Taylor, N. A.	Tate, Tunica	1888, 1890
Taylor, R. H.	Panola	1874 to 1878
Terry, Charles C.	Benton, Tippah, Union	1876 to 1880
Terry, John	Kemper, Neshoba	1882 to 1886
Terry, L. S.	Attala, Leake	1864
Teunisson, G. A.	Lincoln, Lawrence	1892, 1894
Thames, William	Newton, Lauderdale	1859 to 1865
Thomas, John C.	Jasper, Smith, Newton, Scott	1840 to 1844
Thompson, J. M.	Chickasaw	1859, 1860, 1861
Thompson, J. Y.	Monroe	1842 to 1846, 1850, 1852
Thompson, R. H.	Lincoln, Pike, Lawrence	1876 to 1880
Thompson, T. L.	Leake, Attala	1858
Thornton, P. R.	Yalobusha, Calhoun	1874 to 1878
Thrasher, Stephen	Claiborne	1887
Thrasher, Stephen	Claiborne, Jefferson	1904, 1906
Torrence, Thomas	Amite	1820
Torrey, W. D.	Claiborne, Jefferson	1900
Torrey, George	Jefferson, Claiborne	1850, 1852
Totten, J. C.	Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall, Tate,	1802, 1894
Tracy, Solomon	Jefferson, Copiah	1835
Trawick, Cornelius	Pike	1838, 1839
Trigg, W. R.	Washington, Sunflower	1896
Trotter, James F.	Lowndes, Rankin, Monroe	1829 to 1831
Tucker, Tilghman M.	Lowndes	1838 to 1842
Turnage, J. L.	Lee, Monroe, Itawamba	1888, 1890
Turner, Edward	Jefferson	1844, 1846

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Turpin, White.....	Adams.....	1820
Tuttle, M. H.....	Carroll, Montgomery, Leflore.....	1875 to 1878
Vance, C. B.....	Panola.....	1878 to 1882
Ventress, James A.....	Wilkinson.....	1842 to 1846
Ventress, W. P. S.....	Amite, Wilkinson.....	1900
Vertner, J. D.....	Claiborne.....	1886
Vick, Henry W.....	Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Washington, Warren, Yazoo.....	1828 to 1831
Waddell, V. B.....	DeSoto, Tunica, Tate.....	1882
Walker, Felix.....	DeSoto, Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar.....	1839
Walker, Joel P.....	Lauderdale.....	1884 to 1890
Walker, W. B.....	Monroe, Lee, Itawamba.....	1904
Wall, Jehu.....	Amite.....	1837 to 1846
Wall, John.....	Amite.....	1846
Walton, James.....	Choctaw, Oktibbeha, Chickasaw.....	1837 to 1843
Warner, Alex.....	Madison.....	1870 to 1876
Watkins, D. M.....	Simpson, Covington, Marion, Pearl River.....	1892
Watts, John.....	Wayne, Jones, Covington, Clarke.....	1840 to 1842
Watts, John.....	Jasper, Scott, Newton.....	1872, 1873
Watts, Samuel B.....	Lauderdale.....	1892, 1894
Weathersby, A. E.....	Lincoln, Lawrence.....	1896
Weaver, J. M.....	Monroe, Lee, Itawamba.....	1904, 1906
Webb, B. R.....	Pontotoc.....	1854 to 1858
Wells, Ben H.....	Hinds.....	1896, 1898
West, A. M.....	Holmes, Sunflower.....	1854 to 1861
West, A. M.....	Marshall.....	1878 to 1882
Wharton, Ramsey.....	Hinds, Warren.....	1900, 1902
Wharton, Richard.....	Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc.....	1892, 1894
Wharton, R.....	Pontotoc, Chickasaw.....	1890 to —
White, George W.....	Wilkinson.....	1874 to 1878
White, J. J. B.....	Issaquena, Yazoo, Washington, Bolivar,	1848 to 1852
Whitfield, James.....	Lowndes.....	1852
Whitney, J. J.....	Jefferson, Franklin.....	1884 to 1888
Wilbourn, William B.....	Yalobusha.....	1846 to 1850
Wilcox, C. A.....	Neshoba, Kemper.....	1880
Williams, John H.....	Chickasaw, Oktibbeha.....	1844, 1846
Williams, J. M. P.....	Adams.....	1871 to 1875
Williamson, C. M.....	Hinds.....	1888 to 1896
Willing, R. P., Jr.....	Copiah.....	1894
Willis, William.....	Warren, Claiborne.....	1821
Wilson, G. E.....	Leake, Neshoba.....	1900, 1902
Wilson, Jefferson.....	Pontotoc.....	1858 to 1868
Wilson, Samuel L.....	Monroe, Chickasaw.....	1882, 1884



ssion.  
 to 1892  
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 30, 1833  
 92, 1894  
 66, 1867  
 to 1846  
 ---1857  
 66, 1867  
 90, 1896  
 to 1908  
 63, 1864  
 na,  
 66, 1867  
 to 1890  
 ---1902

ssion.  
 17, 1898  
 ---1848  
 ---1854  
 ---1844  
 56, 1857  
 ---1892  
 55, 1866  
 ---1886  
 74, 1875  
 ---1852  
 37, 1846  
 ---1850  
 30, 1861  
 17, 1898  
 51, 1862  
 56, 1865  
 to 1908  
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Name.  
 Turpin, White  
 Tuttle, M. H.

Vance, C. B.  
 Ventress, Jam  
 Ventress, W.  
 Vertner, J. D.  
 Vick, Henry

Waddell, V. F.  
 Walker, Felix  
 Walker, Joel  
 Walker, W. F.  
 Wall, Jehu...  
 Wall, John...  
 Walton, Jame  
 Warner, Alex  
 Watkins, D.  
 Watts, John.  
 Watts, John.  
 Watts, Samu  
 Weathersby,  
 Weaver, J. M.  
 Webb, B. R.  
 Wells, Ben F.  
 West, A. M.  
 West, A. M.  
 Wharton, Ra  
 Wharton, Ri  
 Wharton, R.  
 White, Geor  
 White, J. J.

Whitfield, J.  
 Whitney, J.  
 Wilbourn, W.  
 Wilcox, C. A.  
 Williams, Jc  
 Williams, J.  
 Williamson,  
 Willing, R.  
 Willis, Willi  
 Wilson, G. I.  
 Wilson, Jeff  
 Wilson, San



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 Agent for*

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Wilson, George A.	Holmes	1888 to 1892
Winchester, George	Adams	1837
Winston, Fountain	Adams	1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1833
Winter, J. W.	Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc	1892, 1894
Wisdom, D. M.	Tishomingo	1866, 1867
Withers, W. F.	Tishomingo	1842 to 1846
Witherspoon, J. M.	Lowndes	1857
Wolf, F. A.	Tippah	1865, 1866, 1867
Wood, T. A.	Clarke, Jasper	1888, 1890, 1896
Yarbrough, A. S.	Panola	1900 to 1908
Yerger, William	Hinds	1863, 1864
Yerger, W. S.	Washington, Yazoo, Bolivar, Issaquena,	1865, 1866, 1867
Yerger, W. G.	Washington	1886 to 1890
Young, T. W.	Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc	1902

## MEMBERS OF MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

1817-1908.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Abbay, R. F.	Tunica	1888, 1890, 1896, 1897, 1898
Abbott, B.	Lowndes	1848
Abbott, Eli	Chickasaw	1854
Abbott, John	Monroe	1844
Abbott, John A.	Monroe	1856, 1857
Abernathy, J. W.	Quitman	1892
Acker, J. M.	Monroe	1840, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1865, 1866
Acker, J. M., Jr.	Monroe	1886
Ackers, Jackson	Tishomingo	1859, 1860, 1861, 1874, 1875
Adams, H. C.	Holmes	1852
Adams, R. L.	Yazoo	1837, 1846
Adams, Stephen	Monroe	1850
Adams, Wirt	Issaquena	1859, 1860, 1861
Ainsworth, J. G.	Copiah	1896, 1897, 1898
Atkinson, W. H.	Coahoma	1861, 1862
Alcorn, James L.	Coahoma	1846, 1856, 1865
Alcorn, W. A.	Coahoma	1900 to 1908
Aldrich, E.	Marshall	1876, 1877, 1878
Aldridge, F. M.	Yalobusha	1850, 1854
Aldridge, Lewis	Yalobusha	1852
Alexander, Elias	DeSoto	1884

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Alexander, E.	Prentiss	1888, 1890
Alexander, E. M.	Tippah	1871
Allen, Barnabas	Copiah	1832, 1835
Allen, C. W.	Noxubee	1843
Allen, E. H.	Copiah	1861, 1862
Allen, H. O.	Marshall	1841, 1842
Allen, H. W.	Claiborne	1846
Allen, John	Clarke	1842
Allen, J. F.	Attala	1896 to 1908
Allen, J. J.	Hinds	1840, 1841
Allen, J. P.	Attala	1890
Allen, M. H.	Choctaw, Montgomery	1878
Allen, William	Attala	1872, 1873
Allen, William	Coahoma	1884, 1886
Allen, W. L.	Tishomingo	1844
Allgood, DeForest	Noxubee	1896, 1897, 1898
Alsbury, Hanson	Copiah	1830
Alsworth, W. B.	Jefferson	1900, 1902
Alverson, D. H.	Warren	1886
Amacker, J. C.	Marshall	1876, 1877
Anderson, A. C.	Tippah	1900, 1902
Anderson, B. D.	Pontotoc	1838, 1839
Anderson, C. L.	Attala	1880
Anderson, Fulton	Hinds	1863, 1864
Anderson, George	Warren	1896, 1897, 1898, 1900
Anderson, J. C.	Marshall	1848
Anderson, J. P.	DeSoto	1850
Anderson, S. I.	Chickasaw	1892, 1894
Anderson, Thomas	Lawrence	1821
Anderson, W. D.	Lee, Itawamba	1898
Anderson, W. P.	Hinds	1854, 1857, 1858
Andrews, Garnett	Yazoo	1880
Andrews, James	Jefferson	1844
Applewhite, R. R.	Jefferson	1884, 1890
Applewhite, R. R.	Lincoln	1872 to 1876, 1878, 1880, 1884, 1890
Arbo, George	Hancock	1896, 1897, 1898
Arbo, George	Hancock	1886
Archer, B. F.	Lafayette	1873 to 1876
Archer, George H.	Choctaw	1846, 1863, 1864
Ard, Abraham	Marion	1823
Armat, T.	Adams	1838, 1839
Armistead, C. G.	Yalobusha	1856, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1861
Armistead, W. H.	Carroll	1872, 1873
Armistead, W. H.	Choctaw	1852
Armstrong, J. W.	Choctaw, Montgomery	1882
Armstrong, T. T.	Monroe	1850



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Arnett, C. C.	Leake	1836
Arnold, D. B.	Panola	1892, 1894, 1900 to 1908
Arnold, J. M.	Lowndes	1864, 1865, 1866, 1867
Arnold, J. F.	Tishomingo	1848
Arrington, A.	Jones	1890
Arrington, J. H.	Lawrence	1892, 1894
Arthur, R. K.	Warren	1850
Ashe, J. B.	Yalobusha	1850
Askew, J. H.	Oktibbeha	1886, 1888
Askew, J. O.	Panola	1882, 1884
Atkins, T. C.	Choctaw	1874, 1875
Atkinson, Thomas	Hinds	1882
Atterbury, J. T.	Washington	1886
Atwood, L. K.	Hinds	1880, 1884
Augustus, G. B.	Noxubee	1836
Augustus, W. B.	Noxubee	1859, 1860, 1861, 1878
Austell, L. B.	Neshoba	1854
Austin, W. J.	Hinds	1827
Autry, J. L.	Marshall	1854 to 1859
Avery, W. B.	Tallahatchie	1872 to 1876
Ayres, J. B.	Tippah	1840, 1841
Ayres, S. T.	Carroll	1842, 1843
Ayres, William	Benton	1882
Babb, L. H.	Rankin	1888
Bacot, Levy	Pike	1856, 1857
Bailey, John	Tallahatchie	1888
Bailey, J. S.	Tallahatchie	1844, 1846, 1876 to 1882
Baine, A. C.	Yalobusha	1842, 1843
Baird, R. A.	Marshall	1884, 1886, 1896, 1897, 1898
Baird, T. R.	Sunflower	1890
Baker, A. J.	Montgomery	1876, 1877
Baker, A. J.	Lafayette	1884
Baker, G.	Hinds	1848
Baker, T. Otis	Adams	1878
Baker, W. H.	Pontotoc	1850
Baker, W. Y.	Prentiss, Alcorn	1890
Baker, W. Y.	Tishomingo	1872, 1873
Balch, P.	Jefferson	1870, 1871
Balbridge, ———	Itawamba	1872, 1873
Baldwin, John	Yalobusha	1841
Baldwyn, W. A.	Chickasaw	1856
Balfour, John	Yalobusha	1844
Ballard, D. M.	Hinds	1878
Ballinger, J. I.	Calhoun	1886, 1892 to 1898
Banks, M. A.	Simpson	1886

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Barber, E. M.	Claiborne	1890
Barber, E. M.	Harrison	1904, 1906
Barber, L. K.	Wilkinson	1856, 1857
Barden, J.	Itawamba	1859, 1860, 1861, 1862
Barden, J.	Pontotoc	1848, 1850, 1852, 1854
Barefield, John	Perry	1830
Barker, J. D.	Tippah	1852
Barksdale, Harrison	Yazoo	1854, 1859, 1860, 1861
Barksdale, J. A.	Yazoo	1884
Barksdale, W. R.	Grenada	1876, 1877
Barnard, W. T.	Issaquena	1852, 1854
Barnes, B. B.	Marion	1838
Barnes, Harris	Marion	1861, 1862
Barnes, John A.	Claiborne	1833, 1835
Barnes, Thomas	Claiborne	1817, 1818
Barnes, William	Copiah	1841
Barnett, J. W.	Yazoo	1863, 1864
Barringer, P. W.	Lafayette	1841
Barrow, P. P.	Warren	1870, 1871
Barry, A. P.	Copiah	1865, 1866
Barry, W. S.	Oktibbeha	1850 to 1854
Barry, W. S., Jr.	Leflore	1888
Barry, W. S.	Lowndes	1856, 1857
Barton, J. D.	Itawamba	1863, 1864
Barton, J. P.	Itawamba	1861, 1862
Barton, Roger	Marshall	1839, 1850
Basham, J. J.	Monroe	1892, 1894
Bass, C. R.	Washington	1854
Bassett, W. L.	Neshoba	1876 to 1880, 1884
Bates, J. L.	Calhoun	1904, 1906
Bates, J. M.	Pike, Amite	1886
Batte, W. H.	Rankin	1861, 1862
Bayley, A. S.	Oktibbeha	1837
Bayliss, William	Jones	1886
Beadles, T. L.	Calhoun	1906
Beaman, G. G.	Winston	1859, 1860, 1861
Bean, W. S.	Claiborne	1876, 1877, 1878
Beasley, H. O.	Noxubee	1854
Beasley, I. P.	Clay	1886
Beasley, John	Coahoma	1832
Beatie, A. E.	Madison	1833
Beaty, A. E.	Yazoo	1825
Beaty, David	Holmes	1846
Beauchamp, J. J.	Noxubee	1865, 1866, 1867
Beeks, D. A.	Monroe	1906
Beeman, J. H.	Scott	1884 to 1890

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Beene, William	Itawamba	1846, 1850
Bell, C. W.	Tishomingo	1850, 1858, 1861
Bell, John	Monroe	1830, 1833
Bell, J. E.	Lauderdale	1884
Bell, J. H.	Monroe	1837
Bell, Joseph	Winston	1839, 1840, 1841
Bell, Monroe	Hinds	1872, 1873
Bell, Percy	Washington	1904
Bell, R. S.	Union	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
Bell, Thomas P.	Kemper	1876, 1877
Bell, W. H.	Tunica	1837 to 1840
Bellamy, W. N.	Prentiss	1892, 1894
Bennett, C. S.	Adams	1900, 1902
Bennett, H. C.	Simpson	1844
Benson, Samuel	Lawrence	1831
Benson, W. A.	Yalobusha	1872, 1873
Benton, Samuel	Marshall	1852
Berress, J. W.	Tishomingo	1865, 1866, 1867
Berry, John	Simpson	1840, 1844, 1846, 1857, 1858
Berry, J. H.	Tippah	1846
Berry, N. M.	Pontotoc, Union	1882
Besancon, L. A.	Tunica	1840, 1843
Bestor, D. P.	Clarke	1863, 1864
Bibb, Thomas	Jackson	1821 to 1826, 1829
Billingslea, W. R.	Warren	1880
Billups, J. P.	Lowndes	1861, 1862
Billups, T. B.	Lowndes	1840, 1841
Billups, T. C.	Lowndes	1856, 1857, 1858
Binford, John A.	Carroll	1840, 1841, 1846
Binford, J. R.	Grenada, Montgomery	1892, 1894
Bingaman, Adam L.	Adams	1831, 1833, 1835, 1836, 1837
Birchett, T. G.	Warren	1890
Bird, E. L. H.	Lawrence	1904, 1906
Birmingham, R. L.	Lee	1900, 1902
Bishop, W. H.	Marion	1859, 1860, 1861
Bizzell, W. H.	Tate	1878, 1886, 1890
Black, A. P.	Marion	1839
Black, William	Yalobusha	1858
Blackstone, J. L.	Neshoba	1858, 1859, 1860
Blackwell, J. B.	Benton	1896, 1897, 1898
Blackwell, J. B.	Benton, Tippah	1904, 1906
Blackwell, S. B.	Issaquena	1882, 1886, 1888
Blair, John A.	Lee	1882
Blanchard, J. H.	Adams	1865, 1866, 1867
Blanchard, J. T.	Prentiss	1896, 1897, 1898
Blanchard, N. W.	Bolivar	1894

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Blanchard, Whit	Bolivar	1896, 1897, 1898
Blankenship, Joseph	Jasper	1882
Blanton, William	Jefferson	1821
Blocker, J. H.	Leake, Winston	1896, 1897, 1898
Blount, I. T.	Yalobusha	1890
Blount, I. T.	Calhoun	1876, 1877, 1890
Blythe, A. K.	Lowndes	1850
Boatwright, J. W.	Marshall	1896, 1897, 1898
Boddie, George W.	Hinds	1865, 1866, 1867
Boddie, V. B.	Washington	1902, 1906
Boggan, T. A.	Lee	1890, 1892, 1894
Bole, J. C.	Holmes	1835
Bolton, I. L.	Newton	1884
Bolton, J. L.	Newton	1870, 1871
Bond, B.	Harrison	1844, 1848
Bond, John	Hancock	1838, 1839
Bonds, W. W.	Tishomingo	1861, 1862
Bonner, Hiram	Lawrence	1854, 1858, 1866, 1867
Boon, W. A.	DeSoto	1863, 1864
Boone, B. B.	Tishomingo	1858, 1865, 1866, 1867
Boone, F. M.	Tishomingo	1859, 1860, 1861
Boone, R. H.	Tishomingo	1840, 1841, 1844
Boren, J. F.	Tunica	1854
Boswell, A. J.	Noxubee	1884
Bott, F. L.	Monroe	1896, 1897, 1898
Botters, ———	Holmes	1854
Boulden, J. F.	Lowndes	1870, 1871
Bouldin, N. L.	Jefferson	1829, 1830
Bourne, J. W.	Warren	1882
Bowden, J. M.	Neshoba	1865, 1866, 1867
Bowen, Charles	Tallahatchie	1835
Bowers, E. J.	Hancock	1900, 1902
Bowles, C. M.	Bolivar	1870, 1871
Bowles, G. F.	Adams	1888, 1890
Bowls, C. F.	Pontotoc	1861, 1862
Bowman, C.	Yazoo	1852
Bowman, H. F.	Tate	1880
Box, James	Tishomingo	1852, 1854
Boyd, A.	Oktibbeha	1874, 1875
Boyd, G. F.	Wilkinson	1833, 1835
Boyd, G. M.	Warren	1874, 1875
Boyd, James M.	Attala	1874, 1875
Boyd, John D.	Leake, Attala	1842, 1843
Boyd, R.	Attala	1870, 1871
Boyd, S. L.	Choctaw, Montgomery	1876, 1877
Boyd, Walter	Yazoo	1874, 1875

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Boyd, W. A.	Tippah	1861, 1862, 1872, 1873
Boyer, Jesse.	Sunflower	1882
Brabston, J. H.	Warren	1888, 1890
Bracey, Merry.	Marion	1825, 1826
Bradford, A. B.	Marshall	1842, 1852
Bradford, A. B.	Jefferson	1831
Bradford, A. B.	Bolivar	1863, 1864
Bradford, B. M.	Monroe	1859, 1860, 1861
Bradford, J. A.	Pike	1840 to 1844
Bradford, N. W.	Chickasaw	1904, 1906
Bradford, T. B.	Lowndes	1890
Bradley, John	Marshall	1862, 1863
Bradshaw, H. W.	Rankin	1900, 1902
Brahan, R. W.	Panola	1844
Brandon, G. C.	Wilkinson	1821, 1823
Brandon, W. L.	Wilkinson	1826
Breland, R. L.	Neshoba	1904, 1906
Breland, H. J.	Greene	1854
Brennen, D.	Lowndes	1872, 1873
Brewer, B. B.	Hancock	1833, 1835
Bridgers, H. H.	Tallahatchie	1884
Bridgers, T. J. N.	Tallahatchie	1865, 1866, 1867
Bridges, James E.	Choctaw	1876, 1877
Bridges, J. E.	Webster	1886
Bridges, W. C.	Choctaw	1865, 1866, 1867
Brien, A. W.	Warren	1884
Briscoe, Parmenas	Claiborne	1828, 1829, 1842, 1843
Briscoe, William	Claiborne	1826
Brittain, L. L.	Copiah	1900, 1902
Broadus, J. A.	Jackson	1900, 1902
Bromlett, D. C.	Wilkinson	1884
Brooke, Walkér	Holmes	1848
Brooks, Arthur	Monroe	1872, 1873
Brooks, F. P. P.	Sharkey	1866, 1888
Brooks, G. W.	Rankin	1865, 1866
Brooks, H. H., Jr.	Noxubee	1900 to 1908
Brooks, J. D.	Noxubee	1846, 1861, 1862
Brooks, M. W.	Noxubee	1850
Brown, Albert	Kemper	1865, 1866, 1867
Brown, Alfred	Wayne	1835
Brown, A. F.	Marshall	1882
Brown, A. G.	Copiah	1836, 1837, 1838, 1859
Brown, Epps R.	Lauderdale	1838, 1839
Brown, E. E.	Adams	1900 to 1908
Brown, E. R.	Copiah	1852, 1854, 1856
Brown G. P. A.	Tunica	1876, 1877

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Brown, James	Lafayette	1848, 1850
Brown, J. P.	Bolivar	1842, 1843, 1844
Brown, J. T.	Marshall	1890, 1896, 1897, 1898
Brown, L. B.	Clarke	1878
Brown, Marshall	Sunflower	1888
Brown, R. D.	Winston	1863, 1864
Brown, R. M.	Yalobusha	1865, 1866, 1867
Brown, R. P.	Marshall	1865, 1866, 1867
Brown, Silas	Hinds	1828
Brown, W. D.	Issaquena	1861, 1862, 1865 to 1868
Brown, W. H.	Itawamba	1900, 1902
Brown, ———	Coahoma	1844
Brown, ———	Simpson	1835
Brumfield, Jesse	Pike	1848
Brunt, Orange	Panola	1874, 1875
Bryant, W. A.	Jones	1896, 1897, 1898
Buchanan, A. S.	DeSoto	1886
Buchanan, E.	Marshall	1870, 1871
Buchanan, George C.	Jones, Covington	1872, 1873
Buchanan, J. W.	Chickasaw	1880, 1882
Buchanan, William	Rankin	1882
Buck, C. L.	Warren	1854, 1856, 1857
Buckley, B. C.	Lawrence	1844
Buckley, F. H.	Tallahatchie	1854
Buckley, J. L.	Clarke	1896, 1897, 1898
Buckner, E. R.	Scott	1857
Buckner, J. H.	Winston	1837
Bufkin, D.	Copiah	1873, 1874, 1875
Bufkin, J. W.	Copiah	1880
Buford, J. H.	Bolivar	1880, 1882
Buford, R. H.	Lafayette	1844, 1846, 1850
Buford, W. L.	Lafayette	1880
Bugg, Benjamin	Chickasaw	1837
Bugg, T. E.	Chickasaw	1859, 1860, 1861
Bull, J. H.	Lawrence	1823, 1825
Bullard, W. D.	Jackson	1904, 1906
Bullen, Benjamin M.	Jefferson	1817, 1818
Bunch, D.	Yazoo	1878
Buntin, Johnson	Yalobusha	1861 to 1865
Buntin, R. R.	Tallahatchie	1892, 1894
Burdine, J. C.	Monroe	1880, 1882, 1886
Burge, L. M.	Prentiss	1900 to 1908
Burke, M. M.	Lowndes	1888
Burkitt, Frank	Chickasaw	1886, 1888, 1892, 1894
Burnet, Daniel	Claiborne	1823
Burnett, J. F.	Hinds	1880

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Burney, J. G.	Calhoun	1856, 1857
Burns, J. R.	Yazoo	1839, 1840, 1841, 1854
Burrus, C. J.	Yazoo	1900, 1902
Burrus, J. C.	Bolivar	1904, 1906
Burt, E. R.	Oktibbeha	1854
Burton, Elbert	Pike	1817, 1818
Burton, John	Amite	1819, 1821
Burton, J. M.	Pontotoc	1865, 1866, 1867
Bush, C. W.	Warren	1872, 1873
Bush, J. N.	Hinds	1886
Butler, Anthony	Lawrence	1827
Butler, C. G.	Lafayette	1854
Butler, D. P.	Franklin	1904, 1906
Butler, G. W.	Sharkey	1884, 1890, 1892, 1894
Butler, R. S.	Franklin	1896, 1897, 1898
Butler, Samuel	Lowndes	1838
Bynum, Drury	Jones	1841 to 1854
Bynum, George W.	Alcorn	1892, 1904, 1906
Bynum, Turner	Prentiss	1880
Byrd, A. M.	Neshoba	1896
Byrd, C.	Amite	1882
Byrd, Cornelius	Franklin	1874, 1875, 1876, 1877
Byrd, H. J.	Lawrence	1876 to 1880
Byrd, Jesse	Greene	1880
Byrd, J. E.	Covington	1900, 1902
Byrd, J. R.	Newton	1904, 1906
Byrd, Redding	Hancock	1873, 1874
Byrne, R. H.	Tunica	1848, 1850, 1859, 1860, 1861
Cabell, W. S.	Hinds	1870, 1871
Cage, Harry	Wilkinson	1823
Caldwell, J. H.	Leake, Winston	1894
Caldwell, T. R.	Monroe	1892, 1894
Caldwell, W. W.	Panola	1884
Calhoon, H.	Scott	1892
Calhoon, John	Marshall	1872, 1873
Calhoun, J. L.	Tallahatchie	1850
Calhoun, B. A.	Kemper	1858
Calvit, James	Jefferson	1819
Cameron, D. A.	Warren	1865, 1866, 1867
Cameron, D. H.	Jefferson	1886
Cameron, H. D.	Lauderdale	1882, 1884
Cameron, John	Franklin	1819, 1830
Cameron, John R.	Madison	1878
Campbell, C. C.	Franklin	1848
Campbell, C. H.	Attala	1874, 1875

Campbell, J. A. P.	Attala	1852, 1859, 1860, 1861
Campbell, J. A. P., Jr.	Hinds	1890, 1892, 1894, 1900, 1902
Campbell, J. W.	DeSoto	1846, 1848
Campbell, L. A.	Yazoo	1876, 1877
Campbell, M.	DeSoto	1870, 1871
Campbell, R. B.	Washington	1888
Campbell, R. C.	Yalobusha	1837
Cannon, W. R.	Oktibbeha	1846
Caperton, W.	Winston	1865, 1866, 1867
Caradine, J. W.	Clay	1874, 1875
Caradine, J. E.	Clay	1904, 1906
Carr, A.	Scott	1894
Carr, Frederick	Simpson	1831
Carrington, G. P.	DeSoto	1870, 1871
Carrington, L. F.	Lowndes	1857
Carroll, Benjamin	Lauderdale	1848
Carroll, J. G.	Oktibbeha	1880, 1888, 1896, 1897, 1898
Carroll, J. G.	Oktibbeha	1863, 1864
Carroll, T. B.	Oktibbeha	1886
Carroway, J. P.	Prentiss	1886
Carson, J. H.	Bolivar	1846
Carson, Stephen D.	Claiborne	1819, 1820
Carter, Abner	Perry	1829, 1833, 1835
Carter, A.	Monroe	1880
Carter, A. R.	Perry	1856
Carter, Hardy	Pike	1837
Carter, H. C.	Warren	1872, 1873, 1876, 1877
Carter, H. R.	Chickasaw	1838, 1839
Carter, I. E.	Perry	1857 to 1861
Carter, J. P.	Perry	1865, 1866, 1867, 1888
Carter, S. S.	Holmes	1876, 1877, 1878
Carter, T. A.	Itawamba	1856, 1857
Cartwright, J. H.	Sharkey	1882
Caruthers, C. K.	Panola	1888
Caruthers, F.	Yazoo	1892 to 1900, 1904, 1906
Caruthers, P. E.	Lee	1904, 1906
Carver, —	Hancock	1831
Casey, John T.	Washington	1888, 1890
Cassedy, Hiram	Franklin	1844, 1850, 1852, 1854
Castleman, S.	Washington	1902
Catchings, John N.	Copiah	1854
Catchings, Joseph H.	Copiah	1878
Catchings, T. C.	Hinds	1848, 1852
Catchings, T. J.	Rankin	1871
Catchings, W. S.	Copiah	1892, 1894
Caughn, J. L.	Smith	1840
Casey, J. M.	Pike	1876 to 1880



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Causey, T. F.	Pike	1886
Causey, W. I.	Amite	1900, 1902
Cavett, E. D.	Noxubee	1904, 1906
Cessar, James D.	Jefferson	1872 to 1878
Chamberlain, A. M.	Kemper	1874 to 1875
Chamberlain, J. W.	Adams	1878, 1880
Chambers, H. C.	Coahoma	1859, 1860, 1861
Chambers, Jacob	Wilkinson	1829
Chambers, J. R.	Lawrence	1846
Chambliss, B. R.	Tate	1880
Champion, S. S.	Hinds	1894, 1896
Champlin, W. A.	Harrison	1874, 1875
Chandler, G. C.	Clarke	1861, 1862, 1870, 1871
Chandler, G. C.	Lauderdale	1854
Chandler, J. W.	Noxubee	1872 to 1876
Chaney, B. E.	Franklin	1821, 1826
Chapman, D. T.	Newton	1882, 1888
Chapman, P. C.	Sunflower	1896, 1897, 1892
Charles, George	Lawrence	1870, 1871
Chatham, W. C.	Carroll	1892, 1894
Chavis, G. W.	Warren	1874, 1875
Chenning, J. J.	Sunflower	1846
Cherry, W. W.	Pontotoc	1837
Child, Joshua	Wilkinson	1819
Childers, D. K.	Tippah	1861, 1862
Childress, J. R.	Madison	1888, 1890
Childress, R. M.	Panola	1840
Chiles, Benjamin	Oktibbeha	1874 to 1878
Chilton, J. M.	Warren	1838, 1842, 1843
Chisholm, Alexander	Rankin	1829
Chisholm, J. W.	Tishomingo	1850
Chrisman, J., B.	Lawrence	1852
Christmas, Henry	Holmes	1880, 1884
Christmas, R.	Copiah	1874, 1875
Claiborne, J. F. H.	Adams	1830, 1831
Claiborne, W. H.	Hancock	1859, 1860, 1861
Clapp, J. W.	Marshall	1856, 1857
Clark, C. W.	Washington	1870
Clark, J. W.	Claiborne	1904, 1906
Clark, Leigh	Sharkey	1880
Clark, Charles	Bolivar	1856, 1859, 1860, 1861
Clark, Charles	Jefferson	1838, 1839, 1842, 1843
Clarke, Silas H.	Attala	1861, 1862
Clay, Green	Bolivar	1876, 1877, 1878
Clayton, James S.	Itawamba	1856, 1857
Clayton, O. G.	Lauderdale	1848

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Clayton, S. T.	Tate	1900, 1904
Clemens, C. P.	Clarke	1874, 1875
Clemens, J. L.	Noxubee	1884 to 1890
Clement, J. M.	Holmes	1850
Cleveland, B. T.	Yalobusha	1848
Cleveland, David	Pike	1819, 1820, 1823 to 1830
Clifton, Oliver	Hinds	1876, 1877
Coalter, John	Winston	1843, 1858
Coates, M.	Warren	1882, 1884
Cobb, J. B.	Noxubee	1842
Cochran, A. J.	Union	1876, 1877
Cock, C. R.	Yalobusha	1902
Cocke, William	Monroe	1822
Coffee, G.	Choctaw	1858, 1859, 1860, 1861
Coffee, T. J.	Rankin	1831 to 1836
Coggshall, J. S. B.	Tallahatchie	1870, 1871
Colbert, John	Covington	1828, 1829
Cole, Peter H.	Kemper	1852
Cole, W. L.	Kemper	1840, 1841
Cole, W. T.	DeSoto	1865, 1866, 1867
Coleman, A. J.	Carroll	1904, 1906
Coleman, H. H.	DeSoto	1843, 1844
Coleman, M. A.	Winston	1880
Coleman, Richard	Tallahatchie	1837, 1838
Coleman, S. R.	Leflore	1896 to 1908
Collier, J. W.	Warren	1896, 1897, 1898
Collier, S. N.	Warren	1904
Collier, M. T.	Winston	1848
Collins, Benjamin	Tippah	1850
Collins, I. R.	Tippah	1858
Collins, J. L.	Calhoun, Yalobusha	1882
Collins, O. B.	Clarke	1886
Collins, R.	Lawrence	1826
Collins, T. W.	Jones	1888
Collins, V. A.	Jones	1870, 1871
Compton, W. M.	Marshall	1861, 1862
Conant, Jeremiah	Hinds	1831
Conger, E. L.	Carroll	1890
Connell, J. T.	Lowndes	1842 to 1850
Connell, T. D.	Winston	1842
Connely, D. W.	Washington	1844
Connor, T. P.	Choctaw	1870, 1871
Cody, W. W.	Yazoo	1896 to 1908
Cook, Frank	Tishomingo	1878
Cook, H. A.	Benton	1874, 1875
Cook, H. A.	Tippah	1852

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Cook, S. C.	Panola	1886
Cook, S. C.	Coahoma	1890, 1892
Cook, W. H.	Lowndes	1884
Cooke, John	Panola	1872, 1873
Cooke, Moses	Hancock	1840 to 1844
Cooner, D. C.	Calhoun	1900, 1902
Cooper, A. J.	Neshoba	1880, 1886
Cooper, A. N.	Scott	1904, 1906
Cooper, Carroll	DeSoto	1896
Cooper, H. D.	Wilkinson	1842, 1843, 1844
Cooper, J. A.	Quitman	1890
Cooper, J. J.	Madison	1856, 1857
Cooper, Joseph	Lawrence	1820, 1822, 1823, 1825, 1826, 1827
Cooper, Thomas L.	Leake	1878
Coopwood, Thomas	Monroe	1852
Corcoran, John	Coahoma	1872, 1873
Corley, Seth	Copiah	1857
Cory, T. L.	Adams	1884
Cotton, J. L.	Holmes	1890, 1892, 1894
Cotton, Joseph R.	Franklin	1856, 1857, 1858
Cotton, Samuel	Adams	1844
Cotton, T. A.	Noxubee	1874, 1875
Cotton, Thomas	Franklin	1821, 1822, 1826, 1827
Covington, A. B.	Winston	1854
Cowan, D. D.	Harrison	1884
Cowan, J. H.	Marshall	1846
Cowan, R. C.	Harrison, Jackson	1904, 1906
Coward, Hardy	Amite	1817, 1818
Cowart, Eli	Lincoln	1896, 1897, 1898
Cowart, E. O.	Lawrence	1874, 1875
Cowley, E. E.	Monroe	1904, 1906
Cox, J. M.	Panola	1902
Cox, S. C.	Adams	1848
Cox, Alfred	Washington	1836 to 1840
Cox, W. M.	Prentiss	1896 to 1904
Craig, James	Lafayette	1840
Craig, Samuel	Tippah	1848
Crain, Maston	Leake	1846
Crane, R. E.	Sunflower	1858
Crawford, J. H.	Pike	1888
Crawford, N. B.	Chickasaw	1882, 1884
Crawford, T. J.	Pontotoc	1886
Crawford, W. H.	Chickasaw	1842, 1843
Crawford, ———	Hinds	1842
Craytin, H.	Yazoo	1880
Creath, A. G.	Warren	1830

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Creceilius, J. G.	Scott	1874, 1875
Crews, J. D.	Lauderdale	1850
Critz, F. A.	Clay	1896, 1897, 1898
Cromwell, B. L.	Oktibbeha	1865, 1866, 1867
Crossland, J. A.	Tishomingo	1876, 1877
Crum, C. L.	Union	1900, 1902
Crum, William A.	Benton	1876, 1877
Crump, E. H.	Marshall	1872, 1873
Crump, S. A.	Clay	1884
Crump, W.	Marshall	1841
Crumpton, J. W.	Oktibbeha	1896 to 1908
Crusoe, C. R.	Lowndes	1850, 1852
Culbertson, J. C.	DeSoto	1859, 1860
Culpepper, J. H.	Lauderdale	1886
Cunningham, A.	Pike	1830
Cunningham, A. P.	Pike	1836, 1837
Cunningham, James.	Pike	1840
Cunningham, J. A.	Prentiss	1904, 1906
Cunningham, J. M.	Noxubee	1863 to 1864
Cunningham, R.	Marshall	1878
Cunningham, W. B.	Madison	1870, 1871
Cunningham, Wright	Monroe	1878
Curlee, C. B.	Alcorn, Prentiss	1872, 1873
Currie, Edward	Smith	1886 to 1874, 1884
Currie, J. H.	Kemper	1880
Currie, R. M.	Smith	1890
Cushman, J. F.	Lafayette	1842 to 1850
Cutrer, John W.	Coahoma	1884 to 1886
Cypert, W. C.	Itawamba	1846, 1848
Dabney, M.	Hinds	1876, 1877, 1878
Dahlgren, A. M.	Harrison	1892
Dale, C. R.	Lawrence	1884 to 1888
Dale, Samuel	Lauderdale	1835, 1836, 1837
Dale, ———	Tunica	1861, 1862
Dalton, T. J.	Alcorn	1904, 1906
Dameron, George B.	Greene	1817, 1818, 1820
Dampier, J. M.	Simpson	1848, 1850, 1852
Daniel, J. R.	Marshall	1861, 1862, 1865 to 1868
Daniel, S. H.	Oktibbeha	1858
Dansby, Elisha	Jasper	1870, 1871
Dantzler, A. F.	Jasper	1859, 1860, 1861
Dantzler, J. S.	Jasper	1861, 1862
Darden, Put	Jefferson	1866, 1867
Darden, T. L.	Jefferson	1890
Daugherty, George	Adams	1823, 1825

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Daugherty, G. W.	Yazoo	1852
Davidson, R.	Pike	1823, 1829
Davidson, T. W.	Clay	1878, 1888, 1890
Davis, A. K.	Noxubee	1870, 1871
Davis, A. R.	Noxubee	1872, 1873
Davis, David	Amite	1817, 1818, 1820
Davis, G. L. C.	Adams	1856, 1857
Davis, G. W.	Jackson	1892, 1894
Davis, H. L.	Wilkinson	1882
Davis, J. C.	Lafayette	1872
Davis, John	Jackson	1848
Davis, J. O.	Lafayette	1888
Davis, Joseph E.	Jefferson	1820
Davis, Reuben	Monroe	1856
Davis, Thomas H.	Monroe	1857
Davis, T. N.	Sumner	1880
Davis, William	Marshall	1838
Davis, Willis	Adams	1874, 1875
Davis, W.	Itawamba	1859
Davis, ———	Issaquena	1858
Day, L. M.	Adams	1850
Day, Robert	Yazoo	1878
Day, S. B.	Noxubee	1880
Dean, R. A.	Lafayette	1878
Dean, Russell	Marshall	1854, 1859, 1860, 1861
Dear, H. C.	Lauderdale	1876, 1877
Dearing, A. B.	Lowndes	1836
Deason, Amos	Jones	1861 to 1868
Deason, J. B.	Lincoln	1888
Deason, W. M.	Copiah	1863, 1864
Deavours, C.	Itawamba	1852
Dees, M. A.	Harrison, Jackson	1896, 1897, 1898
Degraffenreid, M. F.	Wilkinson	1827, 1829, 1830, 1831
Defrance, Abram	Adams	1822
Demoss, W. C.	Hinds	1833, 1835
Denham, J. W.	Perry	1878 to 1884
Denman, Thomas	Pike	1838, 1839
Dennam, A. E.	Perry	1836, 1837
Denny, Walter	Jackson	1859, 1860, 1861, 1862
Denson, J. J.	Lawrence	1900, 1902
Denson, J. N.	Leake	1874 to 1878
Denton, M. C.	Quitman	1898 to 1904
Denton, M. C.	Lafayette	1904, 1906
Denton, W. R.	Lauderdale	1890 to 1908
Depew, Jesse	Hancock	1823
Dickens, W. B.	Panola	1859 to 1865

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Dickinson, J. L.	Union	1884
Dickson, David	Claiborne	1826
Dickson, D. H.	Hinds	1841
Dickson, J. M.	Yazoo	1872, 1873
Dickson, S. W.	Wayne	1822, 1823
Dickson, W. A.	Wilkinson	1888, 1890
Dickson, William	Pike	1820
Dilworth, A. B.	Tishomingo	1842, 1843, 1846, 1848
Dilworth, J. T.	Monroe	1886, 1888, 1890
Dilworth, R.	Monroe	1846
Dinsmore, J. R.	Noxubee	1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898
Dixon, Philip	Jefferson	1827, 1829, 1833
Dobyns, Thomas	Jefferson	1840, 1841
Dockery, T. C.	DeSoto	1878, 1890
Dodd, A. M.	Franklin, Lincoln	1900, 1902
Dodd, William	Attala	1836, 1837
Dodds, George H.	Copiah	1882
Doherty, C. W.	Tunica	1904, 1906
Doss, J. D.	Winston	1892 to 1904
Dotson, J. M.	Hinds	1865, 1866, 1867
Doty, W. S. P.	Grenada, Montgomery	1896, 1897, 1898, 1904, 1906
Downer, J. F.	Holmes	1882
Downing, D. D.	Claiborne	1825
Downs, A. C.	Warren	1841
Downs, J. W.	Madison	1880
Downs, J. W.	Itawamba	1854, 1856
Downs, William	Itawamba	1857, 1863, 1864
Dozier, A. M.	Jasper	1878
Dozier, W. B.	Newton	1842, 1843
Drake, E. S.	Claiborne	1876, 1877
Drake, Joseph	Carroll	1838, 1839
Drane, James	Montgomery	1880
Drane, James	Choctaw	1840, 1841
Draughan, A. D.	Perry	1886, 1890
Draughan, W. J.	Perry	1840, 1841
Dubisson, C. L.	Adams	1852, 1854
Duckworth, B. C.	Jones	1854
Duckworth, J. D. W.	Rankin	1882
Dudley, G. W.	Webster	1890
Dudley, T. B.	Tallahatchie	1900, 1902
Duggan, Edward	Jefferson	1817, 1818
Duke, Henry	Pontotoc	1848
Dulaney, L. C.	Issaquena	1892, 1894
Dulaney, T. W.	Holmes	1836
Dunbar, A.	Adams	1826

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Dunbar, John	Hancock	1833, 1835
Dunbar, Joseph	Jefferson	182, 1830, 1833, 1835
Dunbar, R.	Adams	1830
Dunbar, R.	Jefferson	1823
Duncan, I. A.	Calhoun	1858, 1859, 1860
Duncan, James	Tippah	1904, 1906
Duncan, —	Jefferson	1858
Dunlap, H. W.	Hinds	1836, 1837
Dunlap, J. L.	Marshall	1856, 1857
Dunlap, T. L.	Marshall	1859, 1860, 1861
Dunlap, William	Choctaw	1850
Dunn, John	Scott	1837
Dunn, S. R.	Washington	1840, 1841
Dunnaway, A. P.	Yalobusha	1861 to 1865
Durham, Shelman	Attala	1840, 1841, 1850
Durham, W. H. M.	Tippah	1892 to 1894
Durr, E. A.	Smith	1835 to 1838
Durrett, J. D.	Monroe	1892 to 1894
Duval, P.	Yazoo	1836
Dyer, James M.	Holmes	1861, 1862
Dyer, J. H.	Holmes	1876, 1877
Dyer, William	Choctaw	1838
Dyer, W. L.	Holmes, Yazoo	1884
Eagan, Daniel B.	Copiah	1831
Eakin, William	Attala	1838, 1839
Eason, J. T.	Tate	1888
Eason, W. P.	Tate	1884
East, W. J.	Tate	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
Easterling, W. K.	Rankin	1864, 1865, 1866
Eaton, J. S.	Smith	1878, 1880, 1896, 1897, 1898
Echols, J. W.	Tippah	1848, 1850
Echols, S. W.	Tippah	1861, 1862
Eckford, J. M.	Leake	1874, 1875
Eckles, J. B.	Parola	1892, 1894
Eddins, J. M.	Marshall	1900 to 1908
Edmondson, C. M.	Covington	1890
Edrington, R.	Monroe	1827, 1828, 1829
Edrington, Robert	Yalobusha	1835
Edwards, George	Madison	1878
Edwards, John A.	Wayne	1831, 1833
Edwards, J. H.	Choctaw	1861, 1862
Edwards, M.	Kemper	1861, 1862
Edwards, W. W.	Warren	1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1882
Ehrman, Charles	Warren	1896, 1897, 1898
Eiland, O. C.	Neshoba	1856, 1857

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Ellett, Richard	Oktibbeha	1840
Ellis, A. I.	Panola	1859 to 1868
Ellis, George	Copiah	1844
Ellis, G. W.	Copiah	1859, 1860, 1861
Ellis, John	Newton	1838 to 1842
Ellis, John	Neshoba	1835 to 1838
Ellis, J. J.	Copiah	1900, 1902
Ellis, L. B.	Jasper	1840, 1841, 1848, 1850
Ellis, L. W.	Copiah	1841, 1841, 1842, 1843
Ellis, Samuel	Jefferson	1829 to 1841
Ellis, Thomas G.	Wilkinson	1828
Ellis, W. A.	Leake	1904, 1906
Ellzy, R. A.	Pike	1854
Elmer, F. W.	Harrison	1882, 1886, 1900, 1902
Emanuel, M.	Warren	1846
Enloe, Isaac	Neshoba	1852
Enochs, E. R.	Calhoun	1888
Enochs, F. G.	Calhoun	1861, 1862
Enochs, John R.	Copiah	1842, 1843
Enochs, J. R.	Rankin	1884, 1892, 1894
Epperson, W. S.	Yazoo	1886
Errington, J. B.	Copiah	1904, 1906
Ervin, A. J.	Lowndes	1878 to 1884
Ervin, A. J., Jr.	Lowndes	1904, 1906
Erwin, E. A.	Lowndes	1876, 1877
Eskridge, W. S.	Tallahatchie	1861, 1862, 1864, 1886
Estelle, W. M.	Panola	1850
Estes, W. M.	Clarke	1904, 1906
Ethridge, G. H.	Kemper	1904, 1906
Evans, George	Clarke	1856, 1857
Evans, Henry	Jackson	1863, 1864
Evans, J. B.	Clarke, Jasper	1900, 1902
Evans, J. L.	Chickasaw	1872, 1873
Evans, P.	Itawamba	1858
Evans, R.	Lowndes	1840, 1841
Evans, W. G., Jr.	Harrison	1890
Evans, W. L.	Lauderdale, Kemper	1884, 1886
Evans, W. L.	Clarke	1884, 1886
Evans, W. L.	Leake, Winston	1904, 1906
Everett, J. E.	Yazoo	1872, 1873
Ewing, P. D.	Madison	1846
Fairley, Archie	Lawrence	1890
Fairley, John T.	Jones, Covington	1876, 1877, 1878
Falconer, Howard	Marshall	1863, 1865
Falkner, W. T.	Lafayette	1892, 1894



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Fall, G. R.	Washington	1861, 1862
Fall, G. R.	Hinds	1844
Farish, E. F.	Wilkinson	1830
Farish, H. P.	Issaquena	1906
Farmer, A. C.	Scott	1878
Farr, B. R.	Holmes	1892, 1894
Farrar, P. W.	Wilkinson	1836, 1837
Farrar, P. W.	Adams	1850
Farrar, S. C.	Rankin	1846
Fatheree, John	Copiah	1858, 1861, 1862
Favre, T. M.	Hancock	1882, 1884
Featherston, W. S.	Marshall	1876, 1877, 1880
Feemster, R. M. D.	Lowndes	1872 to 1876
Ferguson, J. T.	Rankin	1892
Ferguson, P. L.	Wilkinson	1882
Ferguson, T. C.	Tunica	1882 to 1888
Ferguson, W. S.	Newton	1900, 1902
Field, J. M.	Winston	1835
Fields, A.	Panola	1880
Fields, C. H.	Bolivar	1840, 1841
Fields, J. H.	Lowndes	1878 to 1884
Files, R. C.	Jackson	1858
Finley, J. J.	Marshall	1841
Finley, W. W.	Pontotoc	1882
Fisher, H. T.	Hinds	1872, 1873
Fitler, George A.	Lauderdale	1837, 1838, 1839
Fitzgerald, J. F.	Hinds	1890
Fitzhugh, S. W.	Wilkinson	1874, 1875
Fletcher, T. M.	Tunica	1843, 1844
Flournoy, H. W.	Kemper	1842, 1843
Flower, John	Panola	1886, 1888
Flowers, J. E.	Montgomery	1884, 1886
Floyd, D. F.	Panola	1876, 1877
Foley, H. N.	Wilkinson	1870, 1874
Fontaine, C. D.	Pontotoc	1844, 1846
Fontaine, J. B.	Pontotoc	1904, 1906
Foote, George H.	Noxubee	1848, 1850
Foote, Henry S.	Hinds	1839
Foote, H. W.	Noxubee	1856, 1857
Foote, W. H.	Tippah	1848
Foote, W. H.	Yazoo	1870, 1871
Force, J. P.	Tallahatchie	1848
Ford, David	Marion	1828, 1829
Ford, H. L.	Clay	1900, 1902
Ford, Samuel	Madison	1848, 1850
Ford, Thomas B.	Marion	1878 to 1880

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Ford, Thomas S.	Marion, Perry	1872, 1873
Ford, W. C.	Lauderdale	1874, 1875
Fore, Daniel	Rankin	1840, 1841
Forman, E. J.	Amite	1904, 1906
Fort, James	Marshall	1863, 1864
Fortson, J. T.	Monroe	1848
Fortson, S. T.	Warren	1880
Fortune, A. L.	Lafayette	1876, 1877
Foster, A. B.	Panola	1841, 1846
Foster, C. A.	Warren	1870, 1871
Foster, Edgar	Claiborne	1900, 1902
Foster, James	Adams	1821
Foster, T. R.	Warren	1902 to 1908
Foster, W. C.	Lauderdale	1846
Fountain, J. Q.	Hancock	1904, 1906
Fowler, D. W.	Pontotoc	1892, 1894
Fowler, T. N.	Washington	1863, 1864
Fowles, C. D.	Adams	1882, 1884, 1886
Fowles, H.	Adams	1861, 1862
Fowles, W. B.	Adams	1846
Fox, Arthur	Lawrence	1821, 1823, 1830, 1837, 1838, 1840, 1841
Fox, C. H.	Lawrence	1856, 1857
Fox, H. H.	Webster	1896, 1897, 1898
Fox, Thomas	Choctaw	1861, 1862
Fox, T. J.	Calhoun	1892, 1894
Foxworth, J. M.	Marion	1890
Foxworth, J. T.	Marion	1865, 1866, 1867
Foxworth, J. W.	Marion, Perry	1874, 1875
Franklin, F. E.	Yazoo	1870, 1871
Franklin, M.	Marshall	1900, 1902
Franklin, M. A.	Lowndes	1896 to 1904
Frasier, Robert	Union	1890
Frazer, R. M.	Union	1900, 1902
Frederick, C. J.	Tippah	1882
Freeland, Thomas	Claiborne	1821
French, O. C.	Adams	1870 to 1876
Friar, Robert C.	Coahoma	1838
Frith, C. E.	Amite	1859, 1860, 1861
Frith, C. H.	Amite	1896, 1897, 1898
Frost, John	Wayne	1838 to 1840
Frost, John	Harrison	1844
Fulton, D. M.	Madison	1835, 1836, 1837
Ferguson, T. C.	Quitman, Tunica	1882
Gaddis, John	Scott	1872, 1873
Gage, J. J.	Yalobusha	1860, 1861

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Gaines, George D.	Perry	1831
Gaines, S. G.	Greene	1872, 1873
Gaines, S. W.	Wayne	1872, 1873
Gale, Thomas	Claiborne	1829
Gallagher, C. W.	Lauderdale	1878
Gallent, James M.	Amite	1852, 1856, 1857
Galloway, A. T.	Lee, Itawamba	1900, 1902
Gambrell, Robert	Lee	1900, 1902
Gardner, J. H.	Prentiss	1892, 1894
Gardner, William	Amite	1819, 1820
Garland, Robert	Warren	1839
Garner, S. R.	Yalobusha	1854, 1856, 1857
Garner, Vincent	Pike	1819, 1820
Garret, L. J.	Kemper	1848, 1854
Garrett, T. B.	Tate	1874 to 1878
Garrison, R. W.	Washington	1904, 1906
Garroway, S. T.	Perry	1896 to 1904
Gartman, John	Covington	1842
Gary, M. E.	Smith	1858
Gasque, Love	Smith	1859, 1860
Gatlin, J. H.	Tippah	1848, 1850
Gaudelock, L. A.	Union	1892, 1894
Gayles, G. W.	Bolivar	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1892, to 1894
Gegan, H. B.	Lowndes	1870, 1871
George, J. W.	Hinds, Yazoo	1900, 1902
George, J. W.	Yazoo	1904, 1906
George, W. W.	Holmes	1835
Gewen, J. T.	Kemper	1890, 1892, 1894
Gholson, S. J.	Monroe	1835, 1836, 1839, 1865, 1866, 1878
Gibbs, Q. D.	Yazoo	1861, 1862
Gibbs, S. O.	Tishomingo	1846
Gibbs, W. D.	Yazoo, Holmes	1886
Gibson, Claudius	Jefferson	1828
Gibson, Claudius	Warren	1831
Gibson, David	Warren	1856, 1857
Gibson, D. D.	Franklin	1828, 1829
Gibson, Gideon	Warren	1831
Gibson, Henry	Oktibbeha	1835
Gibson, James	Warren	1820, 1827
Gibson, James	Warren	1880, 1882
Gibson, W. J.	Alcorn	1876, 1877, 1878
Gibson, W. G.	Benton	1900, 1902
Gibson, W. I.	Prentiss	1876, 1877
Gibson, W. S.	Adams	1856, 1857
Gilbert, P. A.	Warren	1829, 1830
Gilchrist, Malcolm	Jefferson	1825, 1826, 1835

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Gildart, Thomas M.	Wilkinson	1817, 1818, 1819
Gilfoy, J. R.	Chickasaw	1900 to 1908
Gill, N. G.	Marshall	1874, 1875
Gilleland, S.	Attala	1854, 1856
Gilleland, S. N.	Attala	1846
Gilleland, S. N.	Copiah	1827, 1828
Gillespie, J. L.	Lee	1890
Gillespie, —	Sunflower	1852
Gillis, John	Covington	1870, 1871
Gillis, John	Perry, Marion	1876, 1877
Gilmer, C. L.	Madison	1878, 1880
Gilmer, John	Lowndes	1838, 1839
Gilmer, R. H.	Perry	1821
Gilstrap, J. C.	Itawamba	1858 to 1867
Gladney, J. B.	Chickasaw	1861, 1862
Glass, F. M.	Attala	1878, 1880
Glenn, J. H.	Lowndes	1874, 1875
Glover, J. A.	Coahoma	1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898
Goar, T. M.	Lee	1872, 1873
Gobbins, J. C.	Marshall	1852
Godbold, W. L.	Franklin	1886, 1888
Godfrey, S. W.	Winston	1848
Goff, J. M.	Bolivar	1900, 1902
Golloday, Willis	Yalobusha	1886
Goode, S. M.	Kemper	1839
Goodrum, J. W.	Warren	1878
Goodwin, J. S.	Clay	1896, 1897, 1898
Gordan, Adam	Claiborne	1830
Gordan, A. D.	Clarke	1894
Gordan, George H.	Wilkinson	1831, 1836, 1854, 1858
Gordan, James	Union	1886
Gordan, James	Pontotoc	1878, 1886
Gordan, John	Tippah	1843
Gordon, Abram	Claiborne	1823
Gore, J. E.	Webster	1884, 1892, 1894
Govan, George M.	Pike	1884
Govan, George M.	Amite	1884
Gowan, T. R.	Simpson	1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1870
Gowen, J. H.	Holmes	1876, 1877
Grace, W. G.	Lauderdale	1865, 1866, 1867
Grafton, Thomas	Adams	1852, 1854
Graham, D. C.	Franklin	1859, 1860, 1861, 1862
Graham, J. E.	Newton	1892, 1894
Graham, T. B.	Scott	1865, 1866, 1867
Graham, —	Winston	1874, 1875
Granberry, George	Lawrence	1831

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Granberry, G. C.	Hinds	1882
Granberry, J. M.	DeSoto	1882, 1888, 1900, 1902
Granberry, Seth	Copiah	1828, 1830, 1831, 1835
Grant, Green L.	Choctaw	1839
Grant, John	Jackson	1842, 1843, 1844
Grant, P. M.	Coahoma	1858
Grantham, A. E.	Kemper	1904
Graves, Francis	Amite	1823, 1825, 1826, 1829, 1830
Graves, John	Hancock	1856
Graves, J. J.	Amite	1838, 1839, 1840
Graves, R. S.	Choctaw	1840, 1841
Graves, T. J.	Alcorn	1890
Graves, William	Copiah	1840
Gray, Edward	Wayne	1825
Gray, Henry	Wayne	1863, 1864
Grayson, B. R.	Adams	1820, 1821
Greaves, C. B.	Madison	1904, 1906
Greaves, H. B.	Madison	1894
Greaves, J. B.	Hinds	1882, 1888
Greaves, S. A. D.	Hinds	1846
Green, A. R.	Hinds	1846
Green, C. A.	Tippah	1846
Green, Chas. B.	Adams	1819, 1826 to 1830
Green, C. B.	Madison	1831
Green, David S.	Grenada	1872 to 1876
Green, E. H.	Hinds	1896, 1897, 1898
Green, T. J.	Warren	1836, 1837
Green, William	Jefferson	1828
Greer, D. S.	Marshall	1840
Greer, H. C.	Neshoba	1870, 1871, 1874, 1875
Greer, John H.	Noxubee	1840, 1841
Greer, J. M.	DeSoto	1856, 1857
Greer, John R.	Monroe	1840, 1842
Greer, R. S.	Marshall	1888
Greer, R. T.	Marshall	1842, 1844
Grey, L. R.	Marshall	1840
Griffin, D.	Tippah	1844, 1846
Griffin, E. F.	Jackson, Harrison	1877
Griffin, Joseph	Calhoun	1890
Griffin, T. M.	Madison	1865, 1866, 1867
Griffin, Thomas N.	Hinds	1888, 1890
Griffin, T. J.	Chickasaw	1850
Griffin, William	Perry	1842, 1843
Griffin, W. H.	Amite	1892, 1894
Griggs, J. L.	Noxubee	1882
Griggs, R.	Issaquena	1872, 1873

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Grinstead, T. Y.	Lawrence	1840, 1841
Groves, Presley	Leake	1886, 1900, 1902
Guice, Jesse	Franklin	1823
Guion, John I.	Warren	1840
Gully, H. J.	Winston	1882
Gully, P. H.	Kemper	1861, 1862
Gunn, I. F.	Kemper	1896, 1897, 1898
Gunn, R. M.	Chickasaw	1861, 1862
Gunn, W. B.	Clay	1880, 1888, 1890
Guthrie, R. J.	Lafayette	1876, 1877
Guy, C. H.	Yalobusha	1846, 1850, 1852, 1858
Guynes, A. B.	Copiah	1882, 1884, 1892, 1894
Guyton, D. T.	Attala	1876, 1877
Guyton, Percy	Attala	1900
Gwin, C. V.	Holmes	1878
Gwin, John	Pike	1831
Gwin, J. E.	Holmes	1886
Gwinn, J.	Warren	1838
Gyden, F. T.	Rankin	1876 to 1877
Haden, R. D.	Monroe	1826
Haden, W. A.	Attala	1886
Hadley, T. B. J.	Wilkinson	1828
Haile, William	Wilkinson	1825, 1826
Haile, William	Hancock	1830
Hailes, Henry	Clarke	1843, 1844
Halbert, J. E.	Bolivar	1888
Haley, L. P.	Chickasaw	1900, 1902
Halford, R. E.	Leake	1852
Hall, H.	DeSoto	1872, 1873
Hall, J. C.	Sharkey	1878
Hall, J. G., Jr.	Panola	1876, 1877
Hall, L. C.	Yazoo	1826
Hall, R. J.	Leake	1858 to 1861
Hall, R. W.	Simpson	1884
Hall, W. C.	Leake	1856
Hall, W. M.	Leake	1848
Hall, W. W.	Lauderdale	1858, 1859, 1860, 1861
Ham, J. S.	Coahoma	1900, 1902
Hamer, G. W.	Tippah	1857
Hamer, J. G.	Tippah	1848, 1854, 1856
Hamilton, Joel G.	Holmes	1865, 1866, 1867
Hamilton, J. M.	Carroll	1860, 1861
Hampton, Wade, Jr.	Washington	1878
Hancock, R. C.	DeSoto	1838, 1839, 1848
Hancock, W. M.	Lauderdale	1842, 1843, 1844

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Handy, Alfred	Madison	1872 to 1876
Hardy, Emanuel	Copiah	1871, 1871, 1872, 1873
Handy, William	Madison	1882
Hanna, Henry	Amite	1819
Hannah, C. B.	Oktibbeha	1892, 1894
Hannah, T. L.	Choctaw	1886
Hanson, J. A.	Leake	1864, 1865, 1866, 1867
Hardin, J. M.	Leake	1882, 1884
Hardy, Abraham	Carroll	1844
Hargrove, S. M.	Tippah	1838 to 1843
Harkreader, A. G.	Lee	1880
Harley, B. C.	Marshall	1838, 1839
Harley, W. R.	DeSoto	1856
Harlow, A. M.	Yazoo	1882
Harman, N. L.	Tippah	1886
Harper, George W.	Hinds	1852, 1854, 1876, 1877
Harper, Henry	Leake	1835
Harper, H. H.	Scott	1900, 1902
Harper, Jesse	Pike	1833, 1835, 1840
Harper, J. H.	Clarke	1892, 1894
Harper, W. C.	Rankin	1861, 1862
Harper, W. L.	Jefferson	1882, 1884
Harper, W. L.	Jefferson	1854
Harral, Job	DeSoto	1882
Harrington, J. B.	Lowndes	1896, 1897, 1898
Harrington, S. A.	Oktibbeha	1848
Harrington, S. O.	Oktibbeha	1841
Harris, B.	Copiah	1836
Harris, Gowen	Covington	1821, 1822
Harris, G. W.	Panola	1888
Harris, James C.	Benton	1888
Harris, J. C.	Tippah	1888
Harris, J. F.	Washington	1800
Harris, J. M.	Warren	1892, 1894
Harris, N. D.	DeSoto	1852
Harris, R. A.	Leake	1851, 1862
Harris, R. E.	Copiah	1844, 1846
Harris, Wiley P.	Pike	1822
Harris, W. A.	Lowndes	1880
Harris, W. H.	Washington	1874, 1875, 1888
Harrison, Henry	Chickasaw	1874, 1875
Harrison, Hugh	Neshoba	1840, 1844
Harrison, K. M.	Alcorn	1880
Harrison, James T.	Lowndes	1884, 1888
Harrison, M. P.	Tishomingo	1888
Harrison, R. F.	Hancock	1871

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Hart, John L.	Hancock	1857, 1858
Hart, J. A. J.	Lincoln	1890, 1892
Hart, W. N.	Choctaw	1870, 1871
Hartfield, G. H.	Perry	1870, 1871
Hartsfield, W. A.	Itawamba	1890
Hatch, E. P.	Marshall	1870, 1871
Hatch, N. W.	Monroe	1878
Hathorn, Hiram	Perry	1863, 1864
Hathorn, N. C.	Covington	1888
Hathorn, N. C.	Marion	1896 to 1904
Hathorn, S. B.	Covington	1852
Hathorn, S. J.	Marion	1904, 1906
Hatten, A. L.	Covington	1827
Havis, Thomas	Franklin	1837, 1838, 1839
Hawkins, John	Choctaw	1884
Hawkins, J. M.	Hinds	1858
Hawkins, S.	Carroll	1856, 1857, 1858
Hawley, J. C.	Franklin	1826
Head, C. P.	Warren	1870, 1871
Head, T. S.	Franklin	1846
Heahman, J. W.	Sunflower	1878
Heard, S.	Union	1882
Heath, J. S.	Issaquena	1900, 1902
Heath, J. W.	Issaquena	1896, 1897, 1898
Hebron, J. L.	Warren	1876, 1877
Heidelberg, W. W.	Jasper	1888
Heidelberg, W. W.	Jasper, Clarke	1904, 1906
Helm, W. B.	Carroll	1854
Hemingway, C. F.	Carroll	1840, 1850
Hemingway, W. L.	Carroll	1870, 1871
Hemphill, J. B.	Attala	1852, 1858
Hemphill, L. S.	Carroll	1897 to 1904
Hemphill, P. W.	Choctaw	1832
Hence, W. W.	Adams	1880
Henderson, A.	Chickasaw	1870, 1871
Henderson, Ellis	Kemper	1854 to 1858
Henderson, John	Claiborne	1827, 1828
Henderson, John M.	Bolivar	1837
Hendon, John R.	Scott	1863, 1864
Henley, John L.	Harrison	1854, 1865, 1866, 1867
Henry, J. F.	Madison	1884
Henry, J. P.	Leflore	1886
Henry, M. L.	Union, Pontotoc	1888
Henry, Patrick	Rankin	1878, 1890
Henry, Patrick	Madison	1848, 1850
Henry, W. A.	Hinds, Yazoo	1892, 1894



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Herres, George P.	Harrison, Jackson.	1900, 1902
Herring, J. B.	Pontotoc	1856, 1857
Herring, W. A.	Yalobusha	1896, 1897, 1898
Herring, W. G.	Carroll	1842, 1843
Hickman, Samuel	Lawrence	1882
Hicks, A. M.	Yazoo	1876, 1882
Hicks, E. H.	Jefferson	1859 to 1866
Hicks, J. S.	Bolivar	1896, 1897, 1898
Hicks, J. S.	Jefferson	1888, 1892, 1904, 1906
Hicks, Weldon	Hinds	1878
Hicks, Wilson	Rankin	1874, 1875
Higgason, George	Monroe	1827, 1828, 1830
Higgins, D.	Oktibbeha	187c, 1871
Hight, C. C.	Carroll	1854
Hight, W. C.	Winston	1904, 1906
Hightower, G. R.	Lafayette	1900, 1902
Hilbun, Henry	Jones	1904, 1906
Hill, A. P.	Madison	1900, 1902
Hill, B.	Marshall	1838, 1839
Hill, Isaac T.	Issaquena	1856, 1857
Hill, J. C.	Clay	1886
Hill, J. K.	Copiah	1848
Hill, J. L. S.	Chickasaw	1858, 1861, 1878, 1880
Hill, J. W.	Marshall	1842
Hill, T. B.	Panola	1838, 1839
Hill, W. S.	Montgomery	1888
Hillyer, Giles M.	Adams	1865, 1866, 1867
Hindman, D. W.	Tishomingo	1838, 1839, 1846
Hindman, T. C.	Tippah	1854
Hinds, B. M.	Bolivar	1838, 1839
Hinds, Howell	Jefferson	1852
Hinds, J. C.	Itawamba	1846, 1848, 1850
Hinds, Thomas	Jefferson	1823
Hinton, Samuel	Marshall	1892, 1894
Hodges, Charles	Itawamba	1852, 1854
Hodges, William	Monroe	1870, 1871
Hogan, J. P.	Warren	1876, 1877
Hogg, Thomas	Choctaw	1838, 1839
Hogue, S. S.	Tishomingo	1848
Holcomb, G.	Marion	1842, 1844
Holcombe, J. R.	Lamar	1906
Holcomb, W. H.	Tippah	1865, 1866, 1867
Holden, John	Copiah	1840
Holland, Charles I.	Jackson	1840, 1841
Holland, George H.	Oktibbeha	1870 to 1874
Holland, K. S.	Marshall	1838, 1839

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Holleman, G. H.	Perry	1844, 1846, 1861, 1862
Hollingsworth, J. B.	Hinds	1880
Hollingsworth, L. D.	Monroe	1884, 1904
Holloman, T. R.	Yazoo	1888
Holloway, G. W.	Copiah	1904, 1906
Holloway, R. F.	Montgomery	1872, 1873
Holloway, R. T.	Choctaw	1872, 1873
Holmes, B. R.	Yazoo	1856 to 1857
Holmes, Thomas	Hancock	1826
Holmes, William	Monroe	1872, 1873
Holmes, W. T.	Pontotoc	1860
Holmes, W. T.	Pontotoc	1896, 1897, 1898
Holt, John S.	Adams	1858
Hooker, C. E., Jr.	Hinds	1888
Hooker, C. E.	Hinds	1859, 1860, 1861, 1862
Hooker, H.	Lawrence	1860, 1861, 1862
Hooker, H. S.	Holmes	1904, 1906
Hooker, J. J.	Holmes	1861, 1862
Hooker, W. P., Jr.	Pontotoc	1892
Hooper, Havis H.	Claiborne	1836, 1837, 1838, 1839
Hopson, D. H.	Coahoma	1888
Horn, John H.	Wayne	1826, 1829, 1830, 1836, 1837, 1838
Horton, Gilbert	Washington	1884
Horton, G. G.	Pontotoc	1876, 1877
Horton, H. C.	Calhoun	1872 to 1876
Hosey, G. E.	Warren	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875
Hoskins, J. S.	Holmes	1888
Houghton, S. R.	Choctaw	1884
House, T. C.	Tate	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
House, W. J.	Lauderdale	1856, 1857
Houston, L. E.	Monroe	1848
Houston, R. E.	Monroe	1884, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1898
Houston, W. K.	Chickasaw	1850
Howard, G. W.	Calhoun	1884
Howard, M.	Jefferson	1870, 1871
Howard, N. G.	Rankin	1833, 1835
Howard, Perry	Holmes	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875
Howard, V. E.	Scott	1836
Howe, A. R.	Parola	1871 to 1874
Howell, Stephen	Simpson	1825
Howry, C. B.	Lafayette	1880, 1882
Hoyle, James M.	Lee	1878, 1884, 1886, 1904, 1906
Hubbard, W. J.	Noxubee	1900, 1902
Huddleston, A. W.	DeSoto	1880
Huddleston, G. B.	Scott	1876, 1877
Hudnall, James H.	Kemper	1870, 1874

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Hudnall, J. L	Kemper	1884
Hudson, Isaac	Bolivar	1857, 1858
Hudson, J. L	Marshall	1850, 1860, 1861
Hudson, L	Hinds	1865, 1866, 1867
Hudson, T. J	Marshall	1856, 1857, 1858
Hudson, R. S	Yazoo	1876 to 1877
Hudson, S. S	Yazoo	1890
Huey, R. W	Smith	1856, 1857
Huff, D. M	Wilkinson	1904, 1906
Huff, N. L	Amite	1856, 1857
Huff, Thomas J	Jones	1884
Huffman, J. W	Pike	1865, 1866, 1867
Huggins, A. P.	Monroe	1872, 1873
Hughes, J. J	Issaquena	1850
Hughes, T. J	Winston	1844, 1846
Huie, George	Choctaw	1846, 1848, 1850
Humphreys, B. G	Claiborne	1838, 1839
Humphreys, G. W	Claiborne	1861, 1862
Hunt, E. N	Tippah	1870, 1871
Hunter, A	Copiah	1865, 1866
Hunter, H. H	Noxubee	1880
Huntley, Erastus	Winston	1852
Huntley, G. W	Bolivar	1888
Hurst, D. W	Amite	1848
Hurst, Richard	Amite	1821, 1823, 1825
Hurt, A. B	Montgomery	1878
Hurt, W. A	Montgomery	1880, 1882
Hussey, M. A. C	Adams	1876, 1877
Hussey, S. L	Lauderdale	1844
Hyer, W. F	Marshall	1872, 1873
Hyland, Jacob	Warren	1817, 1818, 1819
Inge, John C	Adams	1840
Inge, W. M	Alcorn	1882, 1884
Irby, E. L	Tunica	1900, 1902
Irby, F. B	Panola	1861, 1868
Irwin, John L	Jefferson	1820, 1831
Irwin, John L	Carroll	1836, 1837
Isom, N. A	Lafayette	1863, 1864
Ivy, S. G	Clay	1892, 1894
Ivy, S. G	Noxubee	1882
Jack, W. P	Lowndes	1852
Jackson, D. P	Adams	1842, 1843
Jackson, H. L	Rankin	1888
Jackson, J. C	Tippah	1861, 1862

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Jackson, Moses	Amite	1861, 1862
Jackson, W.	Amite	1821
Jacobs, H. P.	Adams	1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1876, 1877
Jacoway, B. J.	Neshoba	1838, 1839
Jagers, James E.	Amite, Lincoln	1876, 1877
James, John	Sunflower	1886
Jarnagin, H. L.	Noxubee	1842 to 1846, 1852, 1876, 1877
Jayne, B. H.	Lawrence	1822
Jayne, B. H.	Simpson	1838, 1839
Jayne, J. M.	Rankin	1854, 1858
Jayne, J. M., Jr.	Rankin	1876, 1877
Jayne, Samuel	Lawrence	1887, 1888
Jenkins, Edward	Tallahatchie	1840
Jenkins, John	Hinds	1840, 1841
Jenkins, M. A.	Yazoo	1838 to 1839
Jenkins, W.	Holmes	1850, 1856, 1857
Jenkins, W. B.	Holmes	1859, 1860, 1861
Johns, B. F.	Amite, Lincoln	1876, 1877, 1880
Johns, R. A.	Tishomingo	1870, 1871
Johnson, A.	Warren	1870, 1871
Johnson, B.	Tippah	1863, 1864
Johnson, David	Itawamba	1874, 1880
Johnson, David	Lee, Itawamba	1892
Johnson, D. M.	Choctaw	1842, 1843, 1844
Johnson, G. W.	Simpson	1888
Johnson, G. W.	Lawrence	1897, 1898
Johnson, H. G.	Yazoo	1900, 1902
Johnson, James S.	Carroll	1884
Johnson, James S.	Carroll	1852, 1856, 1857
Johnson, John	Madison	1886
Johnson, Joseph	Wilkinson	1863, 1864
Johnson, Joseph	Wilkinson	1823, 1825
Johnson, Joseph	DeSoto	1841, 1842
Johnson, J. B.	Clarke	1890
Johnson, J. H.	DeSoto	1872, 1873
Johnson, J. W.	Hinds	1886
Johnson, M. C.	Franklin	1882, 1884
Johnson, M. D.	DeSoto	1839, 1860, 1861
Johnson, M. P.	DeSoto	1857
Johnson, Peter	Yalobusha	1882
Johnson, S. D.	DeSoto	1850
Johnson, T. H.	Tate	1892, 1894
Johnson, W. B.	Winston	1876, 1877
Johnson, William	Hinds	1872, 1873
Johnson, W. H.	Warren	1861, 1862
Johnson, William	Wilkinson	1820

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Johnson, W. T.....	Holmes.....	1896, 1897, 1898
Johnston, Amos R.....	Hinds.....	1836, 1837
Johnston, A.....	Clarke.....	1900, 1902
Johnston, H. G.....	Claiborne.....	1817, 1818, 1821, 1822
Johnston, W. L.....	Yazoo.....	1858
Jones, A. N.....	Lowndes.....	1836, 1837
Jones, C. J.....	Issaquena.....	1890
Jones, D. R.....	Scott.....	1852, 1859, 1860, 1861
Jones, E. H.....	Leake.....	1872, 1873
Jones, E. P.....	Sunflower.....	1859, 1863
Jones, G. L.....	Union.....	1896, 1897, 1898
Jones, Isaac.....	Winston.....	1836
Jones, James.....	Amite.....	1822, 1823
Jones, James M.....	Franklin.....	1840, 1841
Jones, J. C.....	Pontotoc.....	1852
Jones, J. H.....	Wilkinson.....	1886, 1888
Jones, J. H.....	Panola.....	1890
Jones, L. B.....	Lafayette.....	1882
Jones, L. J.....	Jasper.....	1844, 1852, 1865 to 1868
Jones, M. R.....	Claiborne.....	1884
Jones, M. R.....	Hinds.....	1876, 1877
Jones, M. R.....	Claiborne.....	1896, 1897, 1898
Jones, P. Z.....	Lawrence.....	1896
Jones, R. C.....	Winston.....	1884
Jones, R. W.....	Yalobusha.....	1870 to 1871
Jones, S. W.....	Tate.....	1900, 1902
Jones, W. H.....	Issaquena.....	1874, 1875, 1876
Jones, W. H.....	Smith.....	1882
Jones, W. L.....	Marshall.....	1870, 1871
Joor, John.....	Wilkinson.....	1817, 1818
Josselyn, Robert.....	Lafayette.....	1838, 1839
Josselyn, Robert.....	Marshall.....	1844
Jourdan, Noel.....	Hancock.....	1819, 1820, 1821, 1822
Jowers, G.....	Monroe.....	1838, 1839
Kearney, W. G.....	Madison.....	1858, 1860
Keegan, A. M.....	Lawrence.....	1829, 1833, 1835
Keely, J. M.....	Neshoba.....	1872, 1873
Keenan, Francis.....	Neshoba.....	1844
Keeton, J. P.....	Lauderdale.....	1888
Keirn, W. L.....	Holmes.....	1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898
Keith, M. M.....	Newton.....	1856 to 1861
Keith, Thomas.....	Newton.....	1894 to 1900, 1906
Keith, W. S.....	Panola.....	1852
Kelley, R. G.....	Tunica.....	1858
Kelly, Duncan.....	Lauderdale.....	1872, 1873

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Kelly, I. N.	Yazoo	189c
Kelsey, G. E.	Marshall	1892, 1894
Kelsey, Willis	Winston	1850
Kendall, W. G.	Jackson	1865, 1866, 1867
Kendall, W. G.	Yalobusha	1840
Kendrick, C.	Tishomingo	1884, 1886
Kendrick, Reuben	Amite	1872 to 1876
Kendrick, S. F.	Monroe	1858
Kennedy, Benjamin	Carroll	1838, 1839, 1846
Kennedy, Benjamin	Copiah	1829
Kennedy, J. B.	Perry	1852
Kennedy, J. H.	Tippah	1865, 1866, 1867
Kennedy, O. L.	Lee	1888, 1896, 1897, 1898
Key, J.	Adams	1878
Key, J. R.	Kemper	1892
Kilgore, Benjamin	Carroll	184c, 1841
Kilingsworth, W. A.	Adams	1896, 1897, 1898
Kimball, Leonard	Hancock	1850
Kimbrough, B. T.	Benton	1872, 1873
Kimbrough, D. M.	Lafayette	19c4, 19c6
Kincannon, A. A.	Lowndes	1844
King, Bee	Rankin	190c, 1902
King, John G.	Franklin	1880
King, John W.	Coahoma	1852
King, J. W.	Rankin	1836, 1840
King, T. J.	Carroll	1892, 1894
King, T. P.	Winston	1888
Kirk, S. C.	Winston	1863, 1864
Kirk, William	Winston	1861, 1862
Kirkland, R. B.	Neshoba	1850, 1856, 1857
Kitrill, J.	Greene	1884
Knox, J. L.	Panola	1896, 1897, 1898
Knox, N. C.	Panola	1882, 1904, 19c6
Knox, William	Tippah	1859, 1860, 1861
Kyle, A. S.	Panola	1900 to 19c8
Labauve, Felix	DeSoto	1844, 1865, 1866, 1867
Lackland, W. D.	DeSoto	1852
Lake, W. A.	Warren	1859, 1860, 1861
Lamar, J. W.	Calhoun, Yalobusha	1888
Lamb, R. A.	Jasper	1896, 1897, 1898
Lamb, S. R.	Panola	1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898
Lamb, T. L.	Winston	1900, 1902
Lamb, W. J.	Alcorn	1896, 1897, 1898
Lamkin, J. C.	Pike	188c, 1884
Lancaster, C. D.	Harrison, Jackson	1892, 1894

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Land, S. W.	Attala	1872, 1873
Land, Thomas T.	Hinds	1840 to 1844
Land, Thomas	Yazoo	1830
Landers, William	Jefferson	1872 to 1876
Landrum, L. D.	Lowndes	1890
Lane, Alfred G.	Itawamba	1838, 1839, 1844
Langdon, C. S.	Warren	1870, 1871
Langford, G.	Rankin	1870, 1871
Langston, A. H.	Leake	1896, 1897, 1898
Langston, D. C.	Pontotoc	1900, 1902
Lantrip, F. M.	Pontotoc	1904
Larkin, F. E.	Washington	1900, 1902
Lawson, Charles M.	Hinds	1825
Lawson, H. A. H.	Madison	1844
Lea, Luke	Hinds	1884
Lea, Zachariah	Amite	1820
Leach, J. A.	Newton	1896, 1897, 1898
Leake, J. S.	Lowndes	1841
Learned, C. D.	Marion	1833, 1835
Leavell, R. M.	Lee	1872, 1873
Lee, R. C.	Madison	1886
Leflore, Greenwood	Carroll	1835
Leggett, B. W.	Pike	1841, 1846
Leggett, J. B.	Pike	1890
Leggett, S.	Simpson	1874, 1875
Leigh, J. E.	Lowndes	1876, 1877
Leigh, R. H.	Yalobusha	1846
Leighton, George	Jefferson	1836, 1837
Lemley, T. L.	Smith	1841, 1844, 1846
Lenoir, Francis	Marion	1820, 1821
Leonard, —	Harcock	1872
Leslie, Silas J.	Harcock	1880
Lesser, Julius	Bolivar	1904, 1906
Lester, G. H.	Yalobusha	1876
Levy, M.	Madison	1882
Lewers, C. A.	Calhoun	1865, 1866, 1867
Lewis, Andrew J.	Claiborne	1865, 1866, 1880
Lewis, A. E.	Jackson	1850, 1852
Lewis, Berry	Yazoo	1842, 1843, 1844
Lewis, Clarke	Noxubee	1878
Lewis, H. W.	Lowndes	1870, 1871
Lewis, Iddo	Rankin	1896, 1897, 1898
Lewis, John	Perry	1880
Lewis, M. G.	Tishomingo	1854
Lewis, Samuel K.	Clarke	1835, 1836
Lewis, S. W.	Madison	1884

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Lewis, W. T.	Winston	1861, 1862
Libby, F. M.	Bolivar	1878
Liddell, James	Carroll	1848
Liddell, J. M.	Carroll	1865, 1866, 1867, 1877
Liddell, J. M., Jr.	Carroll	1878
Liddell, Moses	Wilkinson	1820, 1822, 1823
Liddell, P. F.	Choctaw	1854, 1856, 1857
Liddell, W. W.	Carroll	1863, 1864
Likens, T. J.	Washington	1852
Lilly, Joel	Copiah	1896, 1897, 1898
Lindsay, J.	Itawamba	1844
Lindsay, J. J.	Tishomingo	1857
Lindsay, Thomas	Choctaw	1836
Lipscomb, J. N.	Madison	1896, 1897, 1898
Lockwood, W. B.	Copiah	1904, 1906
Loflin, W. A.	Rankin	1890
Long, B. R.	Marshall	1859, 1860, 1861
Long, J. C.	Neshoba	1900, 1902
Longest, J. I.	Pontotoc	1900, 1902
Longstreet, J. C.	Grenada	1886, 1888
Loomis, C. W.	Hinds	1870, 1871
Loper, Floyd	Newton	1900, 1902, 1904
Loper, J. M.	Newton	1844, 1846
Loper, J. M.	Jasper	1872, 1873
Loper, Peter	Jasper	1838, 1839, 1842, 1843
Lott, William	Marion	1830
Lott, W. B.	Madison	1863, 1864
Lott, W. J.	Covington	1854, 1856
Love, Franklin	Pike	1831, 1835, 1836
Love, S. O.	Tippah	1888
Love, W. A.	Lowndes	1892, 1894
Love, W. A.	Kemper	1860, 1861
Love, W. F.	Amite	1878, 1880, 1884
Lowe, Aaron	Covington	1840, 1841
Lowe, W. L.	Bolivar	1886
Lowry, John	Amite	1822
Lowry, Robert	Tishomingo	1863, 1864
Lowry, Robert	Rankin	1890
Lucas, John C.	Attala	1871
Luck, T. B.	Marshall	1888
Luckett, O. A.	Madison	1854
Lusk, C. A.	Hinds	1878
Lyle, Matthew	Scott	1861, 1862, 1880, 1882
Lyles, A. M.	Marshall	1865, 1866, 1867
Lyles, J. R.	Monroe	1859, 1860, 1861
Lynch, F. J.	Rankin	1848, 1850



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Lynch, G. C.	Winston	1858
Lynch, John R.	Adams	187, 1871, 1872, 1873
Lynch, W. H.	Adams	1874, 1875, 1882, 1886
Mabry, Alex.	Attala	1865, 1866
Mabry, J. R.	Yalobusha	1841
Mackey, L. W.	DeSoto	1874, 1875
Madison, J. E.	Noxubee	1880
Madison, J. S.	Noxubee	1886, 1888, 1890, 1892
Maer, P. W.	Lowndes	1904, 1906
Magee, Fleet	Marion	1836
Magee, James S.	Franklin	1878
Magee, J. O.	Pike	1861, 1862
Magee, Lewis	Franklin	1829
Magee, R. J.	Covington	1886
Magee, T. A.	Franklin	1890
Magee, T. D.	Simpson	1854
Magee, T. K.	Franklin	1900, 1902
Magee, Willis	Covington	1850, 1857
Magehee, M. H.	Bolivar	1861 to 1862
Magruder, L. W.	Warren	1886, 1888, 1890
Magruder, R. W.	Claiborne, Jefferson	1900, 1902
Magruder, T. B.	Claiborne	1840, 1841
Magruder, T. B.	Claiborne	1882
Magruder, W. T.	Claiborne	1884, 1888
Mahon, Hugh K.	Marshall	1900 to 1908
Mallory, W. H.	Leflore	1876, 1877
Mallory, W. H.	Warren	1872, 1873
Mallory, W. H.	Sunflower	1876, 1877
Malone, F. J.	Marshall	1861, 1862
Malone, J. T.	Marshall	1846, 1850
Manning, T. P.	DeSoto	1865, 1866, 1867
Manship, Luther	Hinds	1896, 1897, 1898
Manuel, L. G.	Jackson	1896, 1897, 1898
Marable, C. C. M.	Chickasaw	1865, 1866, 1867
Marble, E. G.	Warren	1850, 1852
Marett, E. J.	Marshall	1880
Marion, T. P.	Lauderdale	1857
Marks, L.	Quitman	1884, 1886
Marsh, J. R.	Madison	1829, 1830
Marsh, Peter	Lauderdale	1840, 1841
Marsh, S. B.	Amite	1828, 1829
Marshall, B. T.	Carroll	1878
Marshall, B. G.	Madison	1838, 1839
Marshall, C. A.	DeSoto	1882
Marshall, George M.	Adams	1888, 1890
Marshall, J. G.	Holmes	1878

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Marshall, Martin	Warren	1878
Marshall, T. A.	Warren	1852
Marshall, T. D.	Warren	1892, 1894
Martin, H. K.	Itawamba	1865, 1866, 1867
Martin, Jackson	Montgomery	1874, 1875
Martin, J.	Lauderdale	1846
Martin, J.	Choctaw	1859, 1867, 1861, 1862
Martin, J. B.	Madison	1896, 1897, 1898
Martin, J. Q.	Yalobusha	1856, 1857
Martin, W. F.	Copiah	1850
Martin, W. G.	Pike	1833, 1835
Martin, W. W.	Copiah	1852
Martiniere, E. F.	Clarke	1872, 1873
Mason, E.	Warren	1848
Massingale, George M.	Covington	1876, 1877
Matheson, Neil	Covington	1887, 1882
Mathews, Beverly	Lowndes	1858 to 1862
Matthews, J. W.	Marshall	1840
Matthews, D. T. J.	Panola	1874, 1875
Matthews, James	Tishomingo	1847, 1842
Matthews, James E.	DeSoto	1856, 1857
Matthews, S. A.	Pike	1850
Mauffray, J. H.	Hancock	1892, 1894
Maury, James H.	Claiborne	1831
Maury, John M.	Carroll	1841
Mauss, Charles	Lowndes	1872, 1873
Maxey, J. M.	Noxubee	1846
Maxey, Robert	Rankin	1844
Maxey, T. S.	Rankin	1870
Maxwell, H. P.	Benton	1888
Maxwell, John	Adams	1844
Maxwell, W. C.	Panola	1863, 1864
May, S.	Tunica	1846
Maybin, W. H.	Harrison	1894
Mayfield, Thomas	Smith	1888, 1904, 1906
Mays, L. M.	Grenada	1898
Mayson, C. R.	Bolivar	1880, 1882, 1884
Mayson, H.	Hinds	1870, 1871
McAfee, Jesse	Covington	1838, 1839
McAfee, Joseph	Covington	1843, 1844, 1846
McAfee, Joseph	Copiah	1825, 1826
McAfee, J.	Tallahatchie	1882
McAfee, J. T.	Attala	1850
McAfee, Morgan	Covington	1831
McAfee, Morgan	Tallahatchie	1836, 1842, 1843
McAfee, R. W.	Grenada	1900, 1902

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
McAllister, R.	Tippah	1859, 1860, 1861
McAlister, W. M.	Wayne	1904, 1906
McAllister, W. S.	Madison	1892, 1900, 1902
McAllum, D. P.	Kemper	1842, 1843
McArthur, J. A.	Chickasaw	1886
McArthur, J. A.	Chickasaw	1896, 1897, 1898
McBeath, J. C.	Neshoba	1882
McCabe, H. C.	Warren	1886
McCafferty, J. T.	Choctaw	1900, 1902
McCain, Thomas	DeSoto	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875
McCall, R. J.	Marshall	1882
McCallum, H. M.	Perry	1882
McCargo, W. W.	DeSoto	1876, 1877
McCarthy, C. O.	Panola	1900
McCaskill, Alex.	Simpson	1836, 1837
McCaskill, Alex.	Greene	1838, 1839
McCaskill, Allen	Greene	1835
McCaughan, J. J.	Harrison	1846
McCawley, D.	Lowndes	1872, 1873
McChurg, Monroe	Carroll	1896
McCool, J. F.	Attala	1882, 1884, 1896
McCormick, J. F.	Greene	1876, 1877
McCormick, J. F.	Wayne	1875, 1877
McCrary, James	Chickasaw	1852
McCrary, —	Calhoun	1854
McCuiston, W. T.	Grenada, Montgomery	1900, 1902, 1904
McCullum, Duncan	Simpson	1878
McCullum, —	Simpson	1841, 1842
McDaniel, D. S.	Amite	1900, 1902
McDaniel, Wm.	Winston	1838
McDonald, Hugh	Greene	1820, 1821
McDonald, Hugh	Neshoba	1861, 1862
McDonald, Hugh	Perry	1821, 1828
McDonald, John	Jackson	1826, 1830, 1836
McDonald, John	Jasper	1846
McDonald, J. L.	Tippah	1859, 1860, 1861
McDonald, W. A.	Benton	1884, 1886
McDonald, W. T.	Benton, Tippah	1886
McElroy, J. C.	Newton	1861 to 1868
McFarland, Ben	Monroe	1904, 1906
McFarland, J. W.	Rankin	1874, 1875
McFarland, T. J.	Yalobusha	1900, 1902
McFarland, W. J.	Jasper	1904, 1906
McGee, A. F.	Kemper	1888
McGee, A. F.	Clarke	1888
McGee, A. F.	Lauderdale	1888

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
McGee, F. C.	Clarke	1880
McGee, Nehemiah	Rankin	1830
McGee, W. J.	Hinds, Yazoo	1904, 1906
McGehee, Edward*	Wilkinson	1825
McGehee, G. T.	Wilkinson	1878, 1880
McGehee, J. G. R.	Pike	1863, 1864
McGehee, J. L.	Panola	1886
McGowan, —	Marion	1840, 1841
McGowan, Hugh	Hinds	1838, 1839
McGowan, J. G.	Yalobusha	1904, 1906
McGuire, J. G.	Yazoo	1892, 1894
McGuire, M. L.	Holmes	1852
McInnis, D. W.	Simpson	1880
McInnis, Hillard	Greene	1886
McInnis, John	Greene	1846, 1848, 1850, 1852, 1865, 1866, 1867
McInnis, John M.	Jackson, Harrison	1876
McInnis, K.	Greene	1882
McIntosh, D. A.	Leake, Winston	1892
McIntosh, J. R.	Chickasaw	1872, 1873
McIntyre, T. G.	Claiborne	1844
McKay, S. V.	Greene	1863, 1864
McKay, W. A.	Neshoba	1863, 1864
McKenzie, C. S.	Sunflower	1884
McKenzie, D.	DeSoto	1878
McKenzie, J. C.	Montgomery, Carroll	1870 to 1874
McKie, G. W.	Marshall	1882, 1886, 1892, 1894
McKie, J. H.	Lafayette	1872, 1873
McKinney, David	Panola	1837
McKinney, James	Monroe	1836, 1837
McKinney, W. J.	Marshall	1886, 1888
McKnight, Theodore	Amite, Pike	1890
McLain, F. A.	Amite	1882
McLaurin, A. J.	Rankin	1880
McLaurin, D.	Covington	1848
McLaurin, D. D.	Jasper	1858, 1876, 1877
McLaurin, John R.	Lauderdale	1852, 1854
McLaurin, J. R.	Lauderdale	1880
McLaurin, John R.	Lauderdale	1863, 1864
McLaurin, L.	Smith	1842, 1843, 1861, 1866, 1876, 1877
McLean, G. A.	Leflore	1878
McLemore, J. D.	Carroll	1863, 1864
McLendon, Allen	Claiborne	1838, 1839
McLeod, C. W.	Tishomingo	1856, 1857
McLeod, Daniel	Greene	1904, 1906
McLeod, D. W.	Greene	1888, 1890
McLeod, John	Greene	1822, 1823

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
McLeod, J. K.	Greene	1870, 1871
McLeod, M. M.	Hinds	1884
McMahan, W. W.	Lafayette	1896, 1897, 1898
McManis, —	Jackson	1820
McManus, Archibald	Greene	1825 to 1830
McManus, Hugh	Jones	1900, 1902
McMartin, John	Claiborne	1878, 1880
McMichael, E. C.	Copiah	1904, 1906
McMillan, G. S.	Smith	1852
McMurrin, J. T.	Adams	1836
McNabb, Ezekiel	Simpson	1850
McNabb, J. Y.	Rankin	1846
McNair, A. C.	Lincoln	1876, 1877
McNeely, J. H.	Hinds	1884
McNeese, M.	Noxubee	1870 to 1877
McNiel, John	Pontotoc	1863, 1864
McNiel, J. Y.	Simpson	1865, 1866, 1867
McNiel, T. W.	Copiah	1880
McQueen, Hugh	Winston	1884
McRae, C. J.	Jackson	1838, 1839
McRae, David	Greene	1831, 1833
McRae, Duncan	Rankin	1859, 1860, 1861
McRae, James B.	Jackson	1882, 1888
McRae, John	Kemper	1865, 1866, 1867
McRae, John J.	Clarke	1848, 1850
McRaney, John	Covington	1861, 1862, 1865, 1866, 1867
McSwine, William	Grenada	1878, 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896
McWhorter, B. F.	Pontotoc	1859, 1862, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1876, 1877
McWhorter, B. F.	Union	1876, 1877, 1878, 1880
McWilliams, A. J.	Itawamba	1848
McWillie, T. A.	Hinds	1880
Mead, Cowles	Jefferson	1822, 1825
Mead, J. L.	Simpson	1876, 1877
Means, H. H.	Marshall	1841
Mearns, J. L.	Washington	1865, 1866, 1867
Medearis, H.	Lawrence	1865
Medford, H. C.	Lee	1894, 1896, 1897, 1898
Meharg, A. S.	DeSoto	1886, 1904, 1906
Mellen, T. L.	Adams	1880, 1882
Mellen, William P.	Adams	1838, 1839
Melton, William	Pontotoc	1848
Mendenhall, J. B.	Simpson	1838, 1839
Merrill, J. W. S.	Carroll	1865, 1866, 1867
Merrinar, W. H.	Oktibbeha	1859, 1860
Merriwether, B. H.	DeSoto	1858

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Metcalf, A. H.	Scott	1846 to 1852
Metcalf, Bela	Adams	1822
Metts, M. A.	Winston	1856, 1857, 1872, 1873, 1878
Middleton, Parks	Choctaw	1837
Milam, J. R.	DeSoto	1854
Miles, W. R.	Yazoo	1844
Miller, A.	Sharkey	1896 to 1908
Miller, C. F.	Oktibbeha	1860, 1861
Miller, George W.	Copiah	1876, 1877
Miller, H. R.	Pontotoc	1842, 1843
Miller, R. N.	Copiah	1878
Miller, S. W.	Copiah	1892, 1894
Miller, T. M.	Warren	1884
Miller, T. P.	Winston	1859, 1860, 1861
Miller, W. D.	Panola	1878
Miller, W. N.	Copiah	1829
Miller, W. W.	Washington	1892, 1894
Millsaps, E.	Pike	1844, 1846
Millsaps, J. G.	Clay	1900 to 1908
Millsaps, T. J.	Copiah	1886, 1890
Millsaps, W. G.	Jefferson	1876, 1877
Milton, J. L.	Yalobusha	1865, 1866, 1867
Minter, James	Yalobusha	1838, 1839
Mister, M. K.	Yalobusha	1870, 1871
Mitchell, A. S.	Madison	1852
Mitchell, C.	Holmes	1870, 1871
Mitchell, C. B.	Pontotoc	1870, 1871, 1888, 1894
Mitchell, David	Holmes	1858
Mitchell, D. T.	Leflore	1884
Mitchell, George H.	Coahoma	1854
Mitchell, G. W.	Lee, Itawamba	1904, 1906
Mitchell, J. B.	Holmes	1900, 1902
Mitchell, J. C.	Hinds	1842
Mitchell, Peter	Washington	1880, 1882, 1886
Mixon, W. B.	Pike	1904, 1906
Moffatt, M. W.	Hinds	1856, 1857, 1858
Monet, Julius	Hancock	1836, 1837
Monet, Julius C.	Hancock	1854
Monroe, James E.	Coahoma	1874, 1875, 1876, 1877
Montgomery, Alex.	Yazoo	1866, 1867
Montgomery, D.	Oktibbeha	1842, 1844
Montgomery, F. A.	Bolivar	1880, 1882, 1884
Montgomery, F. A.	Coahoma	1896
Montgomery, J. M.	Washington	1892, 1894
Montgomery, J. S.	Oktibbeha	1878, 1882, 1884
Montgomery, J. S.	Quitman	1894

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Montgomery, L. F.	Madison	1882
Montgomery, P. K.	Jefferson	1836, 1837
Montgomery, Samuel	Adams	1820, 1821
Montgomery, S. R.	Claiborne	1830
Montgomery, S. S.	Franklin	1863, 1864
Montgomery, T. H.	Franklin, Lincoln	1904, 1906
Montgomery, W. A.	Hinds	1898
Montgomery, W. R.	Marshall	1878
Moody, H. A.	Panola	1878
Moody, Isham	Greene	1840, 1841
Moody, Isham	Clarke	1846
Moody, M. W.	Tippah	1852
Moore, A. G.	Hinds	1837
Moore, A. M.	Kemper	1882
Moore, B. B.	Chickasaw	1863, 1864
Moore, C. H.	Monroe	1884
Moore, James	Noxubee	1838
Moore, James	Yalobusha	1896 to 1904
Moore, John M.	Holmes	1840
Moore, John M.	Yalobusha	1878
Moore, J. A.	Lauderdale	1870, 1871
Moore, J. C.	Monroe	1846
Moore, J. T.	Claiborne	1844
Moore, Joseph	Claiborne	1827
Moore, Lem	Issaquena	1880, 1884
Moore, L. B.	Monroe	1861, 1862
Moore, L. C.	Bolivar	1890
Moore, S.	Noxubee	1848
Moore, W.	Greene	1842, 1843, 1844
Moore, W. V.	Yalobusha	1884, 1890
Morehead, S. J.	Copiah	1863, 1864
Morgan, J. H.	Washington	1870 to 1876
Morphis, J. L.	Pontotoc	1865, 1866, 1867
Morris, D. A.	Jasper	1880
Morris, F. M.	Perry	1892, 1894
Morris, J. J. H.	Perry	1822, 1825, 1826, 1827
Morrison, Alex	Hinds	1833
Morrison, Alex	Greene	1830
Morrison, S. A.	Grenada	1904, 1906
Mosely, G. G.	Hinds	1874, 1875
Mosely, G. H.	Marshall	1861, 1862
Moss, H. T.	Tishomi. go	1882
Moss, L. A.	Hinds	1900, 1902
Mott, C. H.	Marshall	1850
Mount, C. E.	Yazoo	1841, 1842, 1843
Muldrow, H. L.	Oktibbeha	1876, 1877

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Muldrow, Robert	Oktibbeha	1856, 1857
Muldrow, S. O.	Oktibbeha	1890
Mull, Thomas	Marshall	184, 1854
Mulligan, E. F.	Warren	19 6
Mullins, S. W.	Marshall	188, 1884
Munson, L. A.	Lowndes	187, 1871
Murchison, S.	Adams	1838, 1843
Murdock, A.	Lowndes	1865, 1866, 1867
Murff, J. R.	Monroe	1888
Murphree, T. M.	Calhoun	19, 19 2, 19 4
Murphy, A. G.	Tallahatchie	1859, 186, 1861
Murphy, C. T.	Winston	1844
Murphy, C. T.	Holmes	188
Murphy, V. M.	Noxubee	1839
Murray, Joshua	Greene	1836, 1837
Murry, Benjamin	Chickasaw	1865, 1866, 1867
Murry, John Y.	Tippah, Berton	1884
Murry, John Y.	Berton, Tippah	1892, 1894
Myers, A.	DeSoto	188
Myers, A. L.	Lowndes	1882, 1884
Myers, P. J.	Perry	1848, 185
Nabers, B. D.	Tippah	185
Nabers, James F.	Lee	187, 1871
Nabers, Lewis	Monroe	1854, 1858
Nabers, W. D.	Itawamba	1880 to 1886
Nailor, D. B.	Warren	1848
Nailor, J.	Warren	1844
Nash, I. N.	Neshoba	1846
Nash, Thomas N.	Coahoma	1848, 185
Nash, Wiley N.	Oktibbeha	1884
Neely, O. Y.	Kemper	1848
Neil, G. F.	Carroll	1848, 1850
Neil, Samuel	Hinds	1838, 1839
Neill, S. D.	Sunflower	190, 192
Neilson, J. C.	Lowndes	1896, 1897, 1898
Nelms, C. G.	DeSoto	1858
Nelson, B. F.	Copiah	1850
Nelson, Horatio	Lafayette	1837
Nelson, J. G.	Itawamba	1861, 1862
Nelson, W. J.	Quitman, Tunica	188
Nelson, W. J.	Tunica	1892, 1894
Nettles, R.	Oktibbeha	1870, 1871
Nevitt, John B.	Adams	1819
New, W. W.	Lawrence	1829, 1830
Newman, A. M.	Franklin, Lincoln	1892, 1894



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Newman, J. C	Warren	1856, 1857
Newman, S. B	Warren	1854
Newsom, M. T	Claiborne	1870, 1871
Newton, Isaac	Lawrence	1859
Nichols, Eli	Madison	1842, 1843
Nichols, J. D.	DeSoto	1876, 1877
Nicholson, I. N	Kemper	1836, 1837
Nicholson, Isaac R	Greene	1819
Nicholson, Isaac R	Copiah	1825, 1826, 1827
Nicholson, I. R	Hinds	1836
Nicholson, John H	Hancock	1870, 1871
Nicholson, J. A.	Noxubee	1886
Nicholson, J. W	Kemper	1856, 1857
Nielson, J. C	Lowndes	1876, 1877, 1878
Niles, H. C.	Attala	1878, 1886
Niles, Jason	Attala	1870
Nix, Juan	Franklin	1892, 1894
Nixon, George M	Marion	1817, 1818
Noble, Samuel	Smith	1848, 1850
Noel, E. F.	Holmes	1882
Noland, T. V	Wilkinson	1880, 1886, 1890, 1892
Nolen, J. R.	Winston	1888
Norfleet, F. M	Tate	1884
Norfleet, J. R	Marshall	1858
Norman, B. D	Copiah	1837
Norment, J. W	Oktibbeha	1900 to 1908
Norrell, A. G	Yazoo	1882, 1884, 1886
Norrell, T. N	Rankin	1880
Norrell, W. O	Rankin	1886
Norris, C. F	Hinds	1870, 1871
Norris, W. A.	Wilkinson	1840 to 1844
North, Ralph	Adams	1846
Northcross, J. M	Tippah	1858
Norton, H. W	Oktibbeha	1836
Norton, W. R	Lincoln	1900, 1902
Nowland, G. G	Jefferson	1856 to 1857
Nunn, E. F	Noxubee	1878
Nye, N. G.	Yazoo	1865
Odom, J. W	DeSoto	1884, 1892, 1894
Offutt, H. H	Madison	1840, 1841
Oldham, W. J	Coahoma	1839
O'Leary, C. W	Madison	1888
Oliphant, T. A	Monroe	1888, 1890
Oliver, G. H	Coahoma	1890
O'Neil, T. J	Noxubee	1890, 1892, 1894

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Orr, W. G.	Chickasaw	1884
Osborne, I. N.	Jackson	1870, 1871
Osgood, E. H.	Wilkinson	1874
Overstreet, John	Kemper	1888
Overton, L. W.	Noxubee	1876, 1877
Owen, B. F.	Holmes	1863, 1864
Owen, D. W.	Itawamba	1854
Owen, F. A.	Tunica	1865, 1866, 1867
Owen, R. M.	Benton	1904, 1906
Owen, S. J.	Benton, Tippah	1900, 1902
Owen, William	Itawamba	1840, 1841
Owen, William	Lafayette	1858 to 1865
Owens, J. G.	Scott	1870, 1871
Owings, W. B.	Winston	1870, 1871
Pace, J. R.	Newton, Leake	1888
Pace, N. M.	Kemper	1900, 1902
Packwood, S. E.	Pike	1874 to 1876, 1892, 1894
Palmer, Baylor	Lauderdale	1874, 1875
Palmer, H. D.	Attala	1856 to 1860
Parker, A.	Amite	1870, 1871
Parker, J. R.	Washington	1884
Parker, S. E.	Sumner	1876, 1878
Parks, S.	Tallahatchie	1856, 1857
Parks, S.	Yalobusha	1852
Parnell, H. H.	Panola	1896, 1897, 1898
Parsons, Fred	Adams	1876, 1877
Patterson, A. J.	Holmes	1844
Patterson, David S.	Claiborne	1856, 1857
Patterson, J. C.	Union	1904, 1906
Patterson, J. G.	Yazoo	1874, 1875
Patton, J. L.	Smith	1888
Patton, William	Wayne	1817, 1818, 1819, 1825
Patton, W. S.	Lauderdale	1852
Patty, E. C.	Noxubee	1904, 1906
Paxton, A. H.	Holmes	1836, 1837
Payne, A. S.	Lowndes	1892, 1894
Payne, B. H.	Panola	1888
Peace, ———	Coahoma	1866, 1867
Peal, A.	Marshall	1874, 1875
Pearce, S. B.	Hancock	1852
Peatross, A. C.	Warren	1892, 1894
Peebles, Seth	Lowndes	1839
Peéry, W. D.	Sunflower	1892, 1894
Peets, G. H.	Wilkinson	1884
Pegram, W. C.	Warren	1878

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Pelham, J. M.	Jackson	1888, 1890
Pemble, David	Amite	1830 to 1836
Pendleton, B.	Adams	1846
Pendleton, J. W.	Lawrence	1836
Pennington, I. L.	Newton	1876, 1877
Pennington, William	Rankin	1892
Percy, W. A.	Washington	1876 to 1880
Perkins, C. H.	Yazoo	1888, 1890
Perkins, J. B.	Quitman, Tunica	1878
Perkins, J. D.	Choctaw	1892, 1894
Permenter, W. S.	Noxubee	1896, 1897, 1898
Perry, William	Choctaw	1835
Pettus, J. J.	Kemper	1844, 1846
Peyton, E. A.	Hinds	1874, 1875
Peyton, E. G.	Copiah	1830
Peyton, Harry	Hinds	1890, 1892
Peyton, J. B.	Hinds	1829
Peyton, Perry	Bolivar	1884
Phillips, Eli	Itawamba	1870, 1871
Phillips, F. M.	Holmes	1865, 1866, 1867
Phillips, H.	Madison	1836, 1837
Phillips, James	Hinds	1837
Phillips, R.	Marshall	1848, 1858
Phillips, R. W.	Adams	1858
Phillips, R. W.	Lafayette	1865, 1866, 1867
Pickett, T. K.	Franklin	1825
Piles, J. H.	Panola	1870 to 1874
Pinson, R. A.	Pontotoc	1856 to 1860
Pinson, Samuel	Pontotoc	1863, 1864
Pintard, Claude	Jefferson	1878
Pipes, C. A.	Adams	1859, 1860, 1861
Pipes, James	Adams	1896, 1897, 1898
Pitman, H.	Carroll	1870, 1871
Pitts, J. R. S.	Wayne	1886, 1888
Pitts, S. H.	Pontotoc	1890
Plummer, F. E.	Simpson	1827 to 1831
Poindexter, George	Wilkinson	1822, 1823
Pollard, S. T.	Panola	1880
Pollard, William	Panola	1842, 1843
Pool, Joseph	Jones	1856, 1857, 1858
Pope, Henry	Marion	1882, 1884
Pope, H.	Hinds	1846
Pope, Thomas	Covington	1863, 1864
Pope, W. W.	Pike	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
Porter, J. C.	Franklin	1836
Porter, Uriah	Chickasaw	1854

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Portis, D. T.	Kemper	1838
Portis, J. P.	Tippah	1838, 1839
Posey, A. A.	Monroe	1900, 1902
Poston, A. B.	Panola	1882
Potter, C. O.	Union, Pontotoc	1872, 1873
Potter, J. D.	Union	1890
Potter, W. H.	Hinds	1892, 1894
Potts, E. F.	Marshall	1846
Pound, Merriman	Lee	1876, 1877, 1884
Pound, M.	Itawamba	1865, 1866, 1867
Powe, A. T.	Wayne	1882, 1884
Powe, S. H.	Wayne	1854 to 1858
Powe, W. T.	Jasper	1863, 1864
Powell, James	Simpson	1833
Powell, Robert	Madison	1890
Powell, R. S.	Madison	1904, 1906
Powell, Samuel	DeSoto	1876
Powers, H. H.	Tippah	1865, 1866, 1867
Pray, P. R. R.	Hancock	1827, 1828, 1829
Prentiss, S. S.	Warren	1836, 1837
Prewett, Lemuel	Monroe	1828, 1838
Prewitt, R. K.	Choctaw	1896, 1897, 1898
Price, N. S.	Tippah	1844
Prince, W. B.	Washington	1828
Provine, R. N.	Calhoun	1882
Prude, D.	Pontotoc	1858
Pruit, J. M.	Tishomingo	1863, 1864
Puckett, David	Rankin	1894
Puckett, S. M.	Rankin	1837 to 1842
Purdom, R. H.	Hinds	1859, 1860, 1861
Puryear, A.	Hinds	1888
Puryear, J. R.	Tate	1888, 1890
Pyle, J. A. E.	Tishomingo	1900, 1902
Quin, H. M.	Wilkinson	1900, 1902
Quin, P. E.	Pike	1900, 1902
Quinn, D. C.	Pike	1858
Quinn, D. N.	Leflore	1872, 1873
Quinn, D. N.	Sunflower	1870 to 1874
Quinn, Peter	Pike	1825, 1827
Quinn, W. S.	Clay	1892, 1894
Quitman, John A.	Adams	1828
Ragan, Elam S.	Covington	1833, 1835, 1836, 1837
Ragsdale, Samuel	Monroe	1829, 1830
Raiford, W. B.	Amite	1886

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Raines, William	DeSoto	1877
Rainey, W. R.	Oktibbeha	1878, 1888
Ramsay, J. L.	Copiah	1888
Ramsey, A. J.	Harrison	1878
Ramsey, A. W.	Jackson	1836, 1837
Ramsey, W. R.	Union	1888
Randall, L.	Jackson	1840
Randolph, J. W.	Leflore, Sunflower	1874, 1875
Rankin, W. J.	Marion	1854, 1859
Rankin, W. M.	Marion	1831
Ratliff, Paul D.	Hinds	1904, 1906
Ratliff, W. O.	Attala	1892, 1894
Rawls, H. S.	Leake	1850, 1854
Ray, H.	Yalobusha	1848
Ray, H. H.	Alcorn	1900, 1902
Ray, H. H.	Alcorn, Prentiss	1888
Ray, W. D.	Attala	1854
Rayburn, R. S.	Yalobusha	1840
Razelle, B. L.	DeSoto	1850, 1854
Read, H. P.	Coahoma	1878
Reagan, J. H.	Newton, Leake	1884, 1888, 1890
Reasons, A. M.	Calhoun	1859, 1860, 1861
Red, D. J.	Holmes	1856, 1857
Redhead, J. A.	Wilkinson	1878
Reed, H. H.	Choctaw	1872, 1873, 1878
Reed, H. J.	Holmes	1890
Reed, J. A.	Quitman	1888
Reed, William	Covington	1823
Reese, C.	Hinds	1872, 1873
Reese, David	Perry	1823
Reese, J. L.	Prentiss	1874, 1875
Reese, W. H.	Prentiss, Alcorn	1880, 1882
Reeves, A.	Carroll	1856, 1857
Reeves, W. P.	Itawamba	1888, 1892, 1894
Regan, H. B.	Yazoo	1850
Regan, Joseph	Claiborne	1850, 1852, 1854, 1863, 1864
Reid, H. J.	Holmes	1896, 1897, 1898
Reid, J. B.	Copiah	1838, 1839
Reid, J. S.	Yazoo	1888
Reid, J. S.	Winston	1865, 1866, 1867
Reid, J. S.	Madison	1858 to 1863
Reyes, James	Calhoun	1896, 1897, 1898
Reynolds, Arthur	Attala	1900 to 1908
Reynolds, L. P.	Alcorn	1876, 1877
Rhodes, G. W.	Smith	1854
Rhodes, L. D.	Lee	1886

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Rhodes, R. E.	Simpson	1882
Rhodes, Rufus H.	Jackson	1854
Rice, A. H.	Oktibbeha	1892, 1894
Richards, W. C.	Hinds	1844
Richards, ———	Yazoo	1875
Richardson, A. J.	Tippah	1896, 1897, 1898
Richardson, C. B.	Jefferson	1878
Richardson, F.	Wilkinson	1833, 1835
Richardson, W. A.	Wilkinson	1821
Riley, Samuel	Wilkinson	1876, 1877
Ringold, W. E.	Sunflower	1904, 1906
Rives, B. C.	Tishomingo	1854
Roane, A. T.	Calhoun, Yalobusha	1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1878
Roane, W. H.	Pike	1870, 1871
Robards, C. L.	Washington	1856
Robbins, Nathaniel	Marion	1827
Robbins, O. S.	Warren	1900 to 1908
Robbins, S. D.	Rankin	1872, 1873
Roberts, Calvit	Harrison	1888
Roberts, Henry	Greene	1878
Roberts, J. S.	Rankin	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
Roberts, R. W.	Scott	1838 to 1844
Roberts, T. J.	Greene	1856, 1857, 1858
Roberts, U. L.	Newton	1886, 1890
Roberts, U. S.	Leake	1886, 1890, 1892, 1894
Robertson, C. S.	Union, Pontotoc	1880
Robertson, Drury	Lafayette	1865, 1866, 1867
Robertson, Joseph	Franklin	1820, 1823
Robertson, J. R.	Marion	1892, 1894
Robinson, H.	DeSoto	1846
Robinson, H. C.	Kemper	1863, 1864
Robinson, James	Pike	1821
Robinson, J. B.	Hinds	1840
Robinson, J. C.	Rankin	1904, 1906
Robinson, Lafayette	Choctaw	1888, 1890, 1904, 1906
Robinson, S. I.	Montgomery	1906
Robinson, S. W.	Rankin	1878
Robinson, William	Hinds	1884
Roby, W. W.	Noxubee	1852
Rodgers, A. A.	Marshall	1874, 1875
Rodgers, S. L.	Tishomingo	1890, 1892
Rodgers, S. L.	Tishomingo	1892, 1894
Rodman, W. D.	Marshall	1882
Rogers, B. A.	Pontotoc	1861, 1862

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Rogers, D. F	Lafayette	1854
Rogers, D. W	Yalobusha, Calhoun	1874, 1875, 1876, 1884, 1892
Rogers, D. W	Yalobusha	1894
Rogers, D. W	Lafayette	1856 to 1861
Rogers, Enos	Leflore	1880, 1882
Rogers, H. M.	Itawamba	1850
Rogers, T. M.	Amite	1846
Rollins, W. H.	DeSoto	1897, 1898
Rose, Terrel	Sumner	1882
Roseborough, J. C.	Tate	1886
Ross, D. L.	Tishomingo	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
Ross, J. A.	Washington	1871
Ross, J. J.	Yalobusha, Calhoun	1880
Ross, Simeon	Lawrence	1872, 1873
Rossman, W.	Claiborne	1846
Rouse, H. K.	Pearl River	1900 to 1908
Rowan, E. A.	Copiah	1876, 1877, 1884, 1886
Rowe, E. D.	Tallahatchie	1890
Rucks, J. T.	Hinds	1863, 1864
Ruff, Reuben	Noxubee	1838 to 1842
Ruffin, J. D.	DeSoto	1859, 1860
Runnels, Harmon	Lawrence	1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1828
Runnels, H. G.	Hinds	1830, 1841
Rupert, J. C.	Jones	1839
Ruse, J. L.	Alcorn	1874, 1875
Rush, W. T.	Kemper	1886
Rushing, E.	Pike	1846
Russell, A. J.	Clay	1884
Russell, A. J.	Lauderdale	1896 to 1902
Russell, D. M.	Coahoma	1880
Russell, John	Rankin	1884, 1886
Rutherford, S. C.	Tippah	1858 to 1862
Ryan, M. A.	Jasper	1892, 1894
Sadler, D. W.	Monroe	1854
Saffold, R. C.	Harrison	1856, 1857, 1858
Sample, S. N.	Holmes	1904, 1906
Sanderlin, S. A.	Washington	1876, 1877
Sanderlin, S. S.	Issaquena	1876, 1877
Sanders, E. H.	Attala	1848
Sanders, H.	Hancock	1875, 1876, 1877
Sanders, R. B.	Attala	1888
Sanders, Wiley	Attala	1884
Sanders, W. D.	Holmes	1859, 1860, 1861

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Sasser, J. G. H.	Pike	1852
Saunders, B. W.	Holmes	1838, 1839
Saunders, R. C.	Madison	1856, 1857
Saunders, T. J.	Leake	1884
Sawyer, C. F.	Alcorn	1872, 1873
Scales, James P.	Carroll	1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862
Scarborough, E.	Holmes	1870, 1871
Schrock, J. K.	Attala	1876, 1877
Scott, Abram M.	Wilkinson	1817, 1818, 1820
Scott, H. P.	Issaquena	1878
Scott, James	Hinds	1831
Scott, S. T.	Copiah	1836
Seabrook, J. P.	Wayne	1878, 1880
Seaman, Wm. C.	Jackson	1827
Seal, Daniel B.	Hancock	1861, 1862, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1878, 1890
Seal, John	Lowndes	1852, 1854
Seal, Roderick	Harrison	1850, 1852, 1861, 1862, 1872, 1873, 1880
Seal, Roderick	Jackson, Harrison	1873
Selman, B. A. P.	Prentiss	1882 to 1888
Selser, Isaac N.	Jefferson	1821, 1823
Selser, I. N.	Hinds	1852
Semmes, F.	Lauderdale	1861, 1862
Senter, J. T.	Lowndes	1900, 1902
Sessions, A. M.	Holmes	1863, 1864
Sessions, E. J.	Warren	1838, 1839, 1844
Sessions, Joseph	Adams	1817, 1818, 1819
Sessions, J. F.	Franklin	1870, 1871, 1872, 1873
Settle, J. T.	Panola	1884
Seward, E. R.	Choctaw	1880
Sexton, J. F.	Copiah	1896 to 1904
Sexton, J. F.	Copiah	1888, 1890
Shackelford, C. C.	Madison	1852
Shadd, I. D.	Warren	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875
Shamburger, G. H.	Lauderdale	1886
Shands, G. D.	Tate	1876 to 1880
Shankle, S. M.	Washington	1896
Shannon, James J.	Jasper	1854
Shannon, R. L.	Lee	1888
Sharkey, H. Clay	Hinds, Yazoo	1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902
Sharkey, J. E.	Warren	1846
Sharkey, W. L.	Warren	1828, 1829
Sharkey, W. L.	Hinds	1856, 1857
Sharbrough, B. W.	Jasper	1886
Sharp, John M.	Yazoo	1840



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Sharp, J. F.	Leake, Winston	1900, 1902
Sharp, J. H.	Lowndes	1886 to 1892, 1900, 1902
Sharp, T. J.	Lowndes	1854
Sharpe, S.	Pike	1830
Shattuck, J. W.	Wilkinson	1874, 1875, 1876
Sheffield, W. S.	Itawamba	1896, 1898, 1904, 1906
Shelby, Aaron	Coahoma	1841, 1842, 1843
Shelby, G. B.	Bolivar	1900, 1902
Shelby, G. C.	Marshall	1880
Shelby, J. I. J.	Bolivar	1876, 1877
Shelby, O. L.	Bolivar	1890
Shelby, R. P.	Washington	1834, 1835, 1842, 1843
Shelby, W. B.	Itawamba	1861, 1862
Sheppard, F. M.	Wayne	1896, 1897, 1898
Shields, Joseph D.	Adams	1860, 1861
Shields, J. W.	Washington	1880
Ship, John	Covington	1820
Shivers, J. M.	Pearl River	1896, 1897, 1898
Shoemaker, D.	Copiah	1840, 1841
Shorter, J. A., Jr.	Hinds	1874, 1875, 1882
Shurtleff, Orin	Franklin	1833, 1835
Siddell, John	Tippah	1854
Sillers, Walter	Bolivar	1886
Simmons, J. H.	Lowndes	1886, 1888
Simmons, J. T.	Smith	1892, 1894
Simmons, P.	Yazoo, Holmes	1888
Simmons, S. M.	Pike, Amite	1888
Simmons, William	Pike	1846
Simons, W. F.	Pike	1882
Simpson, Adam	Madison	1877
Simpson, A. W.	Noxubee	1882 to 1886
Simpson, B. D.	Benton	1892, 1894
Simpson, B. O.	Benton	1890
Simrall, H. F.	Wilkinson	1846, 1848, 1865, 1866, 1867
Singleton, O. R.	Madison	1846
Skinner, A. W.	Attala	1888
Skinner, John G.	Oktibbeha	1838
Slack, Joseph	Tallahatchie	1852
Slade, T. P.	Yazoo	1848
Sleeper, F. H.	Amite	1858
Slocum, C. C.	Franklin	1825
Smedes, A. K.	Washington	1850
Smedes, W. C.	Warren	1858 to 1862
Smiley, James M.	Amite	1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1846
Smiley, J. J.	Hinds	1859, 1860, 1861
Smith, A. F.	Jasper	1874, 1875

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Smith, A. F.	Washington	1846, 1848, 1857, 1858
Smith, A. J.	Monroe	1896, 1897, 1898
Smith, A. H.	Lauderdale	1872, 1873
Smith, A. W.	DeSoto	1872, 1873
Smith, Barney	Simpson	1890
Smith, Benjamin F.	Hinds	1822, 1823
Smith, C. P.	Wilkinson	1826, 1827
Smith, D. F.	Jones	1892, 1894
Smith, Edmund	Amite	1826, 1828, 1831, 1838, 1839
Smith, Edward	Franklin, Lincoln	1896 to 1904
Smith, E. P.	Pontotoc	1856
Smith, Gilbert	Tunica	1872 to 1876
Smith, Hoskin	Claiborne	1874, 1875
Smith, J. A.	Greene	1896, 1897, 1898
Smith, J. A. E.	Greene	1900, 1902
Smith, James B.	Bolivar	1848
Smith, J. F.	Lafayette	1852
Smith, J. F.	Jones	1859, 1860, 1861
Smith, J. J.	Scott	1844
Smith, J. L. M.	Lowndes	1859 to 1862
Smith, J. W.	Benton	1878
Smith, L. P.	Tippah	1890
Smith, M. F.	Warren	1888
Smith, M. H.	Lawrence	1844
Smith, Philander	Adams	1817, 1818
Smith, R. B.	Tishomingo	1861, 1862
Smith, S. J.	Scott	1854, 1856
Smith, S. M.	Holmes	1900 to 1908
Smith, W. B.	Tippah	1842
Smith, W. B.	Winston	1850
Smith, W. S.	Wayne	1892, 1894
Smith, —	Sunflower	1854
Smothers, Joseph	Claiborne	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875
Smylie, J. C.	Copiah	1900, 1902
Smythe, D. L.	Attala	1882
Smythe, S. W.	Winston	1846, 1852, 1856, 1857
Snodgrass, John	Adams	1822
Snowden, W. B.	Lauderdale	1870, 1871
Somerville, T. H.	Carroll	1880
Southworth, H. H.	Sunflower	1856, 1857
Southworth, H. H.	Carroll	1852, 1876, 1877
Southworth, L. M.	Carroll	1886, 1888
Spann, Charles S.	Hinds	1844, 1846
Sparks, Richard	Yazoo	1827, 1828, 1829, 1831
Spears, W. R.	Warren	1880
Speight, Jesse	Lowndes	1840

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Spellman, J. J.	Madison	1870 to 1876
Spencer, J. G.	Claiborne	1892, 1894
Spencer, J. W.	Webster	1904, 1906
Spencer, S. M.	Washington	1884
Spight, Thomas	Tippah	1874 to 1880
Spinks, John L.	Kemper	1878
Springer, B. S.	Warren	1839
Stainton, L.	Neshoba	1888, 1890
Stamper, M. W.	Newton	1878, 1880
Stamps, I. J.	Simpson	1900, 1902
Stanton, Robert	Adams	1848
Staples, W. C.	Choctaw	1863, 1864
Starke, Peter B.	Bolivar	1850, 1852, 1854
Starks, William	Jackson	1828
Stebbins, E. A.	Madison	1876, 1877
Steele, R. G.	Chickasaw	1848, 1857
Steele, S. A. D.	Clarke	1865, 1866, 1867
Steele, William M.	Tallahatchie	1896, 1897, 1898
Stegall, W. T.	Pontotoc	1896, 1898, 1906
Steger, J. J.	Marshall	1844, 1848
Stennis, A. T.	Kemper	1858
Stennis, J. D.	Lauderdale	1896 to 1908
Stennis, J. R.	Kemper	1900, 1902
Stennis, S. D.	Kemper	1906
Stenson, W. H.	Lauderdale	1892, 1894
Stephens, Elisha	Rankin	1844
Stephens, J. A. C.	Tate	1882
Stephens, M. D. L.	Yalobusha	1880
Stephens, T. M.	Calhoun	1880
Stephens, Z. M.	Union	1874, 1875, 1884
Stephens, Z. M.	Pototoc, Union	1884
Sterling, Thomas S.	Wayne	1826, 1827, 1828
Stevens, H. S.	Perry	1904, 1906
Stevens, W. F.	Carroll	1896
Stewart, E. C.	Marion	1846 to 1854
Stewart, F.	Holmes	1872, 1873
Stewart, H. G.	Pearl River	1892, 1894
Stewart, H. C.	Hinds	1838, 1839
Stewart, Isham	Neshoba	1870, 1874
Stewart, James D.	Wilkinson	1850
Stewart, T. J.	Amite	1841, 1842, 1843
Stewart, W. P.	Union	1888
Stiles, E. H.	Claiborne	1870, 1871
Stiles, E. H.	Claiborne, Jefferson	1892
Stinson, T. A.	Lincoln	1892, 1894
Stites, Doctor	Washington	1870, 1871

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Stocker, Thomas R	Hancock	1888
Stockton, B. F	Claiborne	1831, 1833, 1835
Stockstill, Thomas	Pontotoc	1874, 1875
Stone, H. D	Choctaw	1856, 1857
Stone, J. M	Madison	1872 to 1876
Stone, W. A	Pike	1838, 1839
Stone, W. W	Washington	1882
Stovail, Charles	Marion	1822
Stovall, C. A	Clarke	1888
Stovall, G. W	Itawamba	1858
Stovall, L	Kemper	1844
Stovall, W. G	Chickasaw	1896, 1897, 1898
Stovall, W. H	Coahoma	1888
Stovall, W. T	Tate	1882
Stowers, James C	Jefferson	1894, 1896, 1897, 1898
Stowers, J. R	Lafayette	1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
Stowers, W. J	Lafayette	1878
Strahan, W. L	Covington	1884
Strait, J. L. H	Winston	1890
Streater, F. R	Carroll	1872, 1873
Street, H. M	Lauderdale	1890, 1892, 1894
Street, H. M	Prentiss	1872 to 1880
Street, H. M	Tishomingo	1870, 1871
Street, T. J	Amite	1896, 1897, 1898
Stribling, O. L	Lee	1892
Strong, W. A	Carroll	1852, 1854
Strong, W. J	Carroll	1861, 1862
Stroud, J. M	Madison	1870, 1871
Stuart, L. R	Yalobusha	1838, 1839, 1840
Stubbs, G. W	Smith	1874, 1875
Stubbs, J. J	Smith	1900, 1902
Sturdivant, J. I	Lowndes	1904, 1906
Stutts, Z. P	Yazoo	1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898
Styles, E. H	Claiborne	1882
Suddoth, John A	Coahoma	1904, 1906
Sullivan, James	Monroe	1852
Sullivan, J. W	Smith	1886
Sullivan, M. B	Bolivar	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875
Sullivan, T. W	Carroll	1888, 1890
Summers, A. L	Marion	1886
Sumrall, T. L	Jackson	1856, 1857
Surratt, M	Tishomingo	1848, 1850, 1856 to 1861, 1865, 1866, 1867
Sutton, B. F	Rankin	1863, 1864
Swann, C. S	Newton	1872, 1873
Sweatman, C. C	Harrison	1897, 1898

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Swinney, J. W.	Holmes	1900, 1902
Sykes, A. J.	Monroe	1876 to 1877
Sykes, E. O.	Monroe	1880, 1882
Sykes, G. A.	Tunica	1856, 1857
Sykes, Thomas	Panola	1874, 1875
Tackett, J. P.	Holmes	1882
Tackett, W. P.	Holmes	1888
Talbert, F. C.	Amite	1836, 1837, 1850
Talbert, F. C.	DeSoto	1840
Talbert, H.	Carroll	1880
Talbert, Polk	Amite	1888 to 1896, 1904, 1906
Talliaferro, J. E.	Tallahatchie	1858
Tankersly, George	Tishomingo	1852, 1856, 1857
Tankersly, W. A.	Tishomingo	1865, 1866, 1867, 1880
Tarver, E. L.	Lincoln	1854
Tarver, E. L.	Amite, Lincoln	1878
Tate, J. M.	Pike	1892, 1900
Tate, T. S.	Tate	1874, 1875
Taulme, John B.	Hancock	1848
Taylor, C. A.	Tishomingo	1852, 1854
Taylor, D. M.	Wayne	1890
Taylor, Hamilton	Harrison	1870
Taylor, H. L.	Yazoo	1886
Taylor, J. P.	Montgomery	1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, 1902
Taylor, J. R. H.	Marshall	1852
Taylor, R. E.	Benton	1880
Taylor, R. H.	Newton	1892
Taylor, S. M.	Lee	1880
Taylor, W. H.	Hinds	1863, 1864
Taylor, W. M.	Yalobusha	1892, 1894
Taylor, W. S.	Tippah	1844
Teague, M. S.	Attala	1844
Terral, J. E.	Clarke, Jasper	1892, 1894
Terral, Samuel H.	Clarke	1882
Terrell, Hiram	Pike	1841, 1842, 1843
Terrell, V. L.	Covington	1858, 1859, 1860, 1861
Terry, E. D.	Leake	1888, 1890
Terry, L. H.	Attala	1892
Terry, L. S.	Attala	1890
Teunisson, G. A.	Lawrence	1880, 1888
Thames, William	Newton	1848 to 1856
Thigpen, Benjamin	Jasper	1856, 1857
Thigpen, S. F.	Clarke, Jasper	1896, 1897, 1898
Tholson, J. L.	Lauderdale	1858, 1859, 1860, 1861

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Thomas, C. L.	Marshall	1848, 1850
Thomas, C. M.	Noxubee	1858, 1888, 1890
Thomas, C. M.	Noxubee	1894
Thomas, E. N.	Washington	1890, 1896 to 1908
Thomas, Francis	Kemper	1835
Thomas, H. J.	Yazoo	1848, 1850, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861
Thomas, John C.	Jones	1827, 1828
Thomas, John C.	Jasper	1836, 1837
Thomas, Simon	Simpson	1840
Thompson, George	Yalobusha	1838, 1839
Thompson, James M.	Attala	1865, 1866
Thompson, J. H.	Copiah	1846, 1858
Thompson, J. H.	DeSoto	1874, 1875
Thompson, J. M.	Chickasaw	1856, 1857
Thompson, J. P.	Montgomery	1874, 1875
Thompson, J. P.	Oktibbeha	1839
Thompson, J. S.	Tallahatchie	1904, 1906
Thompson, J. W.	Monroe	1900, 1902
Thompson, J. W.	Tippah	1856, 1857
Thompson, Robert	Lowndes	1874, 1875
Thompson, —	Greene	1874, 1875
Thompson, —	Wayne	1874, 1875
Thornton, John	Smith	1838, 1839
Thrasher, Stephen	Claiborne, Jefferson	1894
Thurmond, T. P.	Kemper	1850
Tillman, S.	Copiah	1838, 1839
Tindall, J. L.	Monroe	1861, 1862
Tindall, R. M.	Wayne	1861 to 1866
Tipton, Julius R.	DeSoto	1904, 1906
Tisdale, H.	Kemper	1859
Tison, W. H. H.	Tishomingo	1850, 1856
Tison, W. H. H.	Lee	1874 to 1880, 1882
Tolbert, Allen	Benton, Tippah	1896, 1897, 1898
Tolbert, Allen	Tippah, Benton	1890
Tomkinson, J.	Lawrence	1825
Tomlinson, Jacob	Marion	1819
Tompkins, P. W.	Warren	1841, 1842, 1843
Torrey, T. H.	Sunflower	1880
Torry, George	Jefferson	1846, 1848
Torry, W. D.	Claiborne, Jefferson	18776, 189, 1898
Torry, W. D.	Jefferson	1880
Totten, J. L.	Marshall	1844, 1846
Touchstone, T. N.	Simpson	1892, 1894, 1896, 1897, 1898
Trammill, S. C.	Kemper	1896, 1897, 1898
Trest, Samuel C.	Jones	1878
Trice, J. M.	Monroe	1876, 1877, 1880

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Trice, J. M.	Chickasaw	1890
Trigg, W. M.	Choctaw	1848
Trigg, W. R.	Washington	1886
Trotter, J. F.	Monroe	1827
Trotter, J. P.	Choctaw	1858, 1859, 1860, 1861
Troupe, W. W.	Monroe	1876, 1877
Trueheart, H. H.	Holmes	1872, 1873, 1874, 1875
Truly, Jeff	Jefferson	1886
Trussell, James M.	Kemper	1838
Trussell, J. M.	Lauderdale	1850
Tubbs, E. T.	Noxubee	1844
Tucker, J. H.	Marshall	1872, 1873
Tucker, R. L.	Marshall	1904, 1906
Tucker, T. M.	Lowndes	1831 to 1836
Tucker, W. F., Jr.	Wilkinson	1900, 1908
Tucker, W. F.	Chickasaw	1876, 1877, 1878
Tullis, William	Simpson	1826
Turley, F. R.	Warren	1861, 1862
Turner, Edward	Adams	1817, 1818, 1819, 1820
Turner, G. W.	Greene	1892, 1894
Turner, H. C.	Madison	1892, 1894
Turner, J. M.	Lawrence	1842, 1843
Turner, J. T.	Quitman	1896
Turner, S. E.	Carroll	1897 to 1908
Tuttle, H. H.	Carroll	1874, 1875
Underwood, B. G.	Chickasaw	1870, 1871
Underwood, T. H.	Alcorn, Prentiss	1884, 1888, 1892 to 1904
Uphshaw, E. W.	Marshall	1863, 1864
Ussory, Shelby	Tishomingo	1837, 1838, 1839, 1843
Vaiden, C. M.	Carroll	1850, 1870
Valentine, Richard	Claiborne	1848
Valentine, Roswell	Jefferson	1810
Valliant, F.	Washington	1859, 1860, 1861
Vance, D. W.	Yazoo	1833, 1835
Van Eaton, H. S.	Wilkinson	1859, 1860, 1861
Vannerson, William	Adams	1833, 1835, 1837
Vannorman, William	Amite	1833, 1835
Vardaman, J. K.	Leflore	1890, 1892, 1894
Vaughan, G.	Panola	1876, 1877
Vaughn, W. G.	Lafayette	1870, 1871
Ventress, J. A.	Wilkinson	1836 to 1842
Ventress, W. P. S.	Wilkinson	1892 to 1900
Vernon, S. M.	Itawamba	1852
Vick, H. W.	Warren	1826

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Vick, William	Warren	1833, 1835
Voller, W. J.	Warren	1900, 1902
Wade, F. W.	Yazoo	1872, 1873
Wade, J. J.	Union	1892, 1894
Wade, J. W.	Holmes	1844, 1846
Wade, W. B.	Lowndes	1854
Waldrup, T. B.	Lafayette	1884, 1886
Wagster, —	Clarke	1840, 1841
Wailles, B. L. C.	Adams	1825, 1826
Walker, Allen	Yalobusha	1836, 1837
Walker, D. S.	Adams	1829
Walker, Felix H.	DeSoto	1837
Walker, German	Simpson	1871 to 1874
Walker, James F.	Carroll	1844, 1846, 1848
Walker, J.	Itawamba	1859, 1860, 1861
Walker, J. A.	Pike	1902
Walker, J. C.	Monroe	1874, 1875
Walker, J. M.	Alcorn	1874, 1875
Walker, J. P.	Lauderdale	1865, 1866, 1867
Walker, J. V.	DeSoto	1870, 1871
Walker, L. B.	Simpson	1859 to 1863
Walker, R. P.	Lauderdale	1880
Walker, W. F.	Chickasaw	1858
Walker, W. W.	Hinds	1826
Wall, John	Amite	1836, 1837, 1850, 1852
Wall, Mial	DeSoto	1896 to 1904
Wall, T. H. W.	DeSoto	1878
Wall, William	Marshall	1865, 1866, 1867
Walton, P. G.	Neshoba	1892, 1894
Walton, W. W.	Yazoo	1831
Walworth, Douglass	Adams	1859, 1860, 1861
Ward, J. C.	Hinds	1904, 1906
Ward, William A.	Clarke	1852, 1854
Ware, H. R.	Rankin	1859 to 1862
Ware, T. P.	Rankin	1842, 1843
Warfield, L.	Holmes	1884
Warren, Charles	Itawamba	1844
Warren, E. A.	Tippah	1846
Warren, H. W.	Leake	1870, 1871
Warren, R. H.	Tippah	1837
Warren, W. C.	Marshall	1876, 1877, 1878
Washington, George	Carroll	1874, 1875
Washington, George R.	Adams	1878
Washington, R. P.	Oktibbeha	1890
Watkins, B. T.	Leake	1840, 1841



<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Watkirs, D. M.	Marion	1888
Watkins, Edward	Lauderdale	1876, 1877
Watlington, W. J.	Holmes	1890
Watlington, W. J.	Yazoo	1882, 1884, 1890
Watson, E. S.	Marshall	1890
Watson, H. C.	DeSoto	1880
Watson, Isaiah	Claiborne	1840, 1841
Watson, J. W.	Covington	1892, 1894
Watson, J. W. C.	Marshall	1884
Watson, K. A.	Choctaw	1882
Watson, O. C.	Winston	1886
Watts, Josiah	Wayne	1820, 1821
Watts, S. B.	Lauderdale	1904, 1906
Watts, Thomas	Clarke	1837
Watts, V. B.	Lincoln	1882 to 1888, 1904, 1906
Weatherly, T.	Holmes	1874, 1875, 1880
Weathersby, H. E.	Pike	1859, 1860, 1861
Weathersby, Solomon	Amite	1825, 1826, 1827, 1840
Weathersby, W.	Lawrence	1826, 1846, 1848, 1849
Weathersby, W. C.	Coahoma	1897, 1898
Weatherspoon, J. F.	Franklin	1827
Weaver, J. M.	Itawamba	1886
Webb, B. R.	Pontotoc	1850
Webb, George F.	Amite	1865, 1866, 1867
Webb, J. B.	Pike	1896, 1897, 1898
Webb, K. R.	Franklin	1865, 1866, 1867
Webber, R. W.	Franklin	1830, 1831
Weber, B. T.	Marshall	1865, 1866, 1867
Webster, Fielder	Lafayette	1896 to 1904
Webster, J. D.	Washington	1872, 1873
Weems, W. L.	Scott	1890, 1897, 1898
Welborn, J. G.	Jones	1880, 1882
Wells, B. H.	Hinds	1886
Wells, E. M.	Attala	1861, 1862
Wells, H. F.	Tippah	1870, 1871
Wells, James	Tishomingo	1844
Wells, N.	Pike	1825
Wells, W. C.	Hinds	1904, 1906
Welsh, I.	Noxubee	1858
Welsh, J. H.	Lafayette	1886
Welsh, J. R.	Kemper	1850
West, A. M.	Holmes	1848
West, A. M.	Marshall	1890
West, Edgar	Holmes	1886
West, John	Wayne	1848 to 1854, 1859, 1860, 1861
West, John, Jr.	Wayne	1866, 1867

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
West, O. F.	DeSoto	1872, 1873
Wharton, C. R.	Portotoc	1872, 1873
Wheeler, T. H.	Copiah	1859, 186, 1861
Whetstone, T. M.	Wilkinson	1896, 1897, 1898
Whitaker, M. H.	Lauderdale	1878
White, E. A.	Jasper	1900, 1902
White, Frank S.	Clay	1876, 1877, 1882
White, George	Chickasaw	1874, 1875
White, George W.	Wilkinson	187 to 1874
White, J. B.	Scott	1835
White, J. J.	Tippah	1884
White, R.	Hinds	1848, 1856
White, Samuel	Hancock	1825
White, Thomas W.	DeSoto	1854
White, T. S.	Rankin	1852
White, W. A.	Harrison	1896
Whitfield, James	Lowndes	1842 to 185, 1858
Whitfield, R. H.	Lauderdale	1888
Whiting, Amos	Claiborne	1836
Whitman, Samuel	Jasper	1884, 1890
Whitmore, J.	Carroll	1848
Whitney, C. W.	Jefferson	1904, 1906
Whitney, J. J.	Lincoln	1888
Whitney, J. J.	Jefferson	1882, 1888
Whitney, S. N. W.	Lafayette	187, 1871
Wier, James	Yalobusha	1842, 1843, 1848
Wiggins, John L.	Bolivar	1893
Wilbourne, E.	Hinds	1874, 1875
Wilcox, G. H.	Jefferson	184, 1841, 1850
Wilds, G. B.	Simpson	1848
Wilkinson, Angus	Amite	1817, 1818
Wilkinson, C. E.	Yazoo	1836
Wilkinson, J. A.	Chickasaw	1876, 1877
Wilkinson, J. D.	Simpson	1904, 1906
Wilkins, J. M.	Wayne	1900, 1902
Williams, C. W.	Tishomingo	1861, 1862
Williams, C. H.	Monroe	1823, 1825
Williams, D. O.	Hinds	1838
Williams, J. C.	Adams	1892, 1894
Williams, J. D.	Itawamba	1865, 1866, 1867
Williams, J. J.	DeSoto	1848
Williams, J. J.	Grenada	1884
Williams, O. L.	Neshoba	1897, 1898
Williams, P. T.	Yalobusha	1859
Williams, R.	Marshall	1874, 1875
Williams, T. E.	Quitman	1904, 1906

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Williams, Thomas H.	Wilkinson	1861, 1862
Williams, Thomas H.	Hinds	1835, 1836
Williams, W. B.	Holmes	1870, 1871
Williamson, A. H.	Yalobusha	1888
Williamson, C. M.	Hinds	1886
Williamson, H. C.	Carroll	1884, 1886
Williamson, L. W.	DeSoto	1888, 1890, 1892, 1894
Williamson, R. M.	Madison	1840, 1841
Willing, W. J., Jr.	Copiah	1870, 1871, 1872
Willis, J. W.	Pontotoc	1861, 1862
Willis, William	Claiborne	1819, 1820
Wilson, Alva	Holmes	1837, 1838, 1839
Wilson, A. N.	Lee, Itawamba	1894, 1896
Wilson, T. F.	Parola	1848
Wilson, Jeff.	Pontotoc	1852, 1878, 1880, 1884
Wilson, Jeff.	Union	1878
Wilson, Michael (Negro)	Marion	1870, 1871
Wilson, W. S.	Claiborne	1858, 1859, 1860, 1861
Winburn, J.	Lawrence	1823
Winburn, M. H.	Greene	1859, 1860, 1861
Winchester, George	Adams	1844
Winn, Joseph	Franklin	1817, 1818, 1820
Winston, C. N.	Adams	1904, 1906
Winston, Fountain	Adams	1823, 1825
Winston, Louis	Adams	1820, 1821
Winter, J. W.	Chickasaw	1888, 1891
Wise, G. W.	Coahoma	1882
Wise, J. P.	Lincoln, Jefferson	1886
Withers, A. Q.	Marshall	1859, 1861, 1862
Withers, W. A.	Marshall	1860, 1861
Witherspoon, W. D.	Clarke, Lauderdale, Kemper	1890
Wofford, J. W.	Scott	1858
Wofford, W. M.	Tippah	1844
Woldridge, A. B.	Neshoba	1842, 1843, 1848
Woldridge, T. D.	Noxubee	1835
Wolff, Francis A.	Tippah	1880
Wolff, F. A.	Tippah	1854
Wood, A. S.	Yazoo	1877, 1871
Wood, Charles H.	Jackson	1878, 1880
Wood, F.	Adams	1847, 1841
Wood, George	Greene	1861, 1862
Wood, James	Jefferson	1838, 1839
Wood, Spencer	Wilkinson	1838, 1839
Wood, S. H.	Pontotoc	1877, 1871
Wood, Thomas	Pontotoc	1858
Wood, Thomas H.	DeSoto	1852

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Session.</i>
Wood, T. J.	Oktibbeha	1882
Woodberry, G. W.	Yazoo	1846
Woods, Thomas H.	Lauderdale	1882
Woodward, A.	Calhoun	1861, 1862
Woodward, T. A.	Hinds	1840
Woodward, T. B.	Yazoo	1838
Worthington, Thomas.	Washington	1892, 1894
Worthy, A. K.	Covington	1896, 1897, 1898
Wren, E. R.	Monroe	1900, 1902
Wright, D. W.	Monroe	1829
Wright, M. T.	Panola	1880
Wright, W. G.	Lowndes	1836, 1837, 1838, 1839
Wroten, V. J.	Pike	1872, 1873
Wyatt, G. W.	Marshall	1842
Wyatt, W. P.	Tate	1892, 1894
Wynn, B. C.	Yalobusha	1863, 1864
Wynn, B. L.	Yalobusha	1874, 1875
Wynn, R. E.	Yalobusha	1854
Yancy, C. Y.	Panola	1870
Yarbrough, A. S.	Panola	1890
Yardell, B.	Yazoo	1863, 1864
Yellowley, J. B.	Madison	1876, 1877
Yeoman, William.	Wayne	1870, 1871
Yerby, William.	Wilkinson	1821, 1822
Yerger, E. M.	Yazoo	1856, 1857
Yerger, J. R.	Washington	1896, 1897, 1898
Yerger, J. S.	Warren	1841, 1844
York, Daniel.	Yalobusha	1844, 1846, 1858
Young, George H.	Lowndes	1850
Young, J. B.	Washington	1876, 1877
Young, J. M.	Panola	1878
Young, Samuel.	Attala	1863, 1864
Young, W. T.	Calhoun	1878
Young, W. T.	Yalobusha, Calhoun	1886

# GOVERNORS OF MISSISSIPPI.

1817-19 8.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
David Holmes.....	Adams.....	Oct. 7, 1817, to Jan. 5, 1820
George Poindexter.....	Wilkinson.....	Jan. 5, 1820, to Jan. 7, 1822
Water Leake.....	Hinds.....	Jan. 7, 1822, to Nov. 17, 1825
Gerard C. Brandon <sup>1</sup> .....	Wilkinson.....	Nov. 17, 1825, to Jan. 7, 1826
David Holmes.....	Adams.....	Jan. 7 to July 25, 1826
Gerard C. Brandon <sup>2</sup> .....	Wilkinson.....	July 25, 1826, to Jan. 9, 1832
Abram M. Scott <sup>3</sup> .....	Wilkinson.....	Jan. 9, 1832, to June 12, 1833
Charles Lynch.....	Lawrence.....	June 12 to Nov. 20, 1833
Hiram G. Runnels.....	Lawrence.....	Nov. 20, 1833, to Nov. 20, 1835
John A. Quitman <sup>4</sup> .....	Adams.....	Dec. 3, 1835, to Jan. 7, 1836
Charles Lynch.....	Lawrence.....	Jan. 7, 1836, to Jan. 8, 1838
Alexander G. McNutt.....	Warren.....	Jan. 8, 1838, to Jan. 10, 1842
Tilghman M. Tucker.....	Lowndes.....	Jan. 10, 1842, to Jan. 10, 1844
Albert G. Brown.....	Copiah.....	Jan. 10, 1844, to Jan. 10, 1848
Joseph W. Matthews.....	Marshall.....	Jan. 10, 1848, to Jan. 10, 1850
John A. Quitman.....	Adams.....	Jan. 10, 1850, to Feb. 3, 1851
John I. Guion <sup>5</sup> .....	Hinds.....	Feb. 3 to Nov. 4, 1851
James Whitfield <sup>6</sup> .....	Lowndes.....	Nov. 24, 1851, to Jan. 10, 1852
Henry S. Foote.....	Hinds.....	Jan. 10, 1852, to Jan. 5, 1854
John J. Pettus <sup>7</sup> .....	Kemper.....	Jan. 5 to Jan. 10, 1854
John J. McRae.....	Wayne.....	Jan. 10, 1854, to Nov. 16, 1857
William McWillie.....	Madison.....	Nov. 16, 1857, to Nov. 21, 1859
John J. Pettus.....	Kemper.....	Nov. 21, 1859, to Nov. 16, 1863
Charles Clark.....	Bolivar.....	Nov. 16, 1863, to May 22, 1865
William L. Sharkey <sup>8</sup> .....	Hinds.....	June to Oct. 16, 1865

<sup>1</sup>Governor Leake died November 17, 1825, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Brandon.

<sup>2</sup>Governor Holmes resigned in July 1826, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Brandon.

<sup>3</sup>Governor Scott died June 12, 1833, and was succeeded by Charles Lynch, President of the Senate.

<sup>4</sup>Governor Runnels vacated the executive office November 20, 1835, and was succeeded by John A. Quitman, President of the Senate.

<sup>5</sup>Governor Quitman resigned February 3, 1851, and was succeeded by John I. Guion, President of the Senate.

<sup>6</sup>Governor Guion's term as Senator expired November 3, 1851. The Senate met November 25 and elected James Whitfield President, who served as Governor until January 10, 1852.

<sup>7</sup>Governor Foote resigned January 5, 1854, and was succeeded by John J. Pettus, President of the Senate.

<sup>8</sup>Governor Clark was removed by Federal soldiers May 22, 1865, and was succeeded by Judge William L. Sharkey as provisional Governor by appointment of President Johnson.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>County.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Benjamin G. Humphreys	Sunflower	Oct. 16, 1865, to June 15, 1868
Adelbert Ames <sup>9</sup>	Maine	June 15, 1868, to March 10, 1870
James L. Alcorn	Coahoma	March 10, 1870, to Nov. 30, 1871
Ridgley C. Powers <sup>10</sup>	Ohio	Nov. 30, 1871, to Jan. 4, 1874
Adelbert Ames	Maine	Jan. 4, 1874, to March 29, 1876
John M. Stone <sup>11</sup>	Tishomingo	March 29, 1876, to Jan. 9, 1882
Robert Lowry	Rankin	Jan. 9, 1882, to Jan. 13, 1890
John M. Stone	Tishomingo	Jan. 13, 1890, to Jan. 20, 1896
Anslem J. McLaurin	Rankin	Jan. 20, 1896, to Jan. 16, 1900
Andrew H. Longino	Washington	Jan. 16, 1900, to Jan. 19, 1904
James Kimble Vardaman	Leflore	Jan. 19, 1904, to Jan. 21, 1908
Edmond Favor Noel	Holmes	Jan. 21, 1908, to ———

<sup>9</sup>Governor Humphreys was removed by Federal soldiers June 15, 1868, and was succeeded by Adelbert Ames as Military Governor.

<sup>10</sup>Governor Alcorn resigned November 30, 1871, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Powers.

<sup>11</sup>Governor Ames resigned March 29, 1876, and was succeeded by John M. Stone, President of the Senate, the Lieutenant-Governor having been impeached.



GOV. DAVID HOLMES

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*







GOV. GEORGE POINDEXTER

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*



# BIOGRAPHIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

1817-1908.

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## DAVID HOLMES.

TERM OCTOBER 7, 1817, TO JANUARY 5, 1820.  
SECOND TERM JANUARY 7 TO JULY 25, 1826.

David Holmes, the last Territorial and first State Governor, was born at Mary Ann Furnace, York County, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1770. He was the second son of Col. Joseph Holmes, an Irish gentleman who served in the Revolutionary Army as commissary. The mother of David Holmes was a daughter of Col. David Hunter, of Berkley County, Va. Joseph Holmes removed from York County, Pa., to Berkley County, Va., and about 1771 to Frederick County, Va. The eldest son of the family was Hugh Holmes, an eminent lawyer, who for twenty-five years was Judge of the General Court of Virginia and Speaker of the House of Delegates. The youngest son was Major Andrew Hunter Holmes, who fell at Fort Mackinack in 1813.

David Holmes received a classical education, after which he studied law and was admitted to the bar. When twenty-seven years of age he took his seat as a member of the House of Representatives of the Fifth Congress and served continuously in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congresses (1797-1809). His district was called the "Tenth Legion of Virginia," and was composed of Rockingham and Shenandoah Counties. He was appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory by President Jefferson, was commissioned March 7, 1809, by President Madison and took the oath of office before Chief Justice Marshall March 9th. The new Governor assumed the duties of his office July 1, following. The first official record made in his executive journal is his message to the General Assembly, dated July 3, 1809. The Assembly met for the purpose of making nominations to the President for members of the Council. The legislative branch of the government met again in November and passed a large number of acts, including the bill for the establishment of the Bank of Mississippi and one for a turnpike across the Homochitto swamp, an improvement that assisted greatly in the development of the Territory. The Choctaw purchase east of the Pearl River was organized as Wayne County. In 1810 Governor Holmes had great difficulty in keeping peace between the people of Mississippi Territory and the Spaniards of Mobile. He directed the affairs of the Territory ably and wisely during the important periods of the War of 1812-15

and the agitation for statehood. When the Constitutional Convention met at Washington July 7, 1817, Governor Holmes was its presiding officer. When the State was admitted into the Union he was elected Governor September 1-2, 1817, and was inaugurated October 7, at Washington, the territorial capital. His term of service extended from October 7, 1817, to January 5, 1820. Judge Walter Leake, who had been elected one of the first United States Senators from Mississippi, resigned, and Holmes was elected to succeed him, taking his seat November 13, 1820. He served in the Senate until 1825, when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor of Mississippi. In August, 1825, he was elected by a large majority and was inaugurated January 7, 1826. The following summer his health completely failed and he was compelled to resign his office. At the time of his resignation he had served as Governor of the Territory and State eleven years and one month. He returned to Winchester, Va., in 1827, and after five years of great suffering died at Jordon's Sulphur Springs, August 20, 1832, and is buried at Winchester, Va. He was never married.

Governor Holmes was not only a man of integrity and ability, but possessed an even temper and pleasant manner that greatly increased his popularity. An excellent oil portrait of him has been placed in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.

Authorities: Claiborne's Mississippi, Encyclopedia of Mississippi History (1907), Mississippi Archives, Mississippi newspapers (1807-26), Executive Journals (July 3, 1809-1820-1826), Letters to Governor Holmes (1809-1817-1826), History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCardle; School History of Mississippi, Riley; Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed.

### GEORGE POINDEXTER.

TERM JANUARY 5, 1820, TO JANUARY 7, 1822.

George Poindexter was born in Louisa County, Virginia, in 1779. His ancestors were French Protestants, who left France for England to escape the persecutions of Louis XIV, and immigrated to Virginia soon afterwards. His first American ancestor was Thomas Poindexter.

George Poindexter was left an infant at an early age and, being the youngest son of a family that had been impoverished by the War of the Revolution, he was thrown on his own resources during his boyhood. He succeeded, however, in obtaining a liberal education, read law in Richmond, where he was admitted to the bar and began the practice in that city. He removed to Mississippi Territory and opened a law office at Natchez about 1802. Poindexter was an ardent Democrat of the "Virginian School" of 1798-99, and when Claiborne was appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory he was made Attorney-General. In 1805 he was elected to the General Assembly, and in 1807 was made a delegate to Congress. He took a prominent part in the arrest of Aaron Burr in 1807 as a kind of diplomatic agent of Cowles Mead. Poindexter

served in three Congresses as delegate from Mississippi Territory. During his service he was a staunch partisan of Jefferson and Madison. On March 13, 1813, he was appointed one of the Territorial Judges and remained on the bench until October, 1817. He took part in the battle of New Orleans as a volunteer aide-de-camp to General Carroll of Tennessee.

George Poindexter was the leader of the Constitutional Convention of 1817 and was the most influential member in forming the first Constitution of the State of Mississippi. He was elected as the first representative of the new State in Congress. Declining re-election in 1819 he was elected Governor by a large majority over Gen. Thomas Hinds, a hero of the battle of New Orleans. During his administration he prepared the first Code of the State, which is still regarded as a model. At the expiration of his term in 1822 he was elected to the Legislature in order that he might explain and defend his codification of the laws. In 1822 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Christopher Rankin. He remained in private life until 1830, when he was appointed United States Senator by Governor Brandon, upon the death of Robert H. Adams, and soon afterwards he was unanimously elected by the Legislature. Early in Poindexter's senatorial career he allied himself in the factional fight between Jackson and Calhoun with the latter, and at public dinners and receptions he was hailed as "Old Ironsides" by his followers in Mississippi. He announced for re-election to the Senate in 1835, and was opposed by Robert J. Walker in the campaign for the election of a legislature. After a memorable contest he was defeated by the friends of President Jackson. In 1838 he removed to Louisville, Kentucky. He returned to Mississippi in 1841 and took an active part in the campaign of that year in support of the Whig ticket in favor of paying the bonds of the State. In accepting an oil portrait of Governor Poindexter, which was presented to the State, Governor Brown said: "In accepting the portrait you have been pleased to offer I should withhold the expression of an honest opinion and do justice, I think, to a grateful people, if I did not say that the real man will continue to live in the hearts of his countrymen long after the canvas representation shall have passed away." The same portrait has been placed in the Hall of Fame.

The last years of Governor Poindexter's life were spent in the practice of law in the capital of the State. He died September 5, 1855, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson, Miss. He was unquestionably one of the ablest men who lived in the State at that period, and was a strong influence in its early development.

Authorities: Claiborne's Mississippi (1880), Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Biographical Sketch of Honorable George Poindexter (1835), Executive Journal (1819-22), Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1804-1855), Letters to Governor Poindexter (1820-1822), History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCardle; School History of Mississippi, Riley.

## WALTER LEAKE.

TERM, JANUARY 7, 1822, TO NOVEMBER 17, 1825.

Walter Leake was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, May 25, 1762. He was the son of Captain Mask Leake, an officer of the Army of the Revolution, and Patience (Morris) Leake, of Hanover County, Virginia. He was named for Walter Leake of Goochland, his paternal grandfather, who was the son of William Leake and Mary (Bostick) Leake, the first of the family in Virginia. Walter Leake was a soldier of the Revolution and represented Albemarle County in the Virginia Legislature. His wife was Elizabeth Wingfield. He was defeated for Congress by Thomas Mann Randolph, the son-in-law of Thomas Jefferson, by only two votes, and at once announced his candidacy for the same office at the next election, on March 2, 1807. President Jefferson shrewdly appointed him Judge for Mississippi Territory, to succeed George Matthews. He arrived in Washington, the Territorial capital, in May and immediately assumed the duties of his office. Judge Leake made his residence in Claiborne County. He served with ability as a member of the Territorial Court until October 9, 1817, when he was elected one of the first United States Senators from the new State of Mississippi. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1817, and with George Poindexter and Josiah Simpson, his colleagues on the bench, gave important service in forming the organic laws of the State. His term in the Senate extended from October 9, 1817, to 1820, when he resigned to become a candidate for Governor. He was elected over Charles B. Green by a vote of 4,730 to 1,269. On June 17, 1821, before the election, Governor Poindexter appointed Judge Leake to the Supreme bench to succeed John Taylor, deceased, and he served as a member of the court until his inauguration as Governor at Columbia, where the Legislature met January 7, 1822.

During the administration of Governor Leake the permanent seat of the State government was located at Jackson, and a small, two-story State house was built on the northeast corner of what is now Capitol and President Streets, in which building the Legislature met December 23, 1822. In his message the Governor said: "Permit me to congratulate you on your first meeting at the place determined on as the permanent seat of our government, where, for the first time, your deliberations may be conducted in a house that is the property of the State and intended exclusively for the purpose of legislation, and where so little could have been reasonably expected." In his farewell address Governor Poindexter says of Governor Leake: "If integrity, the most pure and unsullied, combined with sound intelligence and great experience in public life, are qualifications for the highest trust in the gift of the people, they are identified in the individual selected as your Chief Magistrate." He was selected for a second term in 1823 over David Dickson and William Latimore. In 1823 Governor Leake purchased land in Hinds County—completed his home in 1825 and called it Mount Salus. A town grew up



GOV. GERARD CHITTOCQUE BRANDON

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*







GOV. HIRAM G. RUNNELS

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*



about him and took its name from his home, but the name was changed in a few years, the place receiving the name of Clinton.

The Executive Journal of Governor Leake is on file in the Department of Archives and History. His last letter is dated "Mount Salus, August 10, 1825." One of his last official acts was the appointment of Powhatan Ellis to the United States Senate to succeed David Holmes, who had resigned to become a candidate for Governor. He died November 17, 1825, before the expiration of his second term, and is buried at his home near Clinton. "As a patriot and statesman," said David Holmes, "he was distinguished from early life for the ardor, ability and fidelity with which he discharged the various and important trusts committed to him by his country."

Authorities: Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Claiborne's Mississippi (1880), The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. XI, No. 4, April, 1904, page 417; Mississippi Archives, Letters to Governor Leake (1822-1825), History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCardle; School History of Mississippi, Riley; Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed.

#### GERARD CHITTOCQUE BRANDON.

TERMS: NOVEMBER 17, 1825, TO JANUARY 7, 1826, *ad interim*; AUGUST, 1826, TO JANUARY, 1828, *ad interim*; JANUARY, 1828, TO JANUARY 9, 1832.

Gerard Chittocque Brandon, who succeeded as Governor *ad interim* upon the death of Governor Leake, was born in September, 1788, at Selma Plantation, nine miles from Natchez, when Don Carlos de Grand Pre was Governor of the Natchez District under Spanish authority. He was the son of Gerard Brandon, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, of English-Scotch descent, who espoused the cause of Robert Emmet, afterwards made his escape to France and later immigrated to America, reaching Charleston, South Carolina, a short time before the War of the Revolution. He served with the patriot army under Marion and in Washington's cavalry. He removed to the Natchez District about 1782 and obtained land grants from the Spanish authorities in what is now Adams and Wilkinson Counties. The mother of Gerard Chittocque Brandon was Dorothy Nugent. He was prepared for college by Rev. Dr. McDowell, and was entered as a student at Princeton; later he matriculated at William and Mary, where he was graduated, dividing honors with William C. Rives. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and located at Washington, Mississippi Territory. In the War of 1812 he served as a private soldier. In 1816 he was married to Margaret Chambers, of Bardstown, Ky., and abandoned the practice of law for the life of a planter. He was elected to the General Assembly of the Mississippi Territory in 1815. In the Constitutional Convention of 1817 he was one of the members from Wilkinson County. He was Lieutenant-

Governor in the administration of Governors Holmes and Leake, and Governor *ad interim* to fill out the unexpired terms of both. In 1827 he was elected Governor over David Williams and Beverly R. Grayson, with scattering votes for A. Williams and D. W. Williams. He was elected for a second term in 1829 over George Winchester by a vote of 7,006 to 3,764. At the close of his second term he was solicited to become a candidate for the office of United States Senator, but declined. The last official position held by Governor Brandon was that of a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1832. He resigned his position in that body before the close of the session because, it is said, of his opposition to the election of judges by the people. He returned to his plantation, Columbian Springs, near Fort Adams, where he died March 28, 1850. Governor Brandon was a typical Southern planter, cultured, genial and hospitable, and though he filled every official position that he ever occupied with credit and ability, and enjoyed the distinction that a life in the public service gave, he did not undervalue the blessings of private life and in no occupation did he take a keener interest than in that of a planter. He was twice married. His last marriage, to Elizabeth Stanton of Natchez, occurred in 1824. Six sons and two daughters were born of this marriage.

Governor Brandon was the first native Mississippian to hold the office of Governor, and his service covered practically three terms. His portrait in oil has been placed in the Hall of Fame.

Authorities: Executive Journal, Mississippi Archives, Mississippi Newspapers (1815-1850); Claiborne's Mississippi (1880), Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Letters to Governor Brandon (1825-1832), History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCardle; School History of Mississippi, Riley; Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed.

#### ABRAM M. SCOTT.

TERM, JANUARY 9, 1832, TO JUNE 12, 1833.

Abram M. Scott was born in South Carolina in 1785. Very little is known of his early life before he came to Mississippi Territory and located in Wilkinson County. - Before 1810 he had attained to some local prominence, and the territorial register for that year shows that he was Assessor of Wilkinson County, and in 1812 was collector of taxes. In the war against the Creeks he commanded a company in the First Mississippi Regiment, United States Volunteers. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1817 from Wilkinson County, and represented that county in the State Senate in 1822, 1826 and 1827. In 1822 he was Colonel on the staff of Governor Leake, and in 1824 he was appointed sheriff of Wilkinson County. In 1831 he was a candidate for Governor along with Hiram G. Runnels, Charles Lynch, Wiley P. Harris and Abram Gordon, and was elected by a plurality of 247 votes over Runnels. During the first year of his administration the Constitutional Convention

of 1832 met. The Constitution adopted was notable in that it adopted an entirely new plan for the selection of the judiciary and provided for the election of judges by the people.

It was during the administration of Governor Scott that the Legislature enacted a law for the erection of a new State House and appropriated \$95,000 to begin the building, which was occupied in 1839 in an unfinished condition. The new Constitution of 1832 provided that the Governor and all officials, civil and military, should continue in office until superceded pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution. The first Legislature was elected temporarily in December, 1832, to meet on the first Monday in January, and it provided for an election of State and county officers on the first Monday in May, 1833, to serve until the succeeding general election in November and after as if they had been chosen at that general election. The Legislature by Act of March 2, 1833, provided for the May election, also that the regular general election of State and county officers, members of the Legislature and Congressmen should occur on the first Monday in November and the day after, biennially. At the election of State officers in May, 1833, Governor Scott was defeated by Hiram G. Runnels, the vote being 6,675 to 6,117. He continued to hold office until his death, which occurred of cholera the following June. An interesting question arises as to who really was the Governor *de jure* of the State after the May, 1833, election.

In announcing the death of Governor Scott the States Rights Banner said: "He was one of the best men, the most devoted public servant. He fell a victim to his sense of public duty, for nothing but the pressure and importance of official business has kept him in this place since the cholera made its appearance."

Governor Scott is buried in Greenwood Cemetery at Jackson.

Authorities: Claiborne's Mississippi (1885), Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Executive Correspondence (1832 and 1833), Mississippi Archives (1810-1833), History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCardle; School History of Mississippi, Riley; Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed.

### CHARLES LYNCH.

TERMS: JUNE 12 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1833, *ad interim*; JANUARY 7, 1836, TO JANUARY 8, 1838.

Charles Lynch was born in South Carolina in 1783. The date of his removal to Mississippi is not known. He settled in Lawrence County, and before 1821 devoted himself to farming, having never held public office. In 1821 he was elected Probate Judge of Lawrence County by the Legislature. He reluctantly accepted the position, as he had no legal training. In 1827 he was elected to represent the district composed of Lawrence, Simpson and Covington Counties in the State Senate. He was the leader of the Jacksonian Democracy in the Senate, and led

the opposition to the United States Bank and the establishment of a branch in Mississippi. In January, 1829, he was a candidate for United States Senator on an anti-bank platform, but was defeated by Thomas B. Reed. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1832 he was again elected to the State Senate, and was chosen President of that body. Upon the death of Governor Scott he succeeded as Governor and served until the inauguration of Governor Runnels, November 20, 1833. In his message to the Legislature he took a firm stand against nullification in South Carolina. In the campaign of 1835 he announced for Governor in opposition to Governor Runnels, the caucus nominee of the Democratic party. He was supported by the friends of Senator Poin-dexter, who hoped to gain through his influence the support of the Jacksonian Democracy. Runnels was the candidate of the friends of Robert J. Walker. After a campaign which was famous in the political history of the State, Lynch was elected by a majority of 404. His election was due largely to the Whig vote which he received. Lynch was called by the opposition "The White, alias Van Buren, alias Jackson, alias anti-Jackson, alias anything candidate." He was inaugurated January 7, 1836, with an elaborate ceremonial. The Legislature of 1830 provided for the organization of ten new counties out of the Choctaw purchase and three more were made from the original counties of the Choctaw lands. Governor Lynch's service as Chief Executive terminated January 8, 1838. After the end of his term he continued to reside in Jackson, and was entrusted, as sole commissioner, with the completion of the State House, executive mansion and penitentiary. He was also made President of the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad and Banking Company, which had attempted to build a railroad from Jackson east, but was then in a bankrupt condition. The latter years of his life were spent at his country home near Jackson, which was burned during the Civil War. He died February 9, 1853, and is buried at Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson.

Authorities: Encyclopedia of Mississippi History (1907), Claiborne's Mississippi, Mississippi Archives, Mississippi newspaper files (1821-1853), Letters to Governor Lynch (1833, 1836-1838), History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCardle; School History of Mississippi, Riley; Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed.

#### HIRAM G. RUNNELS.

TERM, NOVEMBER 20, 1833, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1835.

Hiram G. Runnels was born December 15, 1796, in Hancock County, Georgia. He was the third son of Harmon Runnels, a soldier of the Revolution, who came to Mississippi Territory in 1810 and settled in what is now Lawrence County. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1813; delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1817, of the House of Representatives 1817-20, and State Senator 1837-38.

Hiram G. Runnels, after acquiring a common school education, became a teacher in Lawrence County. He served as a private soldier

in the War of 1812. In 1822 he was elected Auditor of Public Accounts by the Legislature and served by re-election until 1830. April 8, 1823, he was married to Aurelia Smith, daughter of Major David Smith, of Hinds County. In 1829 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and served again in 1840. He was appointed receiver of public moneys in Mississippi by President Jackson in 1830. In 1831 he was a candidate for Governor against Abram M. Scott, Charles Lynch, W. P. Harris and Adam Gordon, and was defeated by a plurality of 247. He was again a candidate for Governor in 1833, and was elected over Abram M. Scott by a majority of 558. The Legislature, at its January-March, 1833, session, enacted that the time for future meetings should be the first Monday in January, which fixed the next session in January, 1836. When Governor Runnels was inaugurated, November 20, 1833, the Legislature met at the same time. The Constitution of 1832 did not fix a time for the installation of the Chief Executive, and the oversight had not been remedied by statute. The Constitution, however, provided that the Governor should hold office for "two years from the time of his installation," and on November 20, 1835, Governor Runnels retired from office. There was an interregnum from November 20 to December 3, when Secretary of State Dickson called a special session of the newly elected Senate. The Senate elected John A. Quitman President, and he served as acting Governor from December 3, 1835, to January 7, 1836. Governor Runnels was a candidate for re-election in 1835, and was defeated by Charles Lynch by a vote of 9,867 to 9,441. Upon the organization of the Union Bank in 1838 he was elected President at a salary of \$10,000 a year. When the management of the bank was attacked by Governor McNutt he was publicly caned by Runnels on the streets of Jackson. In 1840 Runnels fought a duel with Volney E. Howard, one of the directors of the Union Bank. In 1842 he removed to Brazoria County, Texas. He was a delegate to the convention which formed the Constitution of Texas preparatory to its admission into the Union, and was chairman of the Committee on the Legislative Department. He was afterwards elected State Senator from Galveston and Brazoria Counties. He removed to Harris County, Texas, about 1855, and after a short residence was elected to the State Senate. A short time after his election he was stricken with a fatal illness and died December 17, 1857. He is buried in Glenwood Cemetery, Houston, Texas. In announcing his death in the House of Representatives Mr. Henderson of Harris County said: "He came to Texas in 1842 under a call for volunteers. Those who know him as well as I have done for fifteen years can bear testimony of his moral worth, for I can assure you that in all the relations of life, either as public or private citizen, there was much to admire; he was brave, generous and confiding; his hand and purse were ever opened to a friend; he was a kind parent, a devoted and affectionate husband, and whilst we mourn his loss as a distinguished public man, we sympathize with his bereaved family and send them resolutions of condolence."

Authorities: Claiborne's Mississippi, Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland; Memoirs of Mississippi, Goodspeed; Lowry and McCordle's History of Mississippi; School History of Mississippi, Riley; Mississippi Archives and newspapers; newspapers of Brazoria and Harris Counties, Texas, 1842-1857.

### JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN.

TERMS: DECEMBER 3, 1835, TO JANUARY 7, 1836, *ad interim*; JANUARY 10, 1850, TO FEBRUARY 3, 1851.

John Anthony Quitman was born at Rhinebeck, New York, September 1, 1798. He was a grandson of a Prussian of distinction, whose home was near the city of Cleves, on a small island in the river Rhine. The father of John Anthony Quitman was Frederick Henry Quitman. He was educated at the University of Halle; became a clergyman and was sent as a missionary to the Dutch possession of Curacoa, where he married the daughter of the Governor of the island. He afterwards removed to the State of New York, and soon rose to distinction in the Lutheran ministry as President of the General Synod of that church in the United States.

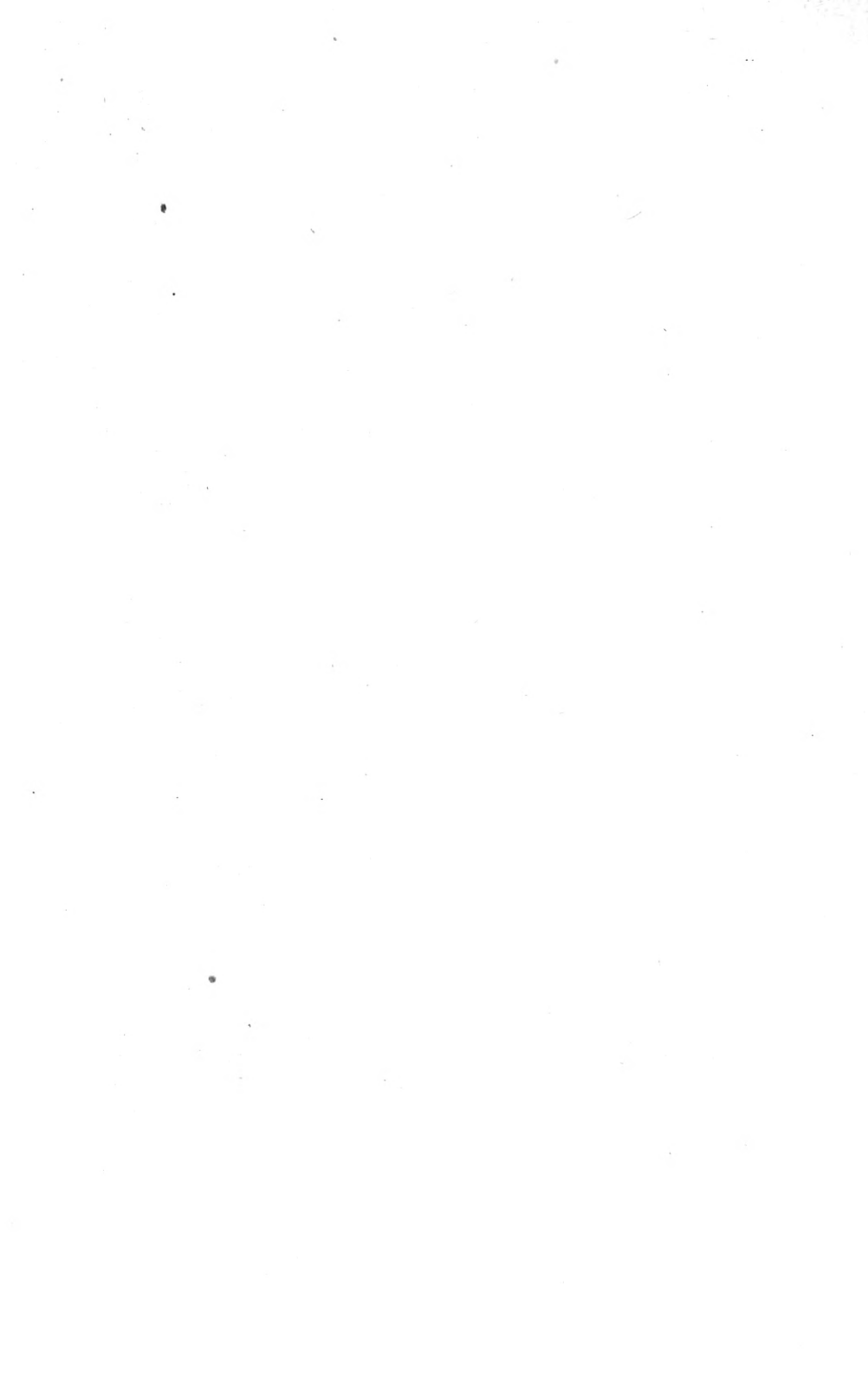
John Anthony Quitman was the youngest of three brothers and was educated at Schoharie and Chadwick. Before attaining the age of twenty-one years he was an instructor at Mount Airy College, near Philadelphia. His father intended him for the ministry and his training was along that line. The young man's inclinations, however, led him to the law. In 1820 he went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to teach school and at the same time to study law. He secured employment as a clerk in the land office at Delaware, Ohio, and after a year was admitted to the bar. In 1821 he located in Natchez, and in a letter to his brother stated that his worldly possessions consisted of fifteen dollars. He had a letter of introduction to William B. Griffith, a famous lawyer of Natchez, and was given a place in his office. During the first year of his association with Judge Griffith he was made a partner. In 1824 he married Elizabeth Turner, daughter of Henry Turner, of Adams County, niece of Judge Edward Turner, and cousin of Judge Griffith's wife. In 1827 William B. Griffith died and Quitman formed a partnership with John T. McMurran. In 1827 he was a candidate for the Legislature against Adam L. Bingerman and was elected. In 1828 he was elected Chancellor of the State at the age of thirty years, and held the position until 1835. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1832 he framed the sections of the Constitution relating to the judiciary. In 1834 he resigned the Chancellorship and was elected to the State Senate from Adams County. In November, 1835, Governor Runnels retired from the executive chair and Quitman, who had been elected President of the Senate at a called session, held December 3, became Governor from December





GOV. JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





GOV. ALEXANDER GALLATIN McNUTT

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*



3, 1835, to January 7, 1836. Soon after his retirement as Governor he was offered a position on the Supreme bench but declined. In 1836 he raised a company and equipped it at his own expense for the purpose of aiding Texas in establishing her independence. He arrived only in time to rejoice with the victors of San Jacinto. Later in the year he was a candidate for Congress but was defeated. In 1837 he was elected Major-General of militia over William M. Gwin. In 1840 he again declined appointment on the Supreme Court. He was a candidate for United States Senator against McNutt in 1845, but the Legislature elected Henry S. Foote. On July 1, 1846, he was appointed a Brigadier-General for service in the war with Mexico. He was commissioned a Major-General for gallantry and meritorious service and voted a sword by Congress. In 1848 he was strongly supported at the Democratic National Convention for Vice-President. He was nominated for Governor by the Democrats of Mississippi in 1849, and was elected over Luke Lea, the Whig candidate, by a vote of 33,117 to 22,996. Governor Quitman was an ardent advocate of States Rights as opposed to extreme Nationality. He was also an "original expansionist," and favored the annexation of Mexico and Cuba. Such was his sympathy with Lopez in his filibustering expedition against Cuba that he was indicted by the Federal grand jury at New Orleans for setting on foot the invasion of Cuba, in violation of the neutrality laws. After mature deliberations he decided to resign the office of Governor before submitting to arrest, which he did by proclamation issued February 3, 1851. The indictment was dismissed in March, 1851. Quitman again received the nomination for Governor in 1851, on the platform of opposition to the Compromise of 1850. He was opposed by Henry S. Foote, who approved the Compromise. During his administration Governor Quitman called a special session of the Legislature to convene November 18, 1850, to test popular opinion in the State on the question of the Compromise. The Legislature provided for an election to be held the first Monday in September, 1851, for the election of delegates to a Convention for the consideration of public affairs. The election of delegates for the Convention was held during the campaign for governor and resulted in the election of a large majority of "Union," or "Foote" delegates. After the defeat of his policy Quitman retired from the contest for governor September 6, 1851. From 1851 to 1855 Governor Quitman was engaged in active efforts for the liberation of Cuba. In 1855 he was elected to Congress from the Fifth District, and two years later was re-elected. He received the highest vote on the first ballot for Vice-President at the National Democratic Convention of 1856. During the winter of 1857-58 his health became greatly impaired. After his return to Natchez he rapidly lost his strength and died July 17, 1858. J. F. H. Claiborne, in his exhaustive biography of Quitman, says: "He was personally the most popular man in America at the period of his death, and for six years previous to his death, could the machinery of parties have been dispensed with, the

popularity he brought from Mexico and his grand ideas of American progress would have carried him to the head of affairs."

An original family portrait of Governor Quitman hangs in the State Hall of Fame.

Authorities: Claiborne's Quitman (1860), Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland; The Bench and Bar of Mississippi, Lynch (1881); Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest, Foote (1876); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1821-1857).

### ALEXANDER GALLATIN McNUTT.

TERM, JANUARY 8, 1838, TO JANUARY 10, 1842.

Alexander Gallatin McNutt was born in 1801, in Rockbridge County, Virginia. He was a descendant of a Scotch-Irish family that settled in the valley of the Shenandoah in the early development of that famous region. Governor McNutt, who was the chief executive of Nova Scotia under English rule, is buried in the Falling Springs church yard, Rockbridge County, Virginia, and Alexander G. McNutt was evidently a member of that family. He was graduated at old Washington College at Lexington, Va. He studied law and located in Jackson, Miss., for the practice of his profession. He remained at Jackson only a short time and then located in Vicksburg. Until 1835 he devoted himself exclusively to the practice of law and acquired a considerable estate. In 1833 he married Elizabeth (Lewis) Cameron, the widow of Joel S. Cameron, a partner of McNutt in planting. During the famous campaign of 1835 he became a candidate for the State Senate from Warren County in the interest of Poindexter for United States Senator, and was elected. At the session of 1837 he was elected President of the Senate. As a Senator he took an extreme position against banking privileges, a policy that secured his election as Governor in 1837. He was opposed by Benjamin W. Edwards, a Democrat, and J. R. Morgan and John A. Grimball, Whigs. Major Edwards died during the campaign and McNutt was elected by a plurality of 3,040 over Morgan. In 1839 he was re-elected. The two administrations of McNutt are noted in the political history of Mississippi as a time of relentless war against the abuses in the management of the Planters and Union Banks, in which the State was a large stockholder. That policy finally terminated in the repudiation of the State bonds that had been sold to secure banking capital. It is evident now that the State was the victim of dishonest and corrupt methods in the management of the banks. There can be no doubt, however, that repudiation was a great wrong, and that a compromise settlement should have been effected with the holders of the State bonds.

Governor McNutt retired from the executive office January 10, 1842. After a few years he sought to re-enter public life and became a candi-

date for United States Senator in opposition to John A. Quitman, Albert G. Brown, Jacob Thompson, and William M. Gwin. The opposition entered into a novel agreement, which was that Henry S. Foote should follow McNutt and reply to his speeches, which he did with great success. Foote was not an avowed candidate for the United States Senate when the Legislature met, but was finally elected. In 1848 McNutt was a Democratic candidate for Presidential Elector and made a canvass of the State. While engaged in his campaign he was attacked with a fatal illness and died at Cockrums Cross Roads in DeSoto County, October 22, 1848. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson. His portrait has been placed in the Hall of Fame by his relatives.

The relentless war that Governor McNutt made on the "grafters" of his day was a just one, but he carried it too far and recklessly impaired the credit of the State for years. He took pride in calling himself "The great Repudiator." While he was a man of ability and left a permanent impress upon the political affairs of Mississippi, his influence was not for the best interests of the State. Reuben Davis, in his *Recollections*, page 84, says of him: "In some respects he was the most remarkable man I ever knew."

Authorities: Bench and Bar of Mississippi, Lynch (1881); Bench and Bar of the South and the Southwest, Foote (1876); *Casket of Reminiscences*, Foote (1874); *Encyclopedia of Mississippi History*, Rowland (1907); *Executive Journal* (1837-42); Mississippi Archives and newspapers, 1828-1848.

### TILGHMAN MAYFIELD TUCKER.

TERM, JANUARY 10, 1842, TO JANUARY 10, 1844.

Tilghman Mayfield Tucker was born in North Carolina February 5, 1802. He was the son of John Tucker and Margaret (Mayfield) Tucker, who removed to Alabama during the early youth of the future Governor of Mississippi. In the early 20's he entered the office of Daniel W. Wright as a law student. Judge Wright was one of the leaders of the Mississippi bar and was located at Hamilton, the first county seat of Monroe County. In 1832 he was elected to the High Court of Errors and Appeals. After being admitted to the bar Tilghman M. Tucker located at Columbus, Lowndes County. In 1831 he was elected to the Legislature as the first representative of the county, which was organized January 30, 1830. He represented Lowndes County in the lower house until 1836, and in 1838 he was elected State Senator and served as a member of the upper house of the Legislature until 1842. In 1841 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, at a time when the political fortunes of the party were at a low ebb. The candidate of the Whigs and bond-paying Democrats was David O. Shattuck, a noted Methodist preacher, lawyer, Circuit Judge and popular political orator. The issue of the campaign was the repudiation of the Union Bank bonds, the Democrats favoring and

the Whigs opposing. Tucker was elected by a vote of 19,059 to 16,773. In his inaugural address the new Governor said that "The transactions connected with said (Union) bank, both in its inception and final consummation, were not governmental, but on the contrary were individual transactions, performed not only without the authority of the Constitution of the State, but contrary to the express provisions thereof." During the administration of Governor Tucker Richard S. Graves, the State Treasurer, embezzled \$45,000 from the treasury and escaped to Canada. On account of this scandal a special session of the Legislature was convened July 10, 1843. A committee was appointed to investigate and report upon the defalcation. The committee was disposed to censure the Governor for not demanding an earlier investigation of the treasury, but said finally that "we are convinced that the action of the Governor was paralyzed, not by improper motives, but by an honorable conviction that to have done more than he did would have been to transcend his constitutional power and authority."

In 1843 Governor Tucker was nominated for Congress and served one term. After his retirement from Congress he was not again a candidate for public office. He afterwards made his home on his "Cottonwood" plantation in Louisiana. He died in Alabama April 30, 1859, while visiting his father, and is buried at "Cottonwood." Governor Tucker was married in 1829 to Sarah F. McBee, and in 1854 to Martha A. Conger. "He was a man," says Henry S. Foote, in his *Reminiscences*, "of sound and vigorous intellect, of a chastened and moderate ambition, and of a lofty independence worthy of all praise."

Authorities: *Casket of Reminiscences*, Foote (1874); *Encyclopedia of Mississippi History*, Rowland (1907); *Mississippi Archives and newspapers* (1825-1859).

#### ALBERT GALLATIN BROWN.

TERM, JANUARY 10, 1844, TO JANUARY 10, 1848.

Albert Gallatin Brown was born in Chester District, South Carolina, May 31, 1813, and was the second son of Joseph Brown, who removed from South Carolina in 1823, and settled in what is now Copeh County. He was a thrifty farmer and sent his son to Mississippi and Jefferson Colleges, where he received his education. Albert G. Brown began the study of law several years before he attained his majority in the office of Ephraim G. Peyton, at old Gallatin, which was the county seat of Copeh County from 1824 to 1872. In 1832, when nineteen years of age, he was elected a Brigadier-General of militia, and in 1833 was admitted to the bar. He married Elizabeth Frances Taliaferro, of Virginia, but the young wife lived only a few months. In 1835 he was elected a representative in the Legislature from Copeh County, and was chosen Speaker *pro tempore* during his first term. He continued to serve by re-election until 1838. He was instructed by his constituents to vote

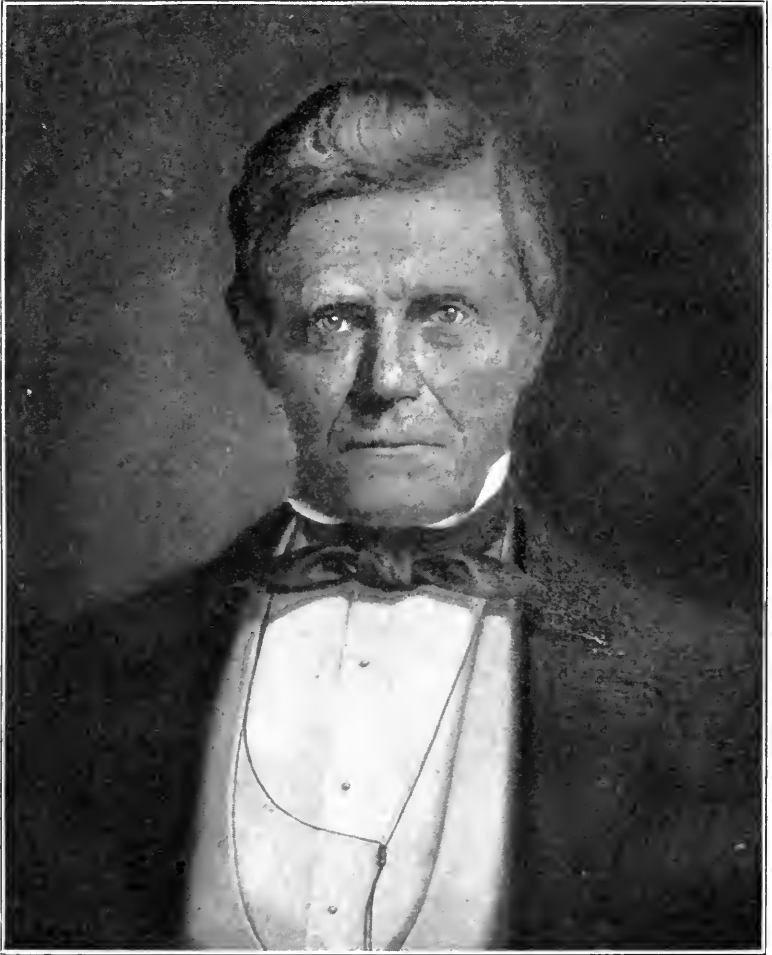




GOV. ALBERT GALLATIN BROWN

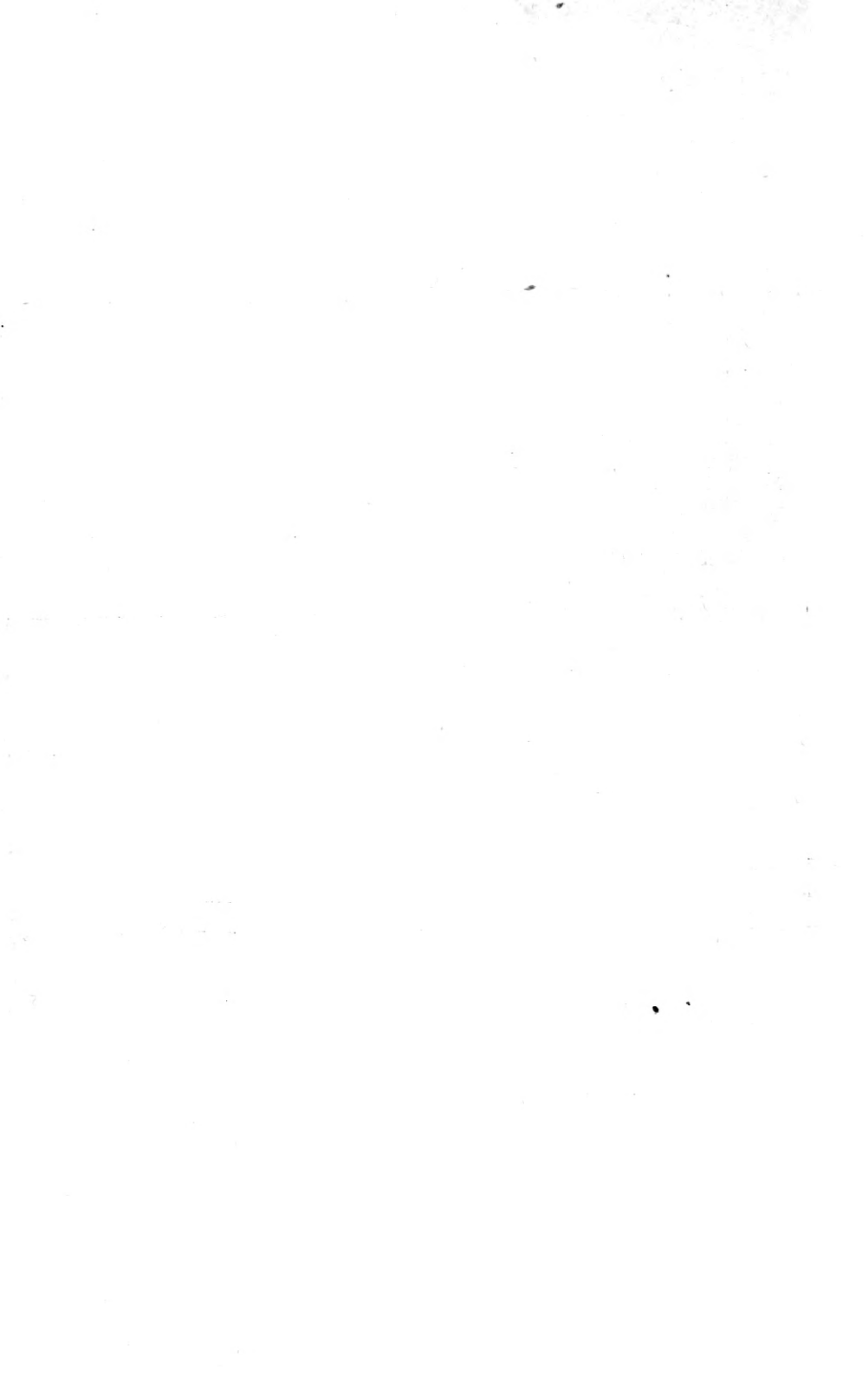
*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





GOV. JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*



for a United States Senator favorable to the National Bank or resign. He refused to vote as instructed, resigned and was re-elected. In 1839 he was elected to Congress, and served one term. On January 12, 1841, he married Roberta E. Young, daughter of Gen. Robert Young, of Alexandria, Va. He declined re-election to Congress and was elected Circuit Judge in 1841.

In the State Democratic Convention of 1843 John M. Taylor, of Hinds, Albert G. Brown of Copiah, T. M. Tucker of Lowndes, Joseph Dunbar of Jefferson, T. B. Woodward of Yazoo, R. C. Hancock of DeSoto, C. B. Green of Madison, Parmenas Briscoe of Claiborne, and Andrew Hays of Hinds were placed in nomination for Governor. Brown and Tucker led in the race, the contest ending on the eighth ballot by the nomination of Albert G. Brown. He was opposed by George R. Clayton, Whig, and Thomas H. Williams, independent bond-paying Democrat. Brown was elected by a vote of 21,035 to 17,322 for Clayton, receiving a majority of about 2,000 over both opponents. The great issue of the campaign was the repudiation of the Union Bank bonds, and the result was generally regarded as the expression of the popular will and an endorsement of the resolutions passed by the Legislature February 18, 1842, by which the bonds were repudiated.

In 1845 Governor Brown was re-elected for a second term over Thomas Coopwood and Isaac N. Davis. Before the close of his second term he was again elected to Congress and took his seat in January, 1848. He was re-elected in 1849 and in 1851. During his congressional career Governor Brown was an uncompromising advocate of the extension of slavery in the territories, and opposed the compromise of 1850. He was the only "States Rights" Democrat elected in the Foote-Davis campaign of 1851. The Legislature elected in 1853 was largely Democratic through the efforts of Governor Brown, who had made a vigorous campaign as a candidate for United States Senator. On January 7, 1854, the Legislature balloted for Senator, with the following result: Albert G. Brown, 76; Henry S. Foote, 22; William L. Sharkey, 7; William A. Lake, 3; A. K. McClung, 3; F. M. Rogers, 2; John A. Quitman, 1; John D. Freeman, 1. Before Senator Brown took his seat Stevens Adams was the only Senator from Mississippi from March 4, 1853, to January 26, 1854, the vacancy being caused by the failure of Governor Foote to appoint a successor to Walker Brook. In 1859 Senator Brown's "Speeches, Messages and other Writings" edited by M. W. Cluskey, in a volume of 600 pages, was published. In 1860 many Democratic newspapers in Mississippi were flying the ticket: For President, Albert G. Brown; for Vice-President, Fernando Wood.

On his resignation from the Senate, after the secession of Mississippi from the Union, Senator Brown returned home and organized the Brown Rebels, a company that became a part of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A. He was elected Captain of that company and served in Virginia until he was elected a member of the Confederate Senate from Mississippi. He represented the State in that body from February 18,

1862, to March 18, 1865. During the progress of reconstruction Governor Brown advised the people of Mississippi that "it was best to meet Congress on its own platform and shake hands." His policy was unpopular and was received with distrust. He never returned to public life after the Civil War. After that time his life was uneventful and was spent quietly at his home near Terry, Hinds County, where he died June 12, 1880. He is buried in Greenwood Cemetery, Jackson.

Reuben Davis, in writing of Governor Brown in his "Recollections," says of him: "He was the best balanced man I ever knew, and the most successful in his life. I knew him well, and am certain that I never heard him make an unkind remark about any one in his life, and no person was ever known to speak of him unkindly."

Authorities: *Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians*, Davis (1891); *Speeches and Writings of Albert G. Brown*, Cluskey (1859); *Encyclopedia of Mississippi History*, Rowland (1907); *Biographical Congressional Directory* (1903); *Executive Journal* (1844-48); *Mississippi Archives and newspapers* (1835-1880).

### JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS.

TERM, JANUARY 10, 1848, TO JANUARY 10, 1850.

Joseph W. Matthews was born in 1812 near Huntsville, Ala. During his early manhood he came to Mississippi as a government surveyor, engaged in laying out newly purchased Indian lands. Soon after the Chickasaw purchase he located as a planter in Marshall County, near the extinct town of Salem, Tippah County, now Benton County. In 1840 he was elected Representative to the Legislature from Marshall County, and was a Senator from that county in 1844-48. On June 7, 1847, the Democratic State Convention met in the city of Jackson and was presided over by Judge Powhatan Ellis. The names of Joseph W. Matthews of Marshall, H. S. Bennett of Monroe, R. C. Hancock of DeSoto, and Stephen Adams of Monroe were presented to the convention for the nomination for Governor, and Matthews was nominated on the third ballot by a majority of fifty-one to twenty-seven for Bennett and Hancock, Adams withdrawing after the second ballot. The Whig candidate was Major A. B. Bradford of Marshall, one of the heroes of the Mexican war which was then in progress. Matthews was elected by a vote of 26,985 to, 13,997. His simple life and manners gave occasion for the many campaign names which were given him, such as "Jo Salem," "Jo the well digger," and "Old Coperas Breeches." He was inaugurated January 10, 1848, and his inaugural address was largely devoted to national political questions growing out of the war with Mexico. Some of the notable events of his administration were the adoption of Hutchinson's Code, the building of the Jackson and Brandon Railroad, the advent of the telegraph, the founding of an institute for the blind, the law for leasing the Chickasaw school lands, the law for the sale of internal

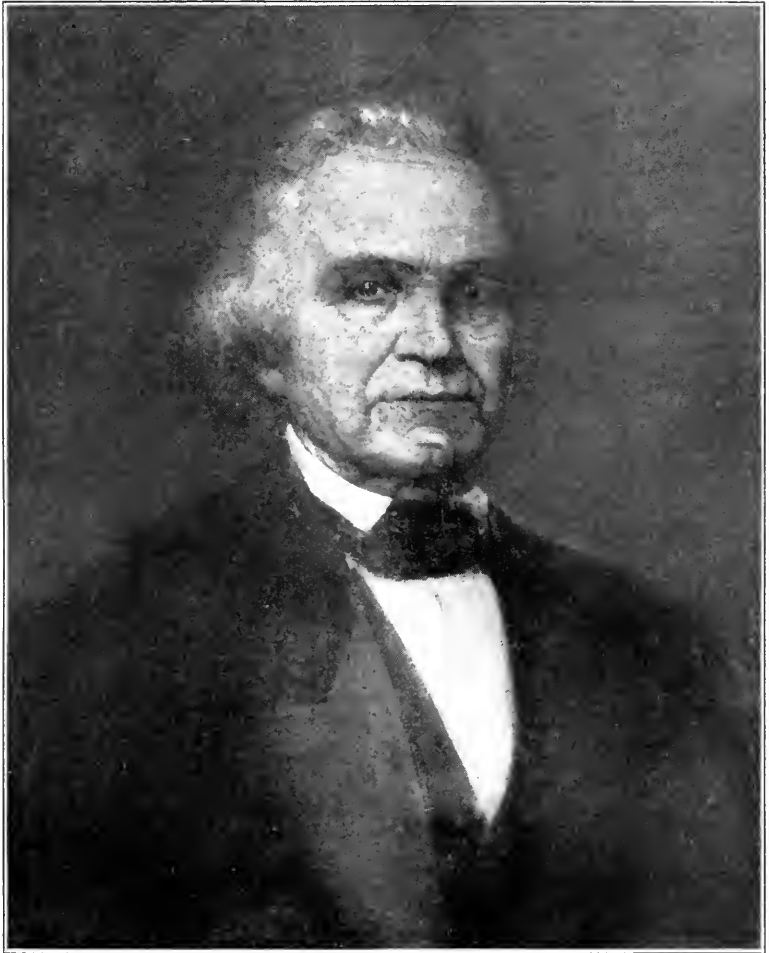


GOV. JOHN ISAAC GUION

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*







GOV. JAMES WHITFIELD

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*



improvement lands to pay the Planters Bank bonds, the election of Jefferson Davis to the United States Senate, the opening of the University of Mississippi in 1848 and the convention of 1849. He retired from the executive office January 10, 1850, and did not again enter public life. Reuben Davis, who knew Matthews personally, said of him in his "Recollections": "He had great practical sense, but was neither brilliant nor oratorical. He was peculiar and extremely pleasant. To hear him speak was like listening to a well told narrative, and you could almost suppose that you were listening to his personal experience of public events and observations of men and things. In all this he had the faculty of being earnest and impressive."

Governor Matthews died August 27, 1862, at Palmetto, Ga., on his way to Richmond, Va.

Authorities: Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians, Davis (1891); Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1835-1862).

### JOHN ISAAC GUION.

TERM, FEBRUARY 3 TO NOVEMBER 4, 1851, *ad interim*.

John Isaac Guion was born in Adams County, Mississippi Territory, November 18, 1802. He was the son of Major Isaac Guion, a native of Westchester County, New York, who enlisted in the Army of the Revolution August 1, 1775, and served until the army was disbanded in 1783. He re-enlisted in 1792 and commanded a company under Wayne at the battle of the Maumee. He commanded the detachment of troops sent by the United States Government to take possession of the Spanish posts east of the Mississippi in 1797.

John Isaac Guion was educated in Tennessee and took a law course at Lebanon, where he met and formed a lifelong friendship with William L. Sharkey. When the county seat of Warren County was removed from Warrenton to Vicksburg Guion and Sharkey located at that place and formed a partnership for the practice of law, which continued until Judge Sharkey went on the Supreme bench in 1832. After the retirement of Sharkey from the firm S. S. Prentiss took his place. In 1836 a special Circuit Court was established for the river counties and Guion was appointed Judge. He was one of the leaders of the Whig party in Mississippi. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate from Warren County, and served until 1846. About this time he removed to Jackson and was elected a State Senator to represent that city. In 1850 the President of the Senate, Dabney Lipscomb, Democrat from Lowndes County, was taken sick during the session and Judge Guion was elected President *pro tempore*. Upon the resignation of Governor Quitman, February 3, 1851, he became Governor and performed the duties of the office until the expiration of his term as Senator, November 3-4 of the same year. After his term as Governor *ad interim* he was elected a

Judge of the Circuit Court for the capital district. He continued to reside in Jackson, and was regarded as one of the most eminent lawyers of the Mississippi bar, ranking with S. S. Prentiss, Henry S. Foote, William L. Sharkey and William Yerger. In his "Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest," Henry S. Foote says of Guion: "He was a gentleman whose memory will always be dear to the people of Mississippi. He was decidedly a man of ability, and possessed many endearing traits of character. Nature had lavished upon him some of her choicest gifts. He possessed a most symmetrical person, a face of much regularity and beauty, and a genial expression of countenance, which invited confidence and sympathy." This description by one of his great contemporaries is verified by the handsome oil portrait which has been placed in the State Hall of Fame.

Judge Guion died at Jackson June 26, 1855, and is buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

Authorities: Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest, Foote (1876); Bench and Bar of Mississippi, Lynch (1881); Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1810-1855); Claiborne's Mississippi (1880).

### JAMES WHITFIELD.

TERM, NOVEMBER 24, 1851, TO JANUARY 1, 1852, *ad interim*.

James Whitfield was born in Elbert County, Ga., December 15, 1791. When the prairie lands of East Mississippi were offered for settlement a land office was located at Columbus, and many Georgians, attracted by the rich opportunities, purchased property in Lowndes County. James Whitfield came to Columbus from Georgia when the town was a small village. He engaged in planting and at the same time conducted a mercantile establishment. In 1842 he was elected a representative in the Legislature from Lowndes County and served continuously until 1850. He was elected to the State Senate in 1851, and at a called session of the Senate was elected President November 25, 1852. The extra session was called for the purpose of electing a successor to John I. Guion, whose term of office had expired with the November election. Judge Guion had been performing the duties of Governor since February 3, 1852, and his successor, as President of the Senate, would become the chief executive from the date of his election to the date of the inauguration of the new Governor. From November 4 there had been an *interregnum* with no legally constituted State officials. The High Court of Errors and Appeals had decided (6 Howard, 582) that "all officers in this State are elected for limited terms, which expire at the time of the general election for the respective offices." During the *interregnum* Joseph Bell, Secretary of State, whose term of office had expired with the November election, continued to exercise the duties of his office. He was advised that he could not legally act as Secretary of State, but,



GOV. HENRY STUART FOOTE

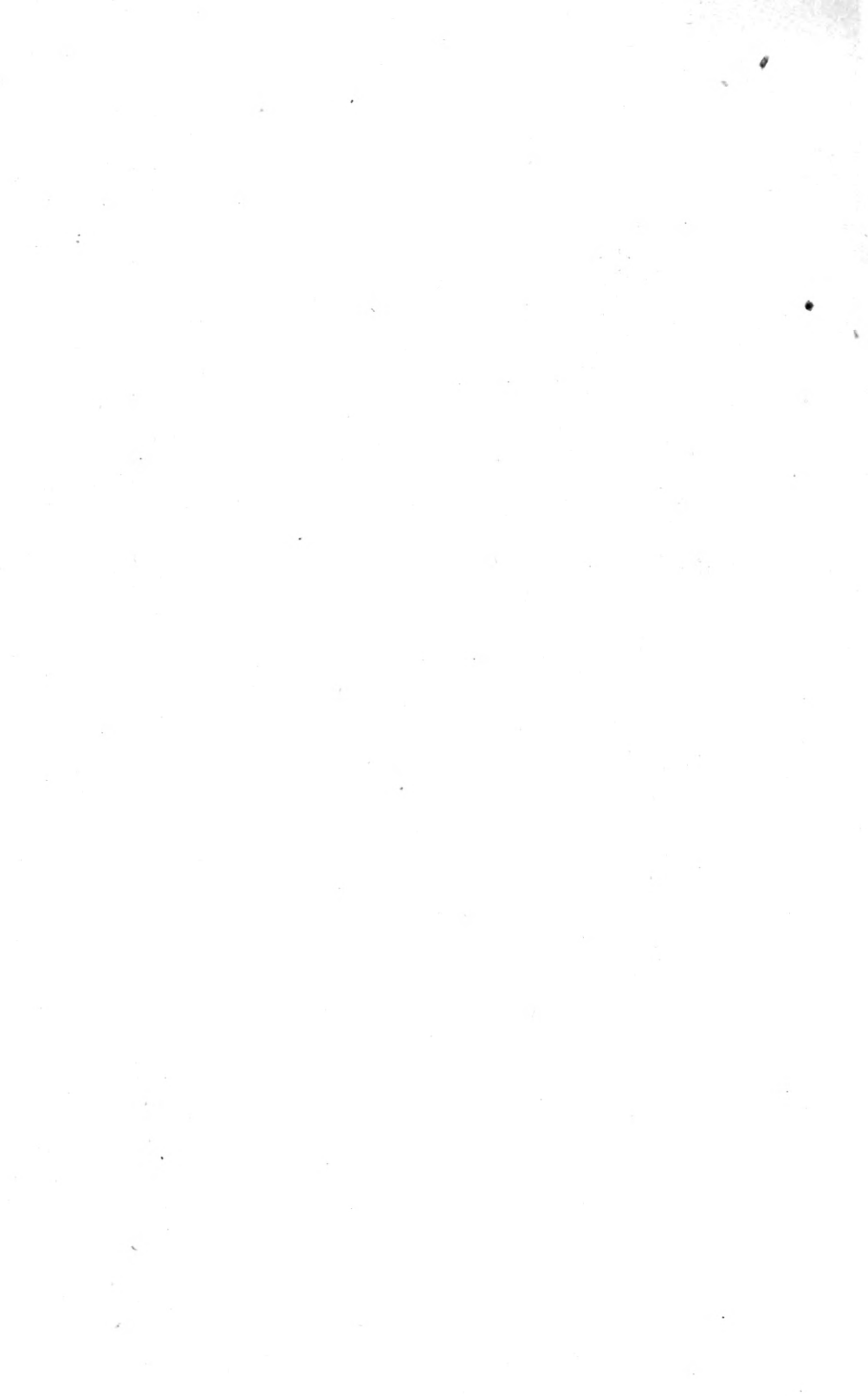
*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





GOV. JOHN JONES PETTUS

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





to avoid an entire failure of the executive department, he issued a proclamation calling the Senate in extra session for the purpose of electing a President, who would at once become Governor of the State. The Senate convened November 24, 1851, with a small Democratic majority. Twenty-one ballots were taken for President. O. R. Singleton and Joseph McAfee were the leading candidates. The name of James Whitfield had been presented and withdrawn early in the balloting. He was again placed in nomination and was elected by a majority of one vote, and served as Governor of the State from November 24, 1851, to January 10, 1852. After he retired from office he was made President of the Columbus Banking and Insurance Company, a financial institution which maintained its credit during the Civil War and redeemed its circulation after its close. Governor Whitfield was President of the Company until his resignation in 1870. In 1858 he was again elected Representative from Lowndes County in the Legislature. He died at Columbus June 25, 1875, and is buried at that place.

Authorities: *Encyclopedia of Mississippi History*, Rowland (1907); *Riley's School History of Mississippi*, Lowry and McCardle's *History of Mississippi*, *Mississippi Archives and newspapers* (1835-1875).

### HENRY STUART FOOTE.

TERM, JANUARY 10, 1852, TO JANUARY 5, 1854.

Henry Stuart Foote was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 20, 1800. He attended Washington College and was graduated in 1819. During his student life he was very proficient in the classics. After his graduation he studied law in Richmond and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1825 he located in Tusculum, Ala., and remained there five years engaged in the practice of his profession. He was also the editor of a Democratic newspaper. In 1830 he came to Mississippi and located at Natchez, and after a short residence there removed to Vicksburg and formed a partnership with R. P. Catlett, his brother-in-law. As a candidate for membership in the Constitutional Convention of 1832 he was an ardent advocate of an elective judiciary, and there is some authority for the claim that he was the first candidate who advocated the election of the judges by the people. He was defeated by forty votes. In 1832 he established in association with his law partner the "Mississippian," a weekly newspaper published in Vicksburg. He afterwards removed to Raymond and formed a partnership for the practice of law with Anderson Hutchenson. About this time he became interested in the independence of Texas and enlisted in an expedition to aid that movement. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Hinds County in 1839. In 1841 he published a history of Texas in two volumes, the preface being dated Raymond, Miss., January 5, 1841. From 1832 to 1847 Foote was regarded as the most formidable political orator in the Democratic party of Mississippi. In the cam-

paign of 1844 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket. When Alexander G. McNutt became a candidate for the United States Senate in 1846 his opponents were John A. Quitman, Albert G. Brown, Jacob Thompson and William M. Gwin. It seems that Foote was appointed by these gentlemen to lead the opposition to McNutt in the Democratic party. This political maneuver resulted in the defeat of all the avowed candidates and the election of Foote to the United States Senate by the Legislature of 1847. He took his seat in the Senate December 6, 1847. When the compromise of 1850 was introduced in the Senate by Henry Clay it received the support of Foote, but was opposed by all the other representatives from Mississippi. The Legislature of the State passed resolutions censuring Foote and declaring that he had not represented the true interest of the people. On his return to Mississippi, after the adjournment of Congress, Foote defended his position on the compromise before the people in forty or fifty public addresses, in which he urged the election of delegates to a convention, which he had called to meet in Jackson, for the purpose of securing an expression of popular opinion on his political course. This convention met November 18, 1850, endorsed Foote, approved the compromise and organized a Union party in Mississippi. The supporters of Senator Foote were mainly Whigs, with a strong minority of Union Democrats, and he was nominated for Governor by that combination of political elements. John A. Quitman was nominated by the Democratic-States Rights party, which was composed of a majority of Democrats and a minority of Whigs. After the election for delegates to a State convention had resulted in a victory for the Union party by a majority of 7,000, Quitman withdrew from the contest and Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the United States Senate to become the candidate of his party for governor. After making a few speeches Senator Davis was compelled to relinquish the canvass on account of an attack of pneumonia. Foote was elected Governor by a majority of 999 votes. He was inaugurated January 10, 1852, and resigned January 5, 1854, five days before the expiration of his term. He removed to California but returned in 1858 and made his home in Vicksburg. Foote opposed the secession of the Southern States and was often out of harmony with the people of his section. He became a resident of the State of Tennessee and was elected a representative in the Confederate Congress from that State. After the war he continued to reside in Tennessee, and was superintendent of the mint at New Orleans during the administrations of Grant and Hayes. He was twice married. His first wife was of the Winter family. After her death he married Mrs. Smiley, of Nashville, Tenn.

Governor Foote had strong literary tastes and was the author of "Texas and Texans" (1841), "War of the Rebellion" (1866), "Casket of Reminiscences" (1874), "Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest" (1876). Reuben Davis in his Recollections, says of him: "Foote was in my judgment one of the first men of his time. I have never met any other man who was so well acquainted with the structure and theory of

the different governments, and his knowledge of his own was both extensive and accurate. He was a thoroughly sound hearted man. I was always fond of Foote."

A fine oil portrait of Senator Foote has been presented to the Hall of Fame by his family.

Authorities: The Bench and Bar of Mississippi, Lynch (1881); Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians, Davis (1891); History of the United States, Rhodes (1906); Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1832-1880).

### JOHN JONES PETTUS.

TERMS: JANUARY 5 TO JANUARY 10, 1854, *ad interim*; NOVEMBER 21, 1859, TO NOVEMBER 16, 1863.

John Jones Pettus was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, October 9, 1813, and was the eldest son of John and Alice (Winston) Pettus. He was descended from Revolutionary ancestry. Senator Edward Winston Pettus of Alabama was a younger son.

In his youth John J. Pettus located in Kemper County, and, in early manhood took a prominent part in the public affairs of his county. In 1846, he was elected from Kemper County to a seat in the lower house of the Legislature, and served until 1858. In the latter year he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Kemper and Neshoba Counties, and served continuously for ten years. He was elected President of the State Senate in 1854, and on the resignation of Governor Foote, January 5, 1854, he became Governor, his term of office lasting only five days. John J. McRae was the newly elected Governor.

The Democratic State Convention met in Jackson July 4, 1859, and Pettus was nominated for Governor. His opponent on the Whig ticket was Harvey W. Walter of Marshall County. Pettus was nominated by the Democrats as the representative of the extreme States Rights men, who favored the independence of the South if denied constitutional rights in the Union. The election was held in October and resulted in the election of Pettus by a vote of 34,559 to 10,308. He was inaugurated November 21, 1859, with elaborate ceremonies, the procession extending from the executive mansion to the capitol, being under the command of Richard Griffith, marshal of the day. In his inaugural address Governor Pettus advocated the holding of a convention, representing all the Southern States, in connection with which he said, "To this council Mississippi will send her truest and best men." After the election of Abraham Lincoln was assured Governor Pettus called the Legislature in session and recommended a constitutional convention. December 31 was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, and the country was in a state of great excitement. The Constitutional Convention met January 7, 1861, and passed an ordinance of secession January 9, following, an action which with that of the other States, culminated in

civil war. In 1861 Pettus was elected for a second term by a majority of 26,379 over Jacob Thompson and Madison McAfee. On May 14, 1863, Jackson was occupied by the Federal army, and on August 11 the State government was temporarily moved to Enterprise and Meridian. The Governor ordered the removal of the government to Macon, and later called the Legislature to meet at Columbus.

After the fall of the Confederate States Government Governor Pettus removed to Arkansas and died January 28, 1867.

Authorities: Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1977); Executive Journals (1854-59-63); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1840-1867).

### JOHN J. McRAE.

TERM, JANUARY 16, 1854, TO JANUARY 16, 1857.

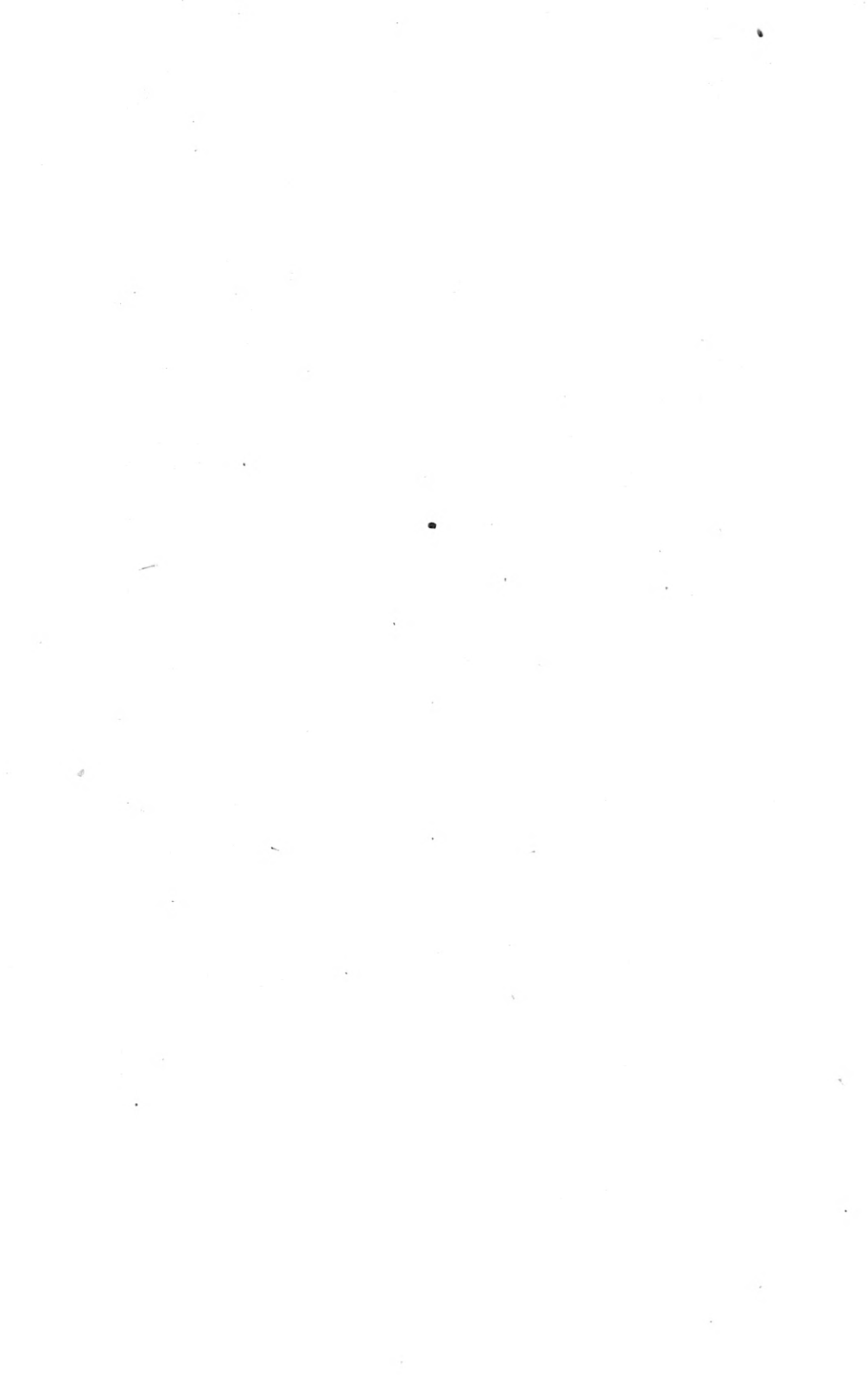
John J. McRae was born at Sneedsboro, North Carolina, January 10, 1815. He was the son of John McRae, a merchant, who moved from North Carolina to Winchester, Wayne County, Mississippi, in 1817, opened a large mercantile establishment and operated a line of barges down the Pascagoula River for the shipment of cotton to New Orleans.

John J. McRae received his early education at the Frederick school at Pascagoula, Miss., and was graduated from the Miami University, Ohio, in 1834. After his graduation he studied law in the office of Judge P. R. R. Pray at Pearlington. In 1835 he was married to Mrs. McGuire, a young widow of Pearlington. Soon after his marriage he was engaged in the removal of the Mississippi Indians to the west. He was one of the original promoters of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and was active in securing popular support for the enterprise. In his early manhood he founded the Eastern Clarion, a newspaper published at Paulding, Jasper County. In 1847 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Clarke County; and was re-elected in 1850. He took a prominent part in the exciting political contests of 1848-51, and was a popular orator of the States Rights Democracy under the leadership of Davis, Brown and Quitman. He had many of the elements of the successful campaign speaker, and was, according to Reuben Davis, bright, gay, humorous and fascinating. He was speaker of the House of Representatives in 1850. In September, 1851, Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the United States Senate to become a candidate for Governor, after Quitman had retired from the contest with Foote, and Governor Whitfield appointed McRae to fill the vacancy. He took his seat in December and served until March 7, following. The Legislature elected in 1851 was controlled by the Whigs and Union Democrats, and the two vacancies in the United States Senate, caused by the resignation of Davis and Foote, were divided between them, Walker Brooke, a Whig, succeeding Foote, and Stephen Adams, a Union Democrat, succeeding McRae.



GOV. JOHN J. McRAE

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





GOV. WILLIAM McWILLIE

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





The State Democratic convention met in Jackson May 2, 1853, and the names of John J. McRae of Clarke, William McWillie of Madison, and C. S. Tarpley of Hinds were placed in nomination for Governor, and McRae was nominated on the second ballot by a vote of fifty to thirty-six for McWillie. Francis M. Rogers, of Monroe County, was nominated by the Whigs. McRae was elected by a vote of 32,116 to 27,279. In 1855 he was re-elected over Charles D. Fontaine, the Whig and Know Nothing candidate, the vote standing 32,666 for McRae and 27,579 for Fontaine. Governor McRae's term of office expired November 16, 1857. He was succeeded by William McWillie. In 1858 McRae was elected to Congress to succeed Gen. John A. Quitman, and was serving as Congressman from Mississippi when the State withdrew from the Union in 1861. He was an ardent advocate of an independent nationality for the Southern States, and represented Mississippi in the first Congress of the Confederate States. When the cause of the Confederacy was lost Governor McRae was broken in health and fortune. His brother, Colin McRae, who had acted as the financial agent for the Confederate States in Europe during the war, at its close made his home in Belize, British Honduras. Governor McRae was deeply attached to this brother and desired to visit him. In making the journey from New Orleans to Belize he was so much weakened by the rough voyage that he was prostrated on his arrival and died a few days afterwards, May 31, 1868. He is buried in the cemetery at Belize. An excellent oil portrait of Governor McRae has been placed in the State's Hall of Fame.

Authorities: Lowry and McCardle's History of Mississippi; Riley's School History of Mississippi; Foote's Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians; Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1847-1868); Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907).

### WILLIAM McWILLIE.

TERM, NOVEMBER 16, 1857, TO NOVEMBER 21, 1859.

William McWillie was born in Kershaw District, South Carolina, November 17, 1795. He was a descendant of John McWillie, of Scotland, who was attached to the cause of the Stuarts. His son, Adam McWillie, father of William McWillie, immigrated to America and settled in South Carolina and commanded a regiment of troops in the War of 1812.

When William McWillie was preparing for college he enlisted in his father's regiment as adjutant. He was graduated at South Carolina College, Columbia, in 1817. Immediately after his graduation he began the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1818 and located at Camden. He soon attained eminence in his profession and was one of the attorneys selected by the Union party in South Carolina to argue the test oath case before the Supreme Court of the State during the nullification period. In 1836 he was made President of the Bank of Camden

and retired from the practice of law. He was elected to the State Senate of South Carolina in 1835 and served until 1840. He removed to Mississippi in 1845 and settled in the northeastern portion of Madison County and engaged in planting on a large scale. He called his beautiful plantation home "Kirkwood."

In 1848 Mr. McWillie was a candidate for Presidential Elector from the Third Congressional District on the Cass and Butler ticket. He was elected to the thirty-first Congress as a Democrat over Patrick W. Tompkins, Whig, and served from December 3, 1849, to March 3, 1851. In 1851 the Democratic party was defeated in Mississippi by a combination of Whigs and Union Democrats under the leadership of Henry S. Foote, and McWillie was defeated for Congress by John D. Freeman, a Union Democrat. At the Democratic convention of 1857 William McWillie of Madison, James Drane of Choctaw, W. R. Cannon of Oktibeha, R. S. Greer of Marshall, and C. S. Tarpley of Hinds were placed in nomination for Governor. The first ballot stood: McWillie, 17; Drane, 17; Cannon, 27; Greer, 25; Tarpley, 11. On the fourteenth ballot McWillie was nominated by three votes over Cannon. His American party opponent was Edward M. Yerger. On October 6 McWillie was elected by a vote of 27,376 to 14,095. He was inaugurated under the provisions of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of 1832, November 16, 1857. In discussing the Kansas conflict and the Dred Scott decision, in his inaugural address, he said that he hoped that disruption might yet be avoided, but disruption was inevitable if things traveled as they were then tending. An appeal to patriotic and conservative men everywhere to stand fast and struggle for Constitution and Union was, "with thorough preparation on our part, all that we can do."

Governor McWillie was twice married. His first wife was Nancy Cunningham; after her death he married Catherine Anderson. When he retired from public life he returned to his home in Kirkwood. He was active in the support of the Confederate cause, and his eldest son, Captain Adam McWillie, of the Camden Rifles, was killed in the first battle of Manassas.

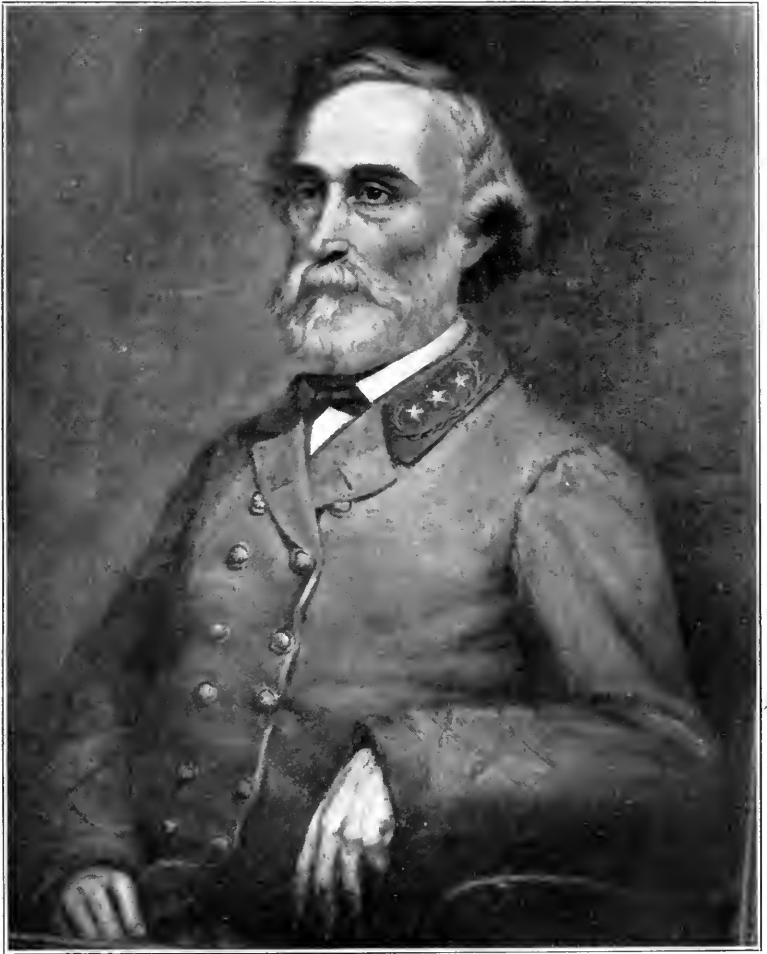
Governor McWillie died at Kirkwood March 3, 1869, and is buried there. His portrait has been placed in the Hall of Fame by his family, at the request of the State.

Authorities: Biographical Congressional Directory (1903); Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1845-1869).

### CHARLES CLARK.

TERM, NOVEMBER 16, 1863, TO NOVEMBER 22, 1865.

Charles Clark was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1810. He was descended from a family that settled in Maryland during early colonial days. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and was a pio-



GOV. CHARLES CLARK

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





GOV. WILLIAM LEWIS SHARKEY

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*



near in the occupation and settlement of the Northwest Territory. When Charles Clark was about twenty-one years of age he, having gained a collegiate education, left Ohio and located in Jefferson County, Mississippi, and became a school teacher, studying law at the same time. Soon after he attracted the attention and gained the friendship of Gen. Thomas Hinds, one of the heroes of the battle of New Orleans, which greatly promoted his advancement. In 1838 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Jefferson County as a Whig, and served by re-election until 1844. When war against Mexico was declared, and Mississippi was called upon to send a regiment of troops, he organized a cavalry company and offered it for active service, but it was not accepted, as no cavalry commands had been called for by the War Department. He organized the Thomas Hinds Guards, a company of infantry, and, on the call of Governor Brown for a second regiment, he offered it to the State and it was accepted and became a part of the Second Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. After the resignation of Col. Reuben Davis, on account of illness, Captain Clark was elected Colonel of the regiment. In the political campaign of 1861 he took a prominent part as a Union Democrat. In the early 50's he removed to his plantation in Bolivar County. In 1856 he was a representative in the Legislature from that county, and served in the sessions of 1856, 1859, 1860, 1861. He was the Whig candidate for Congress from the Second District in 1857 against Reuben Davis, but was defeated by 2,500 votes. In 1850 he was one of the delegates from Mississippi to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions. As a candidate for the Constitutional Conventions of 1861, on a platform for the independence of the Southern States, he was defeated by Miles McGehee. The convention of 1861 elected him a Brigadier-General in the "Army of Mississippi," and he was later promoted to Major-General. He was in command of the Mississippi troops at Pensacola, and on May 22, 1861, was commissioned a Brigadier-General in the Confederate States service, and was assigned to duty in Virginia, and later to the "Army of the Mississippi," under General Albert Sidney Johnston. He commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh and was wounded in the shoulder. At the battle of Baton Rouge his left hip was shattered and he was captured and taken to New Orleans. In 1863 he was elected Governor by a vote of 16,428 to 4,863 for A. M. West and 2,009 for Reuben Davis. He was inaugurated at Columbus November 16, 1863, and served until May 22, 1865, when he was removed by military authority, after the State government had been brought back to Jackson. He was imprisoned by Federal authority at Fort Pulaski, Savannah. Judge T. J. Wharton, in describing the arrest of Governor Clark in the executive office of the old capitol, says: "The old soldier when informed of the purpose of the officers, straightened his mangled limbs as best he could, and with great difficulty mounted his crutches and with a look of defiance said, 'General Osband, I denounce before high heaven and the civilized world this unparalleled act of tyranny and usurpation. I am the duly and constitutionally elected Governor of

the State of Mississippi, and would resist, if in my power, to the last extremity the enforcement of your order. I only yield obedience because I have no power to resist.' "

After Governor Clark's release from imprisonment he returned to his home in Bolivar County and resumed the practice of law. In 1876 he was appointed Chancellor of the Fourth District by Governor Store. He died December 17, 1877, at his residence in Bolivar County, and is buried there. In announcing his death Governor Store said: "Eminent as a soldier, statesman and jurist, pure and guileless in private life, he has gone to his grave mourned by the people of the entire State."

Authorities: E. cyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Recollections of Mississippi and Mississippians, Davis (1891); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1835-1877).

### WILLIAM LEWIS SHARKEY.

TERM, JANUARY 13 TO OCTOBER 16, 1865 (PROVISIONAL).

William Lewis Sharkey was born near the Mussel shoals of the Holston River, on the East Tennessee path from the Atlantic coast to Nashville and Natchez, in the year 1797. He was the son of Patrick Sharkey, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America with his brother, Michael, who afterwards became a captain in the Army of the Revolution. After the Revolution Patrick Sharkey married the daughter of a German pioneer, who bore him three sons, William Lewis, Jacob Rhodes and James Elliott. In 1803 he moved to Mississippi Territory and settled in what is now Warren County, near the extinct town of Warrenton, the first county seat.

When William L. Sharkey was seventeen years of age he enlisted in a company from Mississippi Territory, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. He lost his parents at an early age and the support of his younger brothers fell to his lot. By the exercise of rigid economy he was enabled to enter college at Greenville, Tenn., and later studied law at Lebanon. After his return home he continued his law studies at Natchez in the office of Judge Edward Turner. He was admitted to the bar in 1822, and opened an office at Warrenton in 1825. When the county seat of Warren County was removed to Vicksburg, he located there and formed a partnership with John I. Guion. In 1828-29 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Warren County, and in 1832 was Circuit Judge. In 1832 Judge Sharkey was elected to the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and was chosen Chief Justice by his associates, Judges Cotesworth, Pinckney Smith and Daniel W. Wright. He was an Old Line Whig, and was always in opposition to the dominant party. In 1848 President Taylor offered him a position in the Cabinet, which he declined. In 1850 he presided over the Nashville convention.

Judge Sharkey resigned from the High Court of Errors and Appeals October 1, 1850, and returned to the practice of law in Jackson. During





GOV. BENJAMIN GRUBB HUMPHREYS

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





GOV. JAMES LUSK ALCORN

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*



the administration of President Fillmore he was induced to accept the position of Consul to Cuba, which he held for a short time. He was also offered the position of Secretary of War by Fillmore, but declined it. In 1854, in connection with William L. Harris and Henry T. Ellett, Judge Sharkey was appointed to revise, digest and codify the laws of the State, and the Code of 1857 is the result of their labors. On sectional questions, Judge Sharkey was decidedly conservative, and opposed the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, but so loyal was he to his State and section that no one for a moment questioned his attitude as meaning otherwise than what he thought was for the best good of the country. After the war Governor Clark appointed William L. Sharkey and William Yerger commissioners to Washington to arrange a plan for the reconstruction of the State government. President Johnson made Judge Sharkey provisional Governor, and under the presidential plan of reconstruction he acted as Governor from June 13 to October 16, 1865. A Constitutional Convention was called July 1, to meet in Jackson August 14, 1865. The Convention met on the day appointed and during the course of its proceedings elected William L. Sharkey and James L. Alcorn United States Senators, but they were not permitted to take their seats in the National Congress. Judge Sharkey returned to Jackson and resumed the practice of law. After the passage of the Reconstruction Act in 1867, its constitutionality was attacked, in behalf of the State of Mississippi, in an application by Judge Sharkey and Robert J. Walker, to the Supreme Court of the United States, for an injunction to prevent the enforcement of the law. The case is reported as *Mississippi v. Johnson*, 4 Wall, 475. The Court declined to express an opinion on the constitutionality of the act, and decided that the President could not be enjoined from the performance of official duty. Judge Sharkey continued the practice of law at Jackson until his death, which occurred in Washington, D. C.; July 30, 1873. His remains were brought to Jackson and interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

An oil painting of Judge Sharkey has been placed in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.

Authorities: Bench and Bar of the South and Southwest, Foote (1876); Bench and Bar of Mississippi, Lynch; Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland; Mississippi Reports, Archives and newspapers (1828-1873).

### BENJAMIN GRUBB HUMPHREYS.

TERM, OCTOBER 16, 1865, TO JUNE 15, 1868.

Benjamin Grubb Humphreys was born August 26, 1808, at the Hermitage, the family home on Bayou Pierre, in Claiborne County, Mississippi. His father was George Wilson Humphreys, son of Ralph and Agnes (Wilson) Humphreys. Ralph Humphreys was a soldier in the Army of the Revolution, and was descended from a family that came

to America from the northern part of Ireland. He settled in the Natchez District at Grindstone Ford in 1788.

Benjamin Grubb Humphreys, on the death of his mother in 1817, was sent to the home of his grandfather, Major David Smith of Christian County, Kentucky, where he attended school during his childhood. In 1821 he was sent to a New Jersey school, where he remained until 1824. In 1825 he returned to Port Gibson, Miss., and secured employment as a clerk. In the same year he received an appointment to West Point, and entered the class with Robert E. Lee. In 1827 he was dismissed from the Academy with a number of other students for a breach of discipline, after which he returned home and assisted his father in the management of his plantation. On March 15, 1832, he married Mary McLaughlin, daughter of Dougald McLaughlin, and made a plantation home on the Big Black River in Claiborne County. His wife died in 1835. In 1839 he represented Claiborne County in the lower house of the Legislature, as a Whig, and in the Senate, 1840-44. He married Mildred Hickman, daughter of J. H. Maury, of Port Gibson, December 3, 1839. In 1846 he removed to Sunflower County and established his home on Roebuck Lake. From 1846 to 1861 he lived the life of a planter. In 1861 he organized the Sunflower Guards, proceeded at once to Virginia and joined the Confederate Army. He was commissioned Captain May 18, 1861, and on September 11 was made Colonel of the Twenty-first Mississippi Regiment. After the death of General William Barksdale, at Gettysburg, he was promoted to Brigadier-General, and was commissioned August 14, 1863. He took an active part in all the great campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia, giving gallant service until he was wounded at Berryville, Va., in September, 1864. After his recovery he was assigned, in February, 1865, to duty in South Mississippi, where he served until the close of the war.

General Humphreys was elected Governor of Mississippi October 2, 1865, under the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. He received a vote of 17,814 to 14,528 for Judge E. S. Fisher, and 9,422 for William S. Patton. He was inaugurated October 16, 1865, and exercised the duties of office until June 15, 1868, when he was ejected from the executive office by an armed force acting under the orders of Gen. Irwin McDowell, Military Commander of Mississippi. By this military occupation the reign of the "Carpet Baggers" was inaugurated in the State.

After his removal from office Governor Humphreys engaged in the insurance business in Jackson. In 1869 he removed to Vicksburg, where he made his home until 1877. In that year he returned to his plantation in the new county of Leflore, where he died December 20, 1882. A fine oil portrait of Governor Humphreys has been placed in the Hall of Fame.

Authorities: *Memoirs of Mississippi*, Vol. I, Goodspeed (1891); *Encyclopedia of Mississippi History*, Rowland (1907); *Mississippi Archives and newspapers* (1825-1882).

## ADELBERT AMES.

TERMS; JUNE 15, 1868, TO MARCH 10, 1870 (MILITARY); JANUARY 4, 1874,  
TO MARCH 29, 1876.

Adelbert Ames was born at Rockland, Maine, October 3, 1835. He entered the military academy at West Point in 1856, and upon graduation in 1861 was assigned to duty as Second Lieutenant of Artillery. His battery took part in the first battle of Manassas. He served in the Union Army throughout the war, and was promoted for gallantry on the field. At the close of hostilities he held the rank of Brevet-Major-General of volunteers. In 1866 on the mustering out of the volunteer army he accepted the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, which had been assigned to duty in Mississippi. June 15, 1868, he was appointed Military Governor of the State under the reconstruction law, and proceeded to take possession of the executive office and residence by force of arms. In 1869 he was appointed military commander of the Fourth District, and exercised the powers of arbitrary government with little regard for civil authority. Upon the reorganization of the State government, under the reconstruction laws, Governor Ames was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature, and took his seat April 1, 1870. In 1873 he was elected Governor, as the candidate of the radicals, over J. L. Alcorn, conservative Republican, the vote being 69,870 to 50,490 for Alcorn, and was inaugurated January 4, 1874. Three negro State officials had been elected on the Ames ticket: A. K. Davis, Lieutenant-Governor; James Hill, Secretary of State; and T. W. Cardoza, Superintendent of Education. There were nine negro Senators and fifty-five Representatives, and both houses were presided over by negro officers. A Democratic Legislature was elected in 1875, and when it met in January, a committee of the house was appointed to investigate the official conduct of the Governor. After a session of thirty-eight days a majority of the committee reported that Ames should be impeached for official misconduct, on eleven charges.

Lieutenant-Governor Davis was impeached and removed from office on a charge of official corruption and Cardoza was allowed to resign, after having been impeached for official malfeasance in twelve instances. On March 29th the articles of impeachment against Governor Ames were dismissed and he resigned the office on the same day.

Governor Ames was generally regarded by the people of the State as honest in money matters, but many of his associates in the administration of the government were notoriously corrupt. Surrounded as he was by such public servants, it is reasonable to suppose that he had some knowledge of their methods, and his failure to denounce them leads to the belief that he placed party success above the public welfare. After his resignation Governor Ames made his home in Lowell, Mass., where he still resides.

Authorities: Reconstruction in Mississippi, Garner (19 1); Ency-

lopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Historical Register, United States Army, Heitman (1903); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1868-1876).

## JAMES LUSK ALCORN.

TERM, MARCH 10, 1870, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

James Lusk Alcorn was born November 4, 1816, at Lusk's Ferry (now Berry's Ferry), on the Ohio River, near Golconda, Ill. His first paternal ancestor in America came from the North of Ireland and settled in Philadelphia in 1721. His father was James Alcorn; his mother Louisa Lusk, a native of South Carolina, and a daughter of James Lusk, a soldier of the Revolution.

James Lusk Alcorn was reared in Kentucky, and was educated at Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky. After teaching school for a term in Jackson, Ark., he returned to Kentucky and was made deputy sheriff of Lexington County. After filling that office for five years he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar, and located at Delta, Coahoma County, Mississippi. After the county seat was removed from Port Royal to Friars Point, he opened a law office at the latter place. In 1846 and again in 1856 he represented Coahoma County in the Legislature, and was State Senator from the counties of Coahoma, Tallahatchie and Panola from 1848 to 1856. He was nominated for Governor by the Whigs and Know-nothings in 1857, but declined to accept a nomination for Congress by the same parties. His opponent on the Democratic ticket was L. Q. C. Lamar. A joint canvass was made and is famous as the opening chapter in the political career of Mississippi's "Great Pacificator." Alcorn was defeated. During his legislative career Mr. Alcorn initiated the levee system for the Mississippi-Yazoo Delta. He consistently opposed the secession of the Southern States, but when Mississippi decided to take that course he yielded to the judgment of the majority and signed the ordinance of secession. In the military organization provided for by the convention he was made a Brigadier-General of the Army of Mississippi, and took part in organizing the State troops for duty. When the troops under his command were mustered into the service of the Confederate States he was not continued in command by President Davis, hence, saw little active service. In 1865 he was a member of the lower house of the Mississippi Legislature, and upon the reorganization of the State government was elected to the United States Senate, but with his colleague, William L. Sharkey, was not permitted to take his seat in the National Congress. In the realignment of political parties in Mississippi, after the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, Alcorn joined the Republican party, and received its nomination for Governor in 1869, and was elected over Louis Dent, the candidate of the National Union Republican party, representing the conservatives of the State. He was inaugurated



March 10, 1870. Governor Alcorn was elected to the United States Senate January 19, 1870, for the term beginning March 4, 1871, and resigned the office of Governor November 30, 1871. In 1873 he was again a candidate for Governor against Adellbert Ames. The latter was elected by a vote of 60,870 to 50,400. His term as United States Senator expired March 1, 1877, and he was succeeded by L. Q. C. Lamar. After Governor Alcorn's retirement from public life he returned to his home, "Eagle's Nest," Coahoma County. He represented Coahoma County in the Constitutional Convention of 1890. This was his last public service. He died at his plantation home December 20, 1894. Though out of harmony with the Democratic party of his State, which bitterly opposed him, he was an abler, stronger and better man than many of his contemporaries adjudged him.

Authorities: Biographical Congressional Directory (1903); Reconstruction in Mississippi, Garner (1911); Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1977); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1840-1894).

#### RIDGLEY CEYLON POWERS.

TERM, NOVEMBER 3, 1871, TO JANUARY 4, 1874.

Ridgley Ceylon Powers was born December 24, 1836, at Mecca, Trumbull County, Ohio. He is the son of Milo and Lucy (Dickinson) Powers. His paternal ancestors were English; his maternal grandfather Samuel Dickinson, was of Irish ancestry, and was Captain of a Connecticut company in the War of 1812. His paternal grandfather was a private in the War of 1812.

Ridgley C. Powers attended the common schools of his native county, and was prepared for college at the Western Reserve Seminary at Farmington, Ohio. After his preparatory course had been completed he taught school at Loami, Sangamon County, Illinois, and then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated after a three years' course. He took a post-graduate course at Union College, Schenectady, New York, and was graduated with distinction in 1862. On his return home he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A. When his regiment was mustered into service he was made Second Lieutenant of Company C and assigned to duty in the Army of the Cumberland. At the close of the war he held the rank of Colonel by brevet, and was mustered out of the volunteer service at New Orleans in 1865. In December, 1865, he located in Noxubee County, Miss., six miles east of Shuqualak, and engaged in cotton planting. In 1868 he was appointed Sheriff of Noxubee County, under the military rule of Colonel Adellbert Ames. He was the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1869 on the Alcorn ticket, and was elected to that office. Upon the resignation of Governor Alcorn, November 30, 1871, he became Governor of the State, and discharged

the duties of the office until January 4, 1874. While the administration of Governor Powers was marked by extravagance and corruption on the part of many State and county officials, his own honesty was never doubted, and he retained the confidence and respect of the best people of the State. On May 5, 1875, he married Louisa Born, of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1879 Governor Powers moved to Prescott, Arizona, and was made President of the good government league for the suppression of lawlessness. His first wife died in 1882, and in 1892 he married Mary J. Wilson at Duluth, Minnesota. He is now living at Los Angeles, Cal.

Authorities: Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); History of Mississippi, Lowry and McCardle; School History of Mississippi, Riley; Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1865-1879).

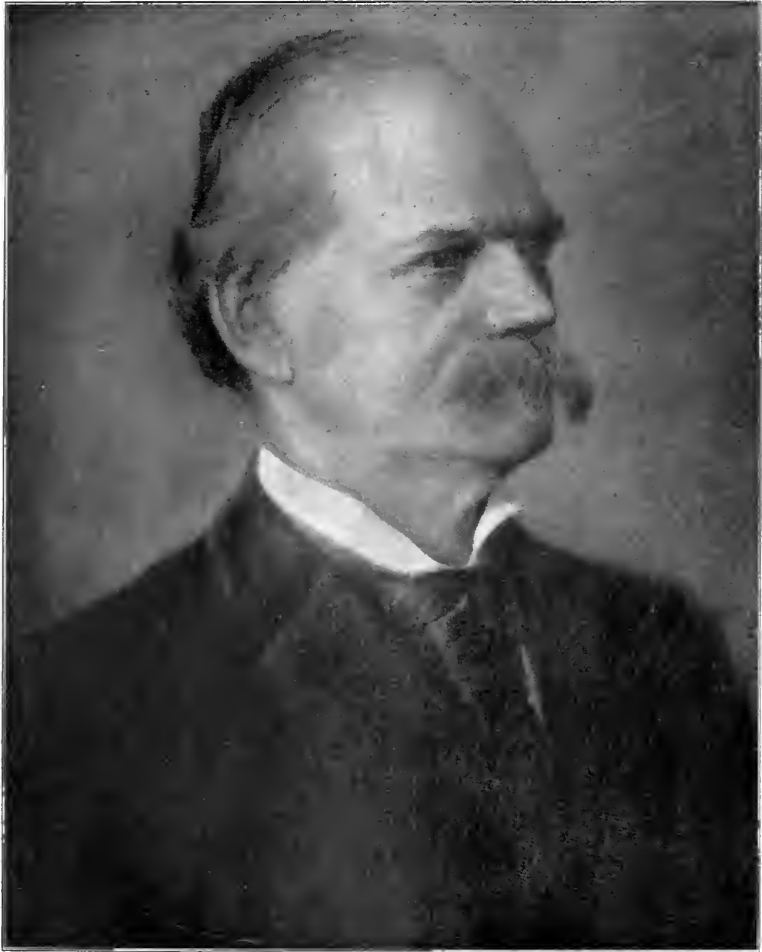
### JOHN MARSHALL STONE.

TERMS: MARCH 29, 1876, TO JANUARY 10, 1878, *ad interim*; JANUARY 10, 1878, TO JANUARY 9, 1882; JANUARY 13, 1890, TO JANUARY 20, 1896.

John Marshall Stone was born near Milan, Gibson County, Tenn., April 30, 1830. He was the son of Asher and Judith (Royall) Stone, both natives of Virginia. Asher Stone was a descendant of Joshua Stone, his first American ancestor. His paternal and maternal ancestors, William Stone and Richard Royall, were soldiers in the American Revolution. Asher Stone died in 1841, leaving a wife and nine children in straitened circumstances, a condition which was relieved to a large extent by the legacy of a maternal ancestor.

John Marshall Stone, after receiving a common school education, taught school in his native county. After several years he removed to Eastport, a village in Tishomingo County, Miss., and accepted a position as clerk in a country store. In 1855 he was station agent for the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Iuka, and continued in that employment until 1861. In the spring of that year he was elected Captain of the Iuka Rifles, which was assigned to the Second Mississippi Regiment of Infantry as Company K, for duty in Virginia. He was elected Colonel of the Regiment April 12, 1862. As Senior Colonel of Davis' Brigade he was frequently in command, and gained special distinction in Stonewall Jackson's flank attack at the battle of Chancellorsville. After the war he returned to Iuka and resumed his position as railroad agent. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate from Alcorn, Itawamba, Prentiss and Tishomingo Counties, and served throughout the reconstruction period. May 2, 1872, he married Mary Gillam Coman, of Athens, Ga.

At the session of 1876 of the State Legislature John M. Stone was elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and upon the impeachment of Davis, the negro Lieutenant-Governor, and the resignation of Governor Ames, he assumed the duties of Governor March 29, 1876. At the Democratic Convention of August 1-2, 1877, he was nominated for Governor on the tenth ballot over B. G. Humphreys and Robert Lowry,



GOV. JOHN MARSHALL STONE

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*





GOV. ROBERT LOWRY

*Photographic copy of an oil portrait in the Mississippi Hall of Fame.*



the opposing candidates, and was elected by practically a unanimous vote. He was inaugurated for a full term of four years January 10, 1878. In 1881 he was again a candidate for the nomination, but was defeated by Robert Lowry. After his retirement in 1882, he returned to Iuka, and in 1886 was appointed a member of the Mississippi Railroad Commission by Governor Lowry. In 1889 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor over John R. Cameron; was elected in November, and inaugurated January 13, 1890. His term expired January 27, 1896. In the same year he was elected President of the Merchants Bank of Jackson, and upon the resignation of General Stephen D. Lee from the Presidency of the A. & M. College in 1899, was elected to that position. Governor Stone died March 26, 1900, at Holly Springs, Miss., and is buried at Iuka. He was one of the strong characters of the reconstruction period, and was very much beloved by the people of Mississippi.

An oil portrait of Governor Stone has been presented to the Hall of Fame by his wife, whose devotion to his memory is very marked.

Authorities: Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); School History of Mississippi, Riley; Lowry and McCardle's History of Mississippi, Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1861-1900).

## ROBERT LOWRY.

TERM, JANUARY 9, 1882, TO JANUARY 13, 1890.

Robert Lowry was born March 10, 1831, in Chesterfield District, South Carolina. His father was Robert Lowry, a native of the same State, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestry. About 1833 the elder Robert Lowry moved to West Tennessee, and thence to Tishomingo County, Miss., in 1840. About 1844 Robert Lowry, Jr., located at Raleigh, Smith County, and made his home with his uncle, Judge James Lowry. He remained at Raleigh, engaged in the mercantile business, until 1851, when he embarked in the same business with his uncle, at Brandon, Rankin County. In 1854 he removed to Arkansas, where he read law and was admitted to the bar. After a residence of five years in that State he returned to Brandon and formed a law partnership with Judge A. G. Mayers. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Rankin Grays, commanded by Capt. J. J. Thornton, and at the organization of the Sixth Mississippi Regiment, at Grenada, was elected Major, with Thornton Colonel. Colonel Thornton was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and being further disabled by a severe attack of fever, resigned his command, and Major Lowry, who was also wounded in the same battle, was elected Colonel of the regiment and was commissioned in May, 1862. He led his regiment at the battles of Corinth, Port Gibson and Baker's Creek; was with Johnston during the siege of Vicksburg; went with Polk's army to Georgia in the spring of 1864, and thereafter was identified with the Army of Tennessee. When Gen. John Adams was killed at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, he succeeded to the command,

and was commissioned Brigadier-General February 4, 1865. He commanded a brigade in Hood's army during the Nashville campaign, and was with Johnston at his surrender at Greensboro, North Carolina, February 4, 1865. After the war he returned to Brandon and resumed the practice of law. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate from Rankin and Smith Counties as a Democrat. In 1877 he was a prominent candidate before the State Democratic Convention for Governor, but was defeated by John M. Stone. He was nominated for Governor in 1881 in opposition to S. S. Calhoun, John M. Stone, Ethelbert Barksdale, W. S. Featherston and Robert L. Taylor, and was elected over Benjamin King by a vote of 77,727 to 52,009. He was inaugurated January 9, 1882, and in 1885 was re-elected for another term of four years. His term expired January 13, 1890. In 1891, in connection with William H. McCardle, he prepared and published a history of Mississippi. Since 1890 Governor Lowry has been engaged in the practice of law in Jackson. In 1901 he was a candidate for United States Senator for the unexpired term of Senator E. C. Walthall, but was defeated by W. V. Sullivan.

An oil portrait of Governor Lowry has been placed in the Hall of Fame by his family, at the request of the Historical Department.

Authorities: Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Official and Statistical Register of Mississippi, Rowland (1904); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1861-1907), School History of Mississippi, Riley; Lowry and McCardle's History of Mississippi.

### ANSLEM JOSEPH McLAURIN.

TERM, JANUARY 2, 1896, TO JANUARY 16, 1900.

Anslem Joseph McLaurin was born March 26, 1848, at Brandon, Miss. He is the son of Lauchlin McLaurin and wife, Ellen Caroline Tullus. His paternal ancestors immigrated to America from Scotland; maternal from Wales. John London, his maternal great-grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution and took part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Lauchlin McLaurin represented Smith County in the State Legislature in 1841, 1861, 1865 and 1875. When an infant the parents of Senator McLaurin removed to Smith County, where he was reared on a farm; attended the neighborhood schools of that county until he was sixteen years of age, when he joined the Confederate Army and served as a private soldier in the Third Mississippi Cavalry, enlisting August, 1864. After the war he entered the Summerville Institute and continued through the Junior year; studied law at home at night, after work hours; was licensed to practice law by Judge John Watts, July 3, 1868; located at Raleigh, Smith County, Miss., for the practice of his profession the first Monday in October, 1868; practiced there until March, 1876, at which date he removed to Brandon, Miss. He was elected District Attorney in November, 1871; elected to the House of Representatives from Rankin County in November, 1879; was elector



from the State-at-large in 1888; delegate from Rankin County to the Constitutional Convention in 1890; elected United States Senator February 7, 1894, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Edward C. Wallthall, resigned; elected Governor in November, 1895, for a term of four years, beginning January 21, 1896, and ending January 16, 1900; re-elected to the United States Senate in January, 1900, over Congressman John Allen, and took his seat March 4, 1901; re-elected January 20, for a term of six years, to begin March 4, 1907. Senator McLaurin has always been a loyal Democrat, and has served as Chairman of County and Congressional Democratic Executive Committees. He is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Honor. He was married at Trenton, Miss., February 22, 1870, to Laura Elvira Victoria Ranch, daughter of John Ranch and wife, Epsilon Ranch, of Trenton, Miss. Mrs. McLaurin's paternal ancestors emigrated to America from Germany; maternal from England and Germany; her father, John Ranch, was a scholarly theologian. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890, Senator McLaurin advocated the disfranchisement of wifebeaters, the insertion of a provision requiring the payment of a pension of at least seventy-five dollars a year to all disabled, needy Confederate soldiers, the election of the judiciary by popular vote, and in a message to the Legislature made the first recommendation for the establishment of a textile school for the A. and M. College.

### ANDREW HOUSTON LONGINO.

TERM, JANUARY 16, 1900, TO JANUARY 19, 1904.

Andrew Houston Longino was born May 16, 1854, in Lawrence County, Miss. He is the son of John Thomas and Annie Porter (Ramsay) Longino, both of whom died when he was a small child. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Lawrence County. He entered Mississippi College at Clinton, and was graduated in the class of 1875. On returning home from college he was made Circuit and Chancery Clerk of Lawrence County and served four years. In 1880 he entered the University of Virginia as a student of law, and was graduated from that institution. He was admitted to practice in the courts of Mississippi in 1881 by Chancellor T. B. Graham, and located at Monticello. From 1880 to 1884 he was State Senator from Lawrence, Pike and Lincoln Counties. In 1888 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi to succeed Hon. J. B. Harris, resigned, and served two years. After his retirement from the office of District Attorney he located at Greenwood for the practice of law. He was appointed Chancellor of the Seventh District by Governor Stone, and removed to Greenville. He was reappointed in 1898 by Governor McLaurin, and resigned in April of the same year to become a candidate for Governor. In the campaign for Governor he was opposed by F. A.

Critz, Robert Powell, James K. Vardaman, J. F. McCool and W. A. Montgomery. In the Democratic State Convention he was nominated on the first ballot, and in November was elected over R. K. Prewitt, the Populist candidate, by a vote of 42,273 to 6,007. On January 16, 1900, he was inaugurated Governor. In 1903 Governor Longino announced himself as a candidate to succeed Hon. Hernando DeSoto Money in the United States Senate. In the primary election held August 6, 1903, Senator Money was re-elected by a vote of 59,758 to 36,121. Governor Longino retired from the executive chair January 19, 1904, and since that time has resided in Jackson, engaged in the practice of law, and the promotion of business enterprises. In addition to the official positions held by Governor Longino he has been an active participant in all the State and Democratic Conventions held in Mississippi since he attained his majority. In 1900 he was chairman of the Mississippi delegation to the Kansas City Convention, which nominated William Jennings Bryan a second time for the presidency. On April 14, 1887, he was married to Marion Buckley, daughter of James M. and Bethany (Craft) Buckley of Jackson, Mississippi.

Authorities: Encyclopedia of Mississippi History, Rowland (1907); Mississippi Archives and newspapers (1875-1907), School History of Mississippi, Riley.

### JAMES KIMBLE VARDAMAN.

TERM, JANUARY 19, 1904, TO JANUARY 21, 1908.

James Kimble Vardaman was born July 26, 1861, in Jackson County; Texas. He is the son of W. S. Vardaman and wife, Mary Fox Vardaman. His father was a native of Mississippi and was born in Copiah County, moved to Texas in 1858; served through the war as a Confederate soldier, and returned to Yalobusha County, Mississippi, in 1868. His paternal grandfather was a soldier of the United States in the War of 1812. Governor Vardaman attended the public schools of Yalobusha County; read law at Carrollton, Miss., in the office of Helm & Somerville; began the practice of law at Winona in 1882; edited the *Winona Advance* in 1883; removed to Greenwood and engaged in newspaper work; edited the *Greenwood Enterprise* from 1890 to 1896; founded *The Commonwealth* in 1896; represented Leflore County in the House of Representatives, sessions of 1890, 1892 and 1894; was Speaker of the House in 1894; was Democratic Presidential Elector in 1892 and 1896; was President of the Electoral College in 1892 and 1896; served during the Spanish-American War; was Captain of Company A, Fifth Regiment U. S. V. Infantry; promoted to Major; served in Santiago, Cuba, from August, 1898, to May, 1899; was a candidate for Governor in 1895 and 1899; was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party in the first general primary election ever held in the State, receiving in the first primary 39,679 votes, to 34,813 for F. A. Critz, and 24,233 for E. F. Noel; in the second pri-

mary, in which F. A. Critz was the opposing candidate, receiving 53,032 to 46,249 for Critz, being nominated by a majority of 6,783; elected Governor November 3, 1903. Governor Vardaman is a member of the Methodist Church, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Mason and Knight of Pythias; was married May 31, 1883, at Winona, Miss., to Mrs. Anna E. Robinson, daughter of Dr. A. A. Burleson. Mrs. Vardaman is a native of Alabama, and her family has been distinguished in that State and in Texas. Governor Vardaman was the first Chief Executive inaugurated in the new Capitol, his inauguration taking place in the House of Representatives January 19, 1904.

In 1907 Governor Vardaman was a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Hernando DeSoto Money, in opposition to Congressman John Sharp Williams. He based his campaign on the negro issue; contended that the Constitution of 1890 would not prevent negro rule in Mississippi, and advocated the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment and modification of the Fourteenth. The primary election was held August 1, 1907, and resulted in the nomination of Mr. Williams by a vote of 59,496 to 58,848. After his retirement from the executive office, Governor Vardaman became the editor of *The Issue*, a weekly newspaper published at Jackson.

# AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI.

1540-1908.

## EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

1540. Hernando DeSoto, the most daring and adventurous of the Spanish explorers, on his celebrated expedition, enters the State of Mississippi, and remained within the present limits about one year. DeSoto and his Spaniards were the first white men who attempted to explore the territory which is now the State of Mississippi,

1673. Lewis Joliet and Pere Jacques Marquette make an exploring tour down the Mississippi River and descend as far as latitude 33.

1683. LaSalle, the fearless French explorer and pioneer, descends the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico.

## SETTLEMENTS—A COLONY OF FRANCE, 1699-1763.

1699. The first colony is planted on Mississippi soil on the Bay of Biloxi, by LeMoyne de Iberville at Fort de Maurepas.

1700. The present site of Natchez is visited by Iberville, Bienville and de Tonti, with a view of establishing a permanent settlement.

1712. The white population of the colony is shown to be 500; fifty women and children.

1716. The French, under the direction of Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, build Fort Rosalie, where the city of Natchez now stands.

1717. The Mississippi Company is chartered and given the exclusive privilege of developing Louisiana and New France. The company was obligated by the terms of the charter to locate within the territory, named in the charter, 6,000 white people and 3,000 negro slaves.

1718. In attempting to locate settlers the Mississippi Company makes extensive land grants on the Yazoo River, at Natchez, on the Bay of St. Louis, and on Pascagoula Bay.

1720. Three hundred settlers come to Natchez for the purpose of establishing permanent homes.

1721. Three hundred colonists arrive at Pascagoula and establish a settlement.

1723. The seat of government of Louisiana is removed to New Orleans.

1723. Copper coins made for the use of the French colonies and brought to Biloxi in May.

1723. September 11. A destructive hurricane sweeps over Biloxi, Natchez and New Orleans.

1729. The French soldiers at Fort Rosalie are massacred by the Natchez tribe of Indians, 200 killed and 227 men, women and children taken prisoners.



SEAL OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST FLORIDA ATTACHED TO THE BRITISH PATENTS



1730. January 29. The Choctaws defeat the Natchez, take sixty scalps and eighteen prisoners.

1730. As the result of the massacre of Fort Rosalie, the Natchez tribe of Indians is driven from their country by the French and Choctaw Indians, and their tribal unity is destroyed; part of the tribe join the Chickasaws.

1732. January 27. The French take 427 Natchez prisoners to New Orleans from their place of retreat west of the Mississippi River.

1732. The present territory of Mississippi becomes a part of the Colony of Georgia by proprietary charter.

1735. Card or paper money authorized by France for circulation in New Orleans.

1736. Governor Bienville attempts to subdue the warlike Chickasaws, without success.

1742. John Howard and party sent by the colony of Virginia, descend the Mississippi and are taken prisoners by the French.

1746. The French make peace with Kalush Homa, or Red Shoes, a Choctaw chief.

#### AN ENGLISH PROVINCE, 1763-1779.

1763. Mississippi becomes a province of England, by treaty with France, under the name of the Province of West Florida, and including that portion of the present territory of the State which lies between the thirty-first parallel and the Gulf of Mexico.

1763. Capt. George Johnston is made Governor of West Florida.

1764. By the decree of the King of England, the limits of West Florida are extended north to the mouth of the Yazoo River.

1766. Yellow fever in Louisiana.

1768. A colony of Scotch Highlanders make a settlement about thirty miles east of Natchez, and call it "Scotia."

1772. Richard and Samuel Swayze, of New Jersey, purchase land on the Homochitto, within the present limits of Adams County, and form a permanent settlement. It has been claimed that Samuel Swayze, who was a Congregational minister, built the first Protestant Church in Mississippi.

1778. James Willing, by authority of the Continental Congress, visits the settlements of Mississippi in order to enlist the people in the efforts of the Colonies to become free and independent.

1778. Fort Panmure, on the site of old Fort Rosalie, of the French, is garrisoned by a company of British infantry under command of Capt. Michael Jackson.

#### A PROVINCE OF SPAIN, 1779-1798.

1779-80. The English forces are expelled from the Province of West Florida by the Spaniards, under command of Gen. don Bernardo de Galvez, and all military posts are occupied by Spanish troops.

1781. The people of the Natchez District rise against the authority of the Spaniards, capture Fort Panmure and raise the English flag.

1781. Don Carlos de Grandpré is appointed civil and military Governor of the Natchez District, and takes measures to punish the people for the capture of Fort Panmure. As a result, many of the inhabitants leave the territory in order to escape punishment.

1782. Under the terms of a treaty of peace, the southern boundary of the United States is fixed at the thirty-first parallel of north latitude, from the Mississippi to the St. Mary's River. In the cession of Florida to Spain, there is no mention of a northern boundary, and Spain claims as far north as the Yazoo River.

1785. Georgia establishes the County of Bourbon, which includes all lands east of the Mississippi, between latitude  $31^{\circ}$  and the mouth of the Yazoo River, to which the Indian title had been extinguished.

1786. January 3, a treaty of Hopewell between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, defining the limits of the nation.

1786. January 10. Treaty of Hopewell, between the United States and the Chickasaw Nation, laying out the limits of the Nation.

1788. Georgia repeals the act establishing the County of Bourbon.

1789. Conflicting claims between the United States, Spain and Georgia over the so-called County of Bourbon, with all parties seeking to secure control.

1795. The State of Georgia sells to four companies the territory in dispute, consisting of about 3,000,000 acres, at the rate of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per acre. This act is famous in history as the "Yazoo fraud."

1795. Daniel Clark, of Fort Adams, Wilkinson County, introduces the use of Whitney's cotton gin.

1795. By the treaty of Madrid, the southern boundary of the United States is fixed at  $31^{\circ}$  of latitude; the western boundary is fixed at the middle of the Mississippi River, and free navigation is given.

1796. Public condemnation of the Yazoo fraud becomes so intense that the State of Georgia repeals the law, which sold valuable lands to the four companies.

1796. Andrew Ellicott is appointed Commissioner, on the part of the United States, to fix the southern boundary with the Spanish authorities, and arrives at Natchez February 24, 1797, and holds a conference with the Spanish Commissioner, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos.

1797. February 29. Ellicott pitches his tent on the bluff at Natchez, forms a military camp for his escort, and hoists the stars and stripes. Governor Gayoso objects to the flag being raised, and directs that it be taken down; the demands meet with a positive refusal.

At this stage it seems to have been the policy of Governor-General Carondelet and Governor Gayoso to delay the transfer of the Natchez District, with the purpose of ultimately defeating it, and while Ellicott, as the representative of the United States, was treated with ceremonious courtesy and politeness, all sorts of excuses were given for the delay of the Spanish authorities in carrying out the terms of the treaty.



1797. March 1. Ellicott advises with the people of Natchez and surrounding country, and finds them loyal to the American cause. The month of March passes in diplomatic delays on the part of Governor Gayoso, which cause protests from Col. Ellicott.

On the 29th of March, 1797, Governor Gayoso issued a proclamation, assigning as a motive his apprehensions that the dangerous insinuation of busy malignant persons might agitate and disturb the public tranquillity. The people were cautioned against being led by their "innocent credulity" into any measures which might frustrate all the advantages they would have a right to expect, if they continued, as heretofore, their strict attachment to His Majesty.

The proclamation produced great irritation among the people, and served to confirm their suspicions that the evacuation of the country would be indefinitely postponed.

As an evidence of uneasiness, a number of prominent citizens called upon Col. Ellicott, with Narseworthy Hunter, who afterwards became the first Territorial Delegate to Congress, as chairman.

An address was presented to Col. Ellicott which called upon him, "In the name of every friend of that emblem of peace and science which had been recently displayed to them, to stand forth with a confidence suitable to the dignity of his commission, and demand of the Governor passports with leave for all such as would dispose of their property and avail themselves of a change of situation by withdrawing from the United States."

1797. April. Offers were made by Col. Thomas Green and others to aid Col. Ellicott in expelling the Spaniards and taking possession of the country by force. Col. Anthony Hutchins is said to have proposed that Governor Gayoso be surprised, seized and conveyed as a prisoner among the Chickasaw Indians.

1797. April 15. Lieutenant Pope, of the American forces under General Anthony Wayne, arrives at Walnut Hills, with his company; Col. Ellicott urges him to come at once to Natchez, as a rupture between the United States and Spain is impending.

On April 24, Lieutenant Pope arrives at Natchez with his detachment of troops.

1797. May. During the month of May active preparations were made at New Orleans, by Governor Carondelet, to reinforce the garrisons at Natchez and Walnut Hills, and detachments of Spanish troops were sent to both places.

1797. June. A great majority of the people of the Natchez District were becoming highly indignant at the delay of the Spanish authorities, and were impatient to become citizens of the United States.

At this time of excitement, an itinerant Baptist preacher, Hannah by name, was ordered into close confinement by Governor Gayoso, which action was construed by the friends of the United States as an unwarranted attack on the rights and privileges of an American citizen.

It was a time of tumult and excitement in Natchez, and the Spanish Governor and his sympathizers had to flee to the forts for protection.

The most active friends of the United States waited upon Col. Ellicott and Lieutenant Pope, and notified them of their intention of attacking the Spaniards, and were with difficulty restrained from opening hostilities.

Companies of militia were organized, and a meeting of the inhabitants was called for June 20, for the purpose of adopting ways and means for the protection of American interests.

1797. June 20. On this day the proposed meeting of the inhabitants took place at the house of Benjamin Bealk, about eight miles east of Natchez, near the crossing of the Natchez trace, at the muddy ford of St. Catherine's Creek. It was decided by the meeting to appoint a Committee of Safety, to whom should be left the management of affairs.

The committee was elected by the people, and consisted of the following members: Anthony Hutchins, Bernard Lintot, Isaac Gaillard, William Ratliff, Cato West, Joseph Bernard, Gabriel Benoist, Andrew Ellicott and Lieutenant Pope.

1797. June 22. The Committee of Safety submitted the following proposition to Governor Gayoso:

"First: The inhabitants of the District of Natchez, who, under the belief and persuasion that they were citizens of the United States, agreeably to the treaty, have assembled and embodied themselves, are not to be persecuted or injured for their conduct on that account, but to stand exonerated and acquitted.

"Secondly: The inhabitants of the Government aforesaid, above the thirty-first degree of north latitude, are not to be embodied as militia, or called upon to aid in any military operations, except in case of Indian invasion, or the suppression of riots during the present state of uncertainty, owing to the late treaty between His Catholic Majesty and the United States not being fully carried into effect.

"Thirdly: The laws of Spain in the above district shall be continued, and on all occasions be executed with mildness and moderation; nor shall any inhabitant be transported as a prisoner out of this Government under any pretext whatever; and, notwithstanding the operation of the law aforesaid is hereby admitted, yet the inhabitants shall be considered to be in an actual state of neutrality during the continuance of their uncertainty as mentioned in the second proposition.

"Fourthly: We, the Committee aforesaid, do engage to recommend it to our constituents, and to the utmost of our power to observe the peace, and promote the due execution of justice.

"ANTHONY HUTCHINS,  
"BERNARD LINTOT,  
"ISAAC GAILLARD,  
"WILLIAM RATLIFF,  
"CATO WEST,  
"JOSEPH BERNARD,  
"GABRIEL BENOIST."

The foregoing propositions were agreed to by the Governor as follows:

Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Brigadier in the Royal Armies, Governor, Military and Political, of the Natchez and its dependencies, etc.:

"Being always desirous of promoting the public good, we do join in the same sentiment with the Committee, by acceding to their proposition in the manner following: By the present, I do hereby accede to the foregoing propositions established and agreed upon for the purpose of establishing the peace and tranquillity of the country; and that it may be constant and notorious, I sign the present under the seal of my arms, and countersigned by the Secretary of this Government, at Natchez, the twenty-second day of June, 1797.

"MANUEL GAYOSO DE LEMOS,  
"JOSEPH VIDAL, Secretary."

"On the following day the Governor and his officers left the fort and returned to their houses.

"It is worthy of remark that during the two weeks in which the inhabitants were in a state of revolt no act of violence or breach of the peace took place.

"The necessity of electing a permanent committee to aid in preserving the good order and peace of the country was strongly impressed upon the Governor, who, fully concurring in the propriety of the measure, issued a proclamation on the following day for that purpose; and the following gentlemen were chosen: Joseph Bernard, Peter B. Bruin, Daniel Clark, Gabriel Benoist, Philander Smith, Isaac Gaillard, Roger Dickson, William Ratliff and Frederick Kimball.

"The election of this committee, in effect, put an end to the Spanish authority in the country. All but one of the committee (Frederick Kimball, whose sentiments were doubtful, and whose residence proved to be below the line), were staunch friends to the Government of the United States.

"The committee held its first meeting in the house occupied by the American Commissioner, on the 15th of July, having as before declined the use of the Government house tendered for that purpose.

"Contrary to expectations, Col. Hutchins declined serving on the last committee, pleading his age and infirmities in excuse. He attended the first meeting of the committee, however, as a spectator, and manifested great dissatisfaction with its proceedings, which were directed first to securing the country to the United States, and, secondly, to the preservation of peace and good order.

"Having established their neutrality, and rid themselves of the Spanish authority so far as it was seriously obnoxious to them, dissensions soon ensued between the inhabitants themselves, rival parties resulted and an abortive attempt was made to supersede the permanent committee by the choice of another. The newly acquired liberties of the inhabitants were jeopardized, and the Spanish officers looked on with compla-

gency at a state of things which promised, in the end, to restore their lost authority.

"By some very original and unauthorized devices, the semblance of a counter-committee was got up, but beyond denunciations, which proved harmless, and the getting up of a memorial to Congress, which was disregarded, its labors were fruitless.

"Although threatened at one time with an armed force of forty men, who were assembled on the Bayou Pierre, assured of the protection of the American arms, the committee pursued the even tenor of its way." (From B. L. C. Wailles.)

1797. June 24. The following citizens were selected by the people as a Permanent Committee of Safety, with the consent of Governor Gayoso: Joseph Bernard, Peter Bryan Bruin, Daniel Clark, Gabriel Benoit, Philander Smith, Isaac Gaillard, Roger Dickson, William Ratliff and Frederick Kimball.

The election of the Committee practically put an end to Spanish authority.

1797. July 26. Governor Gayoso is appointed to succeed the Baron de Carondelet as Governor-General, by the Court of Madrid, and leaves for his new post June 30, leaving Major Stephen Minor to represent him at Natchez.

1797. In July, a yellow fever epidemic prevailed in Natchez, and several of Col. Ellicott's men died from it. In order to escape the ravages of the disease, Ellicott removed his encampment to a beautiful flowing spring six miles east of Natchez, which is now on the campus of Jefferson College, and is called "Ellicott's Spring."

1797. First printing in Mississippi Territory at Walnut Hills (now Vicksburg) by Andrew Marschalk, a soldier of the garrison.

1798. January 10. Governor Gayoso informs Ellicott by letter that he had been ordered to evacuate the forts at Natchez and Walnut Hills.

1798. March 30. The Spaniards quietly evacuate all the posts of the country at night, and next morning they were occupied by the American troops.

#### A TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1798-1817.

1798. April 7. By Act of Congress approved April 7, 1798, the Mississippi Territory is created with boundaries as follows: "All that tract of country bounded on the west by the Mississippi, on the north by a line to be drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo to the Chatahouchee River, on the east by the River Chatahouchee, and on the south by the thirty-first degree of north latitude, shall be, and hereby is, constituted one district, to be called the Mississippi Territory."

1798. May 7. Winthrop Sargent, former Secretary of the Northwest Territory, is appointed by President Adams the first Governor of the Mississippi Territory.

1798. May 7. John Steele, of Virginia, is appointed by President Adams the first Secretary of the Mississippi Territory.

1798. May 7; June 28. William McGuire, Peter Bryan Bruin and Daniel Tifton are appointed the first Judges of the Mississippi Territory.

1798. Governor Sargent leaves Cincinnati in June for Natchez, and arrives at the latter place by boat August 6.

1798. August 8. Governor Sargent moves to Concord, the old home of the Spanish Governors, two days after his arrival at Natchez.

1798. August 16. The Governor issues an address to the citizens of the Territory.

1798. August 18. The first official act of Governor Sargent was an order to Captain Commandant Isaac Guion for the arrest and imprisonment of Zachariah Cox.

1798. September 3. One of the first official acts of the Governor provided for the organization of the militia, with the following named officers: Upper or Northern District: Cato West, Lieutenant-Colonel; Narseworthy Hunter, Major of Horse; John Girault, Major of Foot; Thomas Green, Richard Harrison and Thomas Calvit, Captains of Horse; James Truly, Jesse Harper and George W. Humphreys, Lieutenants of Horse; George Sulzer, Lacey Ramsey and James Spane, Cornets; Roger Dixon, Tobias Brashears and Arthur Carney, Captains of Foot; James Brooks, James McIntyre and Gibson Clark, Lieutenants; William Smith, James Devenport and Eden Brashears, Ensigns; James McIntyre, Adjutant.

Lower or Southern District: Major of Horse, Beniah Ozman; Major of Foot, Sutton Banks; Captains of Horse, Benjamin Farrah, William Moore and David Ferguson; Lieutenants, William McIntosh, George Cochran and John Minor; Cornets, John Lintot, Hampton White and Charles Surgett; Captains of Foot, John Ellis, Adam Bingaman and Joseph Calvit; Lieutenants, Abraham Ellis, David Grafton and Philander Smith; Ensigns, John Wall, Samuel Hutchins and William Dunbar, Jr.

1798. September 8. The Governor appointed the following civil officers Conservators of the Peace: Daniel Clark, William Dunbar, Isaac Gailliard, John Ellis, James McIntosh, Philander Smith, Thomas Wilkins, Joshua Howard and Joseph Calvit; Sheriff, Lewis Evans, for a district of the Mississippi Territory from the southern or lower boundary thereof, to and including all the country between the same and a due east line, from the mouth of Fairchild's Creek to the River Chatahouchee, which is the eastern boundary of said Territory.

Cato West, Samuel Gibson and Tobias Brashears, Conservators of the Peace, and William Ferguson for the district of the Territory, which is bounded upon the south by the district before described, by the Territorial boundary upon the east, upon the north by a due east line from the mouth of the Yasous, to the Territorial boundary, and by the River Mississippi upon the west.

1799. Sir William Dunbar suggests cotton-seed oil as a valuable article of commerce in a letter to his partner, James Ross, of Philadelphia.

1799. First newspaper published in Mississippi Territory by Benjamin F. Stokes, called *Mississippi Gazette*.

1799. Feb. 28. The first law made and promulgated by the Territorial authorities was signed by Winthrop Sargent Governor; Peter Bryan Bruin and Daniel Tilton, Judges, February 28, 1799, and relates to the organization of the militia.

1800. May 10. Congress passes an act, which becomes a law, providing for a legislative body for the Mississippi Territory, to consist of a House of Representatives and a Legislative Council.

1800. June 24. Governor Sargent issues his proclamation for the election of members of the House of Representatives, to be held on the fourth Monday of July, 1800.

1800. September 22. The first Legislature of the Mississippi Territory meets in Natchez, September 22, 1800, with the following Representatives present: Pickering County, Cato West, Thomas M. Greene, John Burnet, Thomas Calvit; Adams County, Henry Hunter, James Hogggett, Anthony Hutchins, Sutton Banks. There was no election in the Tensaw and Tombigbee settlements, which were given one Representative.

1801. April. Governor Sargent leaves the Territory for Boston, and his successor is appointed before his return.

Sargent's administration, 1798-1801. Important events: Establishment of the Territorial Government; organization of the executive, legislative and judicial systems; passage of first laws; division of the Territory into counties; successful adjustment of Indian affairs; establishment of Legislature elected by the people.

1801. December 17. Treaty of Fort Adams, between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, giving permission to open highway.

1801. December. Narseworthy Hunter takes his seat in the National House of Representatives as the first Delegate from Mississippi Territory.

1801. May 25. William Charles Cole Claiborne is appointed by President Jefferson Governor of Mississippi Territory.

1801. October 8. Governor Claiborne leaves his home in Nashville, and arrives at Natchez November 23, 1801.

1801. October 24. Treaty of Chickasaw Bluffs, between the United States and the Chickasaw Nation, giving road from Nero Settlement to Natchez.

1801. December 2. Governor Claiborne delivers his first address to the Territorial Legislature.

1802. January 12. Abner Green is appointed by Governor Claiborne Treasurer-General of the Mississippi Territory.

1802. February 1. The seat of government is removed from Natchez to the town of Washington.

1802. April 24. The State of Georgia cedes to the United States all its right, title and interest in and to lands described as follows: "Situated within the boundaries of the United States, south of the State of Tennessee, and west of a line beginning on the western bank of the Chatahouchee River, where the same crosses the boundary line between the United States and Spain; running thence up the said River Chata-

houchee and along the western bank thereof to the great bend thereof, next above the place where a certain creek or river called "Uchee" (being the first considerable stream on the western side, above the Cussetos and Coweta towns), empties into the said Chatahouchee River; thence in a direct line to Nickajack, on the Tennessee River; thence crossing the said last mentioned river; and thence running up the said Tennessee River, and along the western bank thereof, to the southern boundary line of State of Tennessee."

1802. May 13. Jefferson College is established in the following words: "Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in General Assembly convened, That there shall be established in this Territory a College, which shall bear the name of Jefferson College, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, and President of the American Philosophical Society."

1802. October 17. Treaty of Fort Confederation, between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, for settlement of boundary.

1802. Great excitement in the Territory over the suspension of the right of deposit for American products in New Orleans.

1803. May. Land offices are opened at Washington for the district west of Pearl River, and at Fort Stoddart for the district east of Pearl River. Thomas Rodney, of Delaware, and Robert Williams, of North Carolina, appointed Land Commissioners for the district west of Pearl River, and Robert C. Nicholas and Ephraim Kirby for the district east of Pearl River.

1803. August 31. Treaty of Ho-buckin-too-pa, between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, establishing a line of demarkation.

1803. November 8. The Mississippi Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge incorporated.

Claiborne's administration, 1801-1805. Important events: Failure of opposition to law creating the General Assembly; removal of Territorial Capitol from Natchez to Washington; the beginning of a system for higher education; settlement of land titles; effective organization of the militia; establishment of post and military roads; organization of American Government in the Louisiana Purchase.

1803. December 2. Having been appointed one of the Commissioners to receive for the United States the Louisiana Purchase, Governor Claiborne leaves Natchez by land for Fort Adams, to meet General James Wilkinson, the other Commissioner. The Governor is escorted by the Natchez Artillery, the Natchez Rifles, and a company of militia.

1803. December 20. Louisiana transferred by M. Lausat, the French Commissioner to the United States through Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson, its Commissioners.

Governor Claiborne continued to exercise the functions of Governor of Mississippi Territory, in connection with his duties as Governor of Louisiana Territory, and administered both positions till October 1, 1804, when Cato West, by virtue of his office as Secretary, became Acting Governor of Mississippi Territory.

1804. March 27. Act of Congress passed which extends the Mississippi Territory to include the tract of country lying north of the Mississippi Territory and south of the State of Tennessee, and bounded on the east by the State of Georgia and on the west by Louisiana.

1805. March 1. Robert Williams, of North Carolina, appointed by President Jefferson Governor of Mississippi Territory.

1805. May 9. Governor Williams convenes the Legislature by proclamation, which provides for meeting the first Monday in July, 1805.

1805. July 1. Thomas H. Williams appointed Secretary of Mississippi Territory.

1805. Treaties negotiated by the Federal Government with the Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw Indians, by which they conceded the privilege of opening roads through their districts.

1806. January 21. Cowles Mead appointed Secretary of Mississippi Territory.

1806. Troubles with the Spaniards, which culminated in the Sabine Expedition, in which 250 dragoons and mounted infantry, under command of Major F. L. Claiborne, took part.

1806. April 21. Governor Williams leaves the Territory for a visit to North Carolina, leaving Secretary Mead as Acting Governor.

1806. December 16. Governor Mead sends a confidential message to the Legislature relative to the reported expedition of Aaron Burr, in which he advises the organization of a battalion of minute men for the purpose of protecting the interests of the National Government, and of the Mississippi Territory.

1806. December 23. Governor Mead issues his proclamation calling upon all good citizens to be vigilant in their efforts to suppress all movements for the violent separation of Mississippi Territory from the United States.

1807. January 12. Governor Mead prorogues the Legislature in order "to convert the pen of legislation into the weapon of war, and suspend the eloquence of debate for the clangor of military array."

1807. January 12. Col. Aaron Burr arrives at the mouth of Bayou Pierre with nine boats, and has an interview with George Poindexter, William B. Shields and Col. Fitzpatrick, as the representatives of Governor Mead, when arrangements are made for Governor Mead to meet Col. Burr at the residence of Thomas Calvit, near the mouth of Cole's Creek. The interview between Governor Mead and Col. Burr took place as arranged, and resulted in Burr's unconditional surrender to the authorities of Mississippi Territory.

1807. January 18. Col. Burr arrives at Washington, the Territorial Capital, goes before Judge Thomas Rodney, and makes a bond for \$5,000, with Benajah Osmun and Lyman Harding as securities, for his appearance at a called meeting of the Supreme Court, to be held February 2. No formal action was taken by the court, and on February 4 the grand jury was discharged. Col. Burr then demanded a release from his recognizance, which was refused by the court.



On February 5, Col. Burr broke his bond and left Washington for the eastern part of the Territory.

1807. February 6. Governor Robert Williams issues a proclamation announcing the flight of Col. Burr, and offers a reward of \$2,000 for his arrest, which results in his being taken into custody by Lieutenant Edmund P. Gaines, near Fort Stoddart.

On the arrest being reported to Gov. Williams, he appoints Silas Dinsmore to act as the agent of the United States, for the purpose of conducting Col. Burr to the President, at Washington.

1807. February 10. The first digest of the laws of the Mississippi Territory, by Judge Harry Toulmin, one of the Territorial Judges, is adopted by the Legislature.

1807. Eleazer Carver begins the manufacture of cotton gins near the town of Washington.

1808. January 9. Congress extends the right of suffrage in Mississippi Territory by granting the people the right to elect the Territorial Delegate to Congress.

1809. December 23. The Bank of Mississippi is established at Natchez, with the following directors: Francis X. Martin, Ferdinand L. Claiborne, John Steele, Abner Green, Abijah Hunt, Samuel Postlethwaite, Ebenezer Reese, Cowles Mead, Joseph Sessions, William B. Shields, Winthrop Sargent, Alexander Montgomery and Lyman Harding.

1809. March 3. Governor Williams resigns the office of Governor of Mississippi Territory.

Williams' administration, 1805-1809. Important events: The Kemper outbreak; friction between the Spaniards of West Florida and citizens of Mississippi Territory; arrest of Aaron Burr; Wilkinson intrigues with the Spaniards; quarrel between Williams and Mead; conflict of the executive with the legislature; removal of territorial officials; organization of new counties; quieting of land titles.

1809. March 7. David Holmes, of Virginia, is appointed Governor of Mississippi Territory.

1809. The Indians began to give trouble early in the administration of Governor Holmes, and some of his first official acts relate to them.

1810. The census of 1800 gave the Mississippi Territory a population of 8,850 for the counties of Adams, Pickering and Washington. The census of 1810 gave a population of 47,352 for the counties of Washington, Pickering, Adams, Baldwin, Amite, Claiborne, Franklin, Madison, Jefferson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkinson.

1812. May 14. The District of Mobile, lying east of Pearl River, west of the Perdido and south of the thirty-first degree of latitude is annexed to the Mississippi Territory.

1812. July 16. A brigade of Mississippi troops is furnished the United States on the requisition of Gen. James Wilkinson, under the command of General F. L. Claiborne.

1813. August 13. Fort Mims is attacked by 1,000 Creeks, under Weatherford, McQueen and Francis, and 260 of the garrison are massacred.

1813. December 23. An expedition of Mississippi troops, under command of Gen. Claiborne, attacks and destroys Escanachaha, the holy city of the Creek Indians.

1815. January 8. Mississippi troops take part in the battle of New Orleans, and are praised for their gallantry by General Jackson and Governor Claiborne.

1816. September 20. By treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, at their Council House, 408,000 acres of land are ceded, being the territory out of which Monroe County was afterwards formed.

1816. October 24. Treaty of cession between the Choctaw Nation and the United States conveying the following described lands: Beginning at the mouth of Ooktibbuha, the Chickasaw boundary, and running from thence down the Tombigbee River, until it intersects the northern boundary of a cession made to the United States by the Choctaws at Mount Dexter, November 16, 1805.

Holmes administration, 1809-1817. Important events: Internal improvements; organization of a banking system; creation of new counties; extension of Mississippi Territory to the Gulf of Mexico; agitation for statehood; Indian wars; War of 1812; assistance to the American cause at the Battle of New Orleans; first Constitutional Convention; first election of State officials; codification of laws.

#### A STATE OF THE UNION, 1817-1861.

1817. March 1. Congress passes an act to enable the people of the Western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, with the following boundaries: Beginning on the River Mississippi, at the point where the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee strikes the same, thence east along the said boundary line to the Tennessee River; thence up the same to the mouth of Bear Creek, thence by a direct line to the northwest corner of the County of Washington, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence westwardly including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the most eastern junction of Pearl River with Lake Borgne, thence up said river to the thirty-first degree of north latitude, thence west along the said degree of latitude to the Mississippi River, thence up the same to the beginning.

The same act provides for a Constitutional Convention, to meet at the town of Washington, on the first Monday of July, 1817.

1817. June 1-2. Election held for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

1817. July 7. Constitutional Convention meets in the town of Washington, in the Methodist Church, with forty-seven Delegates present, representing fourteen counties; David Holmes is elected President, and Louis Winston, Secretary.

1817. August 15. The Constitutional Convention adopts a Constitution and adjourns after having been in session thirty-eight days.

1817. August 16. Governor Holmes, as President of the Constitutional Convention, notifies the President of the United States of the adoption of the Constitution.

1817. September 1-2. Election held for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, which results in the election of David Holmes and Duncan Stewart.

1817. September 30. Governor Holmes issues his proclamation for the Legislature to meet in the town of Washington, the first Monday of October, 1817, on account of an epidemic in the city of Natchez, the place appointed by law.

1817. October 6. The first Legislature of the State of Mississippi meets in the town of Washington and organizes by the election of Thomas Barnes, Speaker, and Peter A. Van Dorn, Clerk.

1817. October 6. Governor Holmes sends the first message to the State Legislature.

1817. October 9. Thomas H. Williams and Walter Leake elected as the first United States Senators of the State of Mississippi. The Legislature adjourns to meet in Natchez, December 6, 1817.

1817. December 11. Daniel Williams is elected by the Legislature the first Secretary of State of Mississippi.

1817. December 18. Andrew Marschalk is elected by the Legislature the first public printer of the State of Mississippi.

1817. December 19. Samuel Brooks is elected by the Legislature the first Treasurer of the State of Mississippi; John R. Girault is elected the first Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Mississippi.

1818. January 21. The Legislature organizes the first Supreme Court and elects the following as the first Circuit and Supreme Judges of the State: First District, William B. Shields; Second District, John Taylor; Third District, John P. Hampton; Fourth District, Powhatan Ellis.

On the same day Lyman Harding was elected Attorney-General of the State.

1819. February 17. The Legislature passes an act establishing Elizabeth Female Academy at the town of Washington, which is named in honor of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Roach, its founder, and placed under the Methodist Annual Conference of the State of Mississippi.

Holmes' administration, State, 1817-1820. Important events: Organization of the State government; election by the Legislature of executive and judicial officers; legislative enactments to meet new conditions; rapid development of the State.

1820. January 5. George Poindexter is inaugurated Governor of the State of Mississippi at Natchez.

1820. October 18. Treaty of Doak's Stand between the United States and the Choctaw Nation making an exchange of territory.

1821. February 12. An act passed providing for the codification of the laws of the State by Governor Poindexter.

1821. February 12. The Legislature appoints a commission to locate a seat of government for the State, with Thomas Hinds, James Patton and William Latimore as Commissioners.

1821. November 28. The Legislature passes an act amending the Act of February 12 as follows:

Thomas Hinds and William Latimore, Commissioners appointed by the act to which this is a supplement, and Peter A. Van Dorn are hereby authorized and empowered to locate the east halves of section three and ten, and the west halves of section ten and eleven in township five, range one, east of the basis meridian, as a permanent seat of government of the State.

The said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to lay off a town on such part of the location so made, and on such a plan as said Commissioners may deem most advisable. The town shall be called and known by the name of Jackson, in honor of Major-General Andrew Jackson.

Poindexter's administration, 1820-1822. Important events: First Code of the State by Governor Poindexter; purchase of land from the Choctaws; improvement in educational advantages; survey of the Mississippi-Alabama line; appointment of a commission to locate a seat of government; selection of a site for the State Capitol!

1822. January 7. Walter Leake is inaugurated Governor of the State of Mississippi at Columbia.

1822. January 23. The sixth session of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi meets for the first time in Jackson, the new Capital.

1824. January 6. Governor Leake is inaugurated for a second term at Jackson.

1824. January 23. Imprisonment for debt is abolished in Mississippi.

1825. November 17. Governor Leake dies at Mount Salus (Clinton), Hinds County, and is succeeded by Gerard C. Brandon, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Leake's administration, 1822-1825. Important events: Removal of the State government to Jackson; meeting of the Legislature in the new State House; the purchase of two half sections of land adjoining the plot of Jackson by the State for \$1.25 an acre; visit of Lafayette; removal of the Choctaws; death of Governor Leake.

1826. January 7. David Holmes inaugurated Governor.

1826. July 25. David Holmes resigns the office of Governor and is succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor Gerard C. Brandon.

Holmes' administration, 1826-1827. Important events: Internal improvements, roads and rivers; changes in revenue laws; resignation of Governor Holmes.

1828. January 7. Gerard C. Brandon is inaugurated Governor.

1830. February 10. The Planters Bank is established.

1830. September 15. The treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, between the United States and the Choctaw Nation, ceding the residue of their lands in Mississippi.

1830. December 15. The Legislature passes an act providing for an expression of the will of the people relative to a Constitutional Convention.

1831. The first Mississippi charter for a railroad is granted to run from Woodville to St. Francisville.

1831. August. The people declare for a Constitutional Convention.

1831. December 16. An act is passed calling a Constitutional Convention and apportioning representatives.

Brandon's administration, 1826-1832. Efforts to borrow money for internal improvements; visit of General Jackson; creation of new counties; suggestions for a State Penitentiary; opposition to the tariff law of 1828; appointment of a commission to devise a system of education; incorporation of the Planters Bank; agitation for a Constitutional Convention.

1832. January 9. Abram M. Scott is inaugurated Governor.

1832. September 10. A Constitutional Convention meets in the city of Jackson, organizes by the election of P. Rutilius R. Pray, President, and John H. Mallory, Secretary.

1832. October 26. The Constitutional Convention completes its labors and adjourns, after being in session one month and sixteen days.

1832. October 26. Mississippi, under the Constitution of 1832, was the first State in the Union to provide for an elective judiciary.

1833. February 26. An act is passed providing for the erection of a Capitol and Executive Mansion.

1833. February 27. An act is passed for the establishment and organization of the High Court of Errors and Appeals.

1833. June 12. Governor Scott dies of Asiatic cholera at Jackson, and is succeeded by Charles Lynch, President of the Senate.

Scott's administration, 1832-1833. Important events: Constitutional Convention of 1832; adoption of a new Constitution providing for the election of Judges by the people; State bonds sold at a premium of 13 per cent; epidemic of cholera; passage of an act for the erection of a new State House; death of Governor Scott.

1834. January 6. Hiram G. Runnels inaugurated Governor.

During the administration of Governor Runnels the people of Mississippi send men and money to the Texans, who are fighting for freedom.

Runnels' administration, 1833-1835. Important events: Creation of sixteen new counties out of the Choctaw purchase; contest over admission of representatives from new counties; agitation against the United States Bank; election of the Whig candidate for Governor.

1836. January 7. Charles Lynch is inaugurated Governor.

1836. February 26. An act is passed for the establishment of a State Penitentiary.

1837. January 21. The Union Bank Bill is passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

The great financial panic of 1837 occurs during the administration of Governor Lynch.

Lynch's administration, 1836-1838. Important events: Great fictitious prosperity; creation of ten new counties from Chickasaw purchase; panic of 1837.

1838. January 8. Alexander G. McNutt is inaugurated Governor.

1839. February 15. An act is passed providing for the issuance of \$5,000,000 State stock in the Union Bank.

1839. The new Capitol is occupied by Governor McNutt and the other State officials, the building being in an unfinished condition.

1840. January 6. Governor McNutt is inaugurated for a second term.

1840. The State Penitentiary is completed and opened.

1840. May 7. The city of Natchez is almost destroyed by a tornado.

1841. February 5. Purchase of land for State University by Thomas H. Williams and Jacob A. Vanhoeson, Commissioners, in Lafayette County confirmed by the Legislature.

McNutt's administration, 1838-1842. Important events: Agitation against the Planters and Union Banks; excess of State expenditures over receipts; large defalcations among tax collectors; agitation for repudiation of State bonds.

1842. January 10. Tilghman M. Tucker is inaugurated Governor.

1842. February 18. The Union Bank bonds are repudiated by a resolution of the Legislature, the vote being 16 to 10 in the Senate and 54 to 37 in the House, the indebtedness being \$5,000,000 with interest.

The Executive Mansion was completed and occupied during the administration of Governor Tucker.

Tucker's administration, 1842-1844. Important events: Repudiation of Union Bank bonds; defalcation of State Treasurer Graves; the Governor declares for the payment of the Planters Bank bonds.

1844. January 10. Albert G. Brown is inaugurated Governor.

1844. February 24. The University of Mississippi is incorporated with the following Board of Trustees: J. Alexander Ventress, John A. Quitman, William L. Sharkey, Alexander M. Clayton, William Y. Gholson, Jacob Thompson, Pryor Lea, Edward C. Wilkinson, James M. Howry, John J. McCaughan, Rev. Francis Hawkes, J. N. Waddel and A. H. Pegues.

1846. January 5. Albert G. Brown is inaugurated Governor for a second term.

1846. March 4. The State is divided for the first time into Congressional Districts. A law is passed providing for the establishment of public schools.

1846. May 30. The Secretary of War calls on the State of Mississippi for one regiment of infantry or riflemen for service in the war with Mexico.

1846. June. Jefferson Davis is elected Colonel of the First Regiment of Mississippi Volunteers enlisted for the war with Mexico, and joins the regiment at New Orleans July 21.

1847. February 23. The Mississippi Volunteers, under command of Colonel Davis, save the American Army from defeat at Buena Vista.

John A. Quitman, Alexander K. McClung, Earl Van Dorn and A. B. Bradford gain special distinction in the Mexican War.

Brown's administration, 1844-1848. Important events: The Governor stands for the payment of the Planters Bank bonds and repudiation of bonds of the Union Bank; return of prosperity; passage of a public school law; establishment of a State University at Oxford; war with Mexico; State receipts exceed expenditures \$65,000.

1848. January 10. Joseph W. Matthews is inaugurated Governor.

1848. March 2. Provision is made for the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the blind.

1848. February 7. An act is passed authorizing the leasing of the Chickasaw School lands for ninety-nine years.

1848. November 6. The University of Mississippi begins its first session, the inauguration exercises being held in the chemical lecture-room of the Lyceum.

Matthews' administration, 1848-1850. Important events: A period of prosperity; building of the Jackson and Brandon Railroad; the advent of the telegraph; law for sale of internal improvement bonds to pay the Planters Bank bonds; Convention of 1849.

1850. January 10. John A. Quitman is inaugurated Governor.

1850. June 3. The Nashville convention meets for the purpose of considering measures for the protection of Southern rights, and elects William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, Chairman.

1851. February 3. Governor Quitman resigns on being charged with aiding the expedition of Lopez against Cuba.

The Governor is acquitted; the Democratic party gives him a second nomination.

1851. February 3. John I. Guion, as President of the Senate, becomes Governor on the resignation of Governor Quitman.

1851. November 24. The term of John I. Guion as Senator having expired, the Senate in called session elects James Whitfield President, who becomes Governor from November 24, 1851, to January 10, 1852.

1853. The Planters Bank bonds are repudiated by a vote of the people, the indebtedness being \$2,000,000 with interest.

Quitman's administration, 1850-1851. Agitation of sectional questions growing out of the admission of California as a State; the Governor becomes the leader of the extreme States Rights men in Mississippi and opposes the compromise of 1850; organization of the Union party under the leadership of Henry S. Foote; convention of 1851.

1852. January 10. Henry S. Foote is inaugurated Governor.

1853. March 3. President Pierce appoints Jefferson Davis Secretary of War.

1854. January 5. Governor Foote resigns the office of Governor and is succeeded by John J. Pettus, the President of the Senate, who serves five days.

Foote's administration, 1852-1854. Important events: The entire administration of Governor Foote was occupied with fierce political

struggles between the States Rights and Union factions in the State; incorporation of a company to build a railroad from Grenada to Memphis; the Southern Rights Democrats regain control of the State government,

1854. January 10. John J. McRae is inaugurated Governor.

1854. March 1. An act is passed providing for the establishment of an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

1854. August. The institution for the deaf and dumb is opened for the reception of students.

An act is passed providing for the establishment of an asylum for the insane.

1855. January 8. The asylum for the insane is opened for the reception of patients.

1856. January 10. Governor McRae is inaugurated Governor for a second term.

1857. March 6. Jacob Thompson is appointed Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Buchanan.

McRae's administration, 1854-1857. Important events: Legislation on the sale of whiskey; the State makes large appropriations for building railroads; two amendments to the Constitution adopted; panic of 1857.

1857. November 16. William McWillie is inaugurated Governor.

During the administration of Governor McWillie there was great excitement in Mississippi over the Kansas struggle and over John Brown's raid and execution.

McWillie's administration, 1857, 1859. Important events: The establishment of a levee district from Vicksburg to the Tennessee line is recommended by the Governor; this was a period of great prosperity; the Governor urges payment of the Planters Bank bonds.

1859. November 21. John J. Pettus is inaugurated Governor.

1860. November 26. A special session of the Legislature meets in Jackson at the call of the Governor. In his message Governor Pettus urges the Legislature to call a convention for the purpose of withdrawing Mississippi from the Union.

In response to the advice of the Governor the Legislature calls a State convention to meet in Jackson, January 7, 1861, "to consider the existing relations between the Government of the United States and the government of the people of Mississippi, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the government of the State and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to be demanded."

1860. November. Governor Pettus is inaugurated Governor for a second term.

1861. January 7. The convention assembles and organizes by the election of William S. Barry President, and F. A. Pope Secretary.



## ONE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

1861-1865.

1861. January 9. The convention passes an ordinance of secession by a vote of eighty-four to fifteen.

1861. January 21. Jefferson Davis announces the withdrawal of Mississippi from the Union to the United States Senate and delivers his farewell address to that body.

1861. January 23. The convention elects the following delegates to the Montgomery convention: Wiley P. Harris, W. S. Wilson, Walker Brooke, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, Jas. T. Harrison, and J. A. P. Campbell.

1861. January 23. The convention elects Jefferson Davis Major-General, and Earl Van Dorn, Charles Clark, J. L. Alcorn and C. H. Mott Brigadier-Generals of the Army of Mississippi.

1861. January 26. The secession convention of the State of Mississippi adjourns.

1861. February 9. Jefferson Davis is elected by the Montgomery convention President of the Confederate States of America.

1861. March 25. The convention, in obedience to the proclamation of its President, assembles in Jackson for the purpose of ratifying the Constitution of the Confederate States, and to place the State on a war footing. It adjourns March 30th.

1861. April. President Davis asks for 1,500 Mississippi troops for the defense of Pensacola. The Ninth and Tenth Regiments, under command of Col. Jas. R. Chalmers and Col. S. M. Phillips, are sent in response to the call.

1861. The following Mississippi Regiments take part in the Virginia campaign of 1861: The Second, Col. W. C. Falkner; Eleventh, Col. William H. Moore; Thirteenth, Col. William Barksdale; Seventeenth, Col. W. S. Featherston; Eighteenth, Col. E. R. Burt.

1862. Military operations in Mississippi: May 29, General Beauregard evacuates Corinth; September 10, Natchez is taken by the Federal forces; September 19-20, Battle of Iuka; October 3-4, General Van Dorn attacks Corinth; December 2, General Hovey occupies Grenada; December 5, Battle of Coffeeville; December 20, Holly Springs taken by the Confederates; December 27, Federals attack Vicksburg.

1863. Military operations in Mississippi: April 17-May 5, Grierson's Cavalry raid; April 29, naval battle at Grand Gulf; May 1, Battle of Port Gibson; May 12, Federals occupy Raymond; May 14, Jackson occupied by Federals; May 16, Battle of Champion Hills; May 17, Battle of Big Black; May 17, Vicksburg invested by Federal Army under General Grant; July 4, Vicksburg surrenders; July 16, Jackson evacuated by General Johnston; October 26, Battle of Vincents Cross Roads; December 17 to 25, battles of Rodney and Port Gibson.

Pettus' administration, 1859-1863. Withdrawal of the State from the Union; organization of the Army of Mississippi; military operations;

invasion of the State by the Union forces; capture and burning of Jackson; removal of seat of government; financial and industrial depression.

1863. November 16. Charles Clark is inaugurated Governor at Columbus.

1864. Military operations in Mississippi: February 1, Yazoo River expedition; February 27-28, battle near Canton; May 24, Battle of Holly Springs; June 10, Battle of Brice's Cross Roads; August 7-14, battles of Abbeville, Oxford and Hurricane Creek.

1865. January 2. Battle of Franklin (Mississippi).

1865. May 6. General Richard Taylor surrenders to General Canby, and issues a general order at Meridian reciting the surrender of General Lee and stating that the war was over.

By the census of 1860 the number of white males in Mississippi between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was 70,295; the total enlistments during the war in the Confederate Army in round numbers were 80,000.

The State furnished the Union Army 545 whites and 79,000 negroes.

The State furnished five Major-Generals and twenty-nine Brigadier-Generals to the armies of the Confederacy.

1865. May 6. Governor Clark issues a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature to meet in Jackson May 18.

1865. May 22. Governor Clark is arrested by General Osband of the Union Army and imprisoned in Fort Pulaski, Savannah. Judge T. J. Wharton in describing the arrest says: "The old soldier when informed of the purpose of the officer, straightened his mangled limbs as best he could and with great difficulty mounted his crutches and with a look of defiance, said: 'General Osband, I denounce before high heaven and the civilized world this unparalleled act of tyranny and usurpation! I am the duly and constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Mississippi and would resist, if in my power, to the last extremity the enforcement of your order. I only yield obedience, as I have no power to resist.'"

## RECONSTRUCTION.

1865. June 13. William L. Sharkey is appointed Provisional Governor by President Johnson.

Clark's administration, 1863-1865. Important events: Efforts for local defense; fall of the Confederate cause.

1865. July 1. Governor Sharkey issues a proclamation ordering an election to be held for delegates to a State Convention to be held at Jackson, August 14.

1865. August 14. The first convention under the proclamation of President Johnson meets in Jackson.

1865. August 26. The convention adjourns after making certain amendments to the Constitution of 1832, adopting ordinances dealing with changed conditions, and ordering a general election for the first Monday in October, 1865.

1865. October 2. Benjamin G. Humphreys is elected Governor and inaugurated October 16.

1867. March 2. By Reconstruction Act passed by Congress, Mississippi is placed in the Fourth Military District under command of Major-General E. O. C. Ord.

1867. December 28. General Ord is succeeded by General Alven C. Gillem, who assumes command January 9, 1868.

1868. January 6. The "Black and Tan" Convention meets in Jackson for the purpose of forming a Constitution, and adjourns May 18.

1868. June 4. General Irvin McDowell succeeds General Gillem.

1868. June 15. Adelbert Ames is appointed Military Governor.

1868. June 15. Governor Humphreys and the State officers are removed by order of General McDowell, the order being enforced by the soldiers under his command.

Humphreys' administration, 1865-1868. Important events: Readjustment of State affairs to meet changed conditions; bad effect of military rule, sustained by negro soldiers; preliminaries to negro suffrage; suppression of the civil by the military authority.

1868. June 22-30. The Constitution adopted by the "Black and Tan" Convention is rejected by the people by a vote of 55,231 for, and 63,860 against it.

1869. November 30, December 1. Constitution is adopted by the people with objectionable features removed.

1870. February 24. Mississippi is represented in the National Congress for the first time since 1861.

1870. March 10. James L. Alcorn is inaugurated Governor.

1870. The Legislature establishes a system of public schools, organizes a State Board of Education, and provides for a Superintendent.

1871. November 30. Governor Alcorn resigns the office of Governor to take his seat in the United States Senate, and is succeeded by Ridgley C. Powers, the Lieutenant-Governor.

Alcorn's administration, 1870-1871. Important events: The beginning of negro rule; great increase of expenditures; common schools for both races; large increase in the floating debt; resignation of Governor Alcorn.

Powers' administration, 1871-1874. Important events: Growth of official corruption; rapid increase of taxes; enormous growth of State, county and municipal debts; panic of 1873.

1874. January 22. Adelbert Ames is inaugurated Governor.

From 1870 to 1875 the expenditures of the State Government were greatly increased, as will be seen from the following table:

1869. (White rule).....	\$ 463,219 71
1870. (Negro rule).....	1,061,249 90
1871. (Negro rule).....	1,729,046 34
1872. (Negro rule).....	1,596,828 64
1873. (Negro rule).....	1,450,632 80
1874. (Negro rule).....	1,319,281 60
1875. (Negro rule).....	1,430,102 00
1876. (White rule).....	591,709 00

1875. August 3. A State Convention of the Democratic party is held at Jackson for the purpose of organizing for the November election, and selects Gen. J. Z. George as Chairman of the Campaign Committee.

1875. November 3. A general election is held and results in a victory for the Democrats by 30,000 majority; they elect all the members of Congress with two exceptions, a State Treasurer and the majority of both Houses of the Legislature, they also carry sixty-two of the seventy-four counties in the State.

1876. January 4. The Legislature elected in November meets in Jackson and organizes by the selection of H. M. Street, Speaker, and George M. Govan, Clerk.

1876. January 6. Gen. W. S. Featherston, a Representative from Marshall County, offers in the House the following resolution: *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker of the House to inquire into the official conduct of Adelbert Ames, Acting Governor of the State of Mississippi, and to report to this House at as early a date as practicable whether there are good grounds for his impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

After the adoption of the resolution the Speaker, on January 8, appointed the following committee: W. S. Featherston, W. F. Tucker, W. A. Percy, H. L. Muldrow and Fred Parsons.

1876. February 16. T. W. Cardozo, the Negro Superintendent of Education, is impeached and allowed to resign February 22.

1876. February 22. The investigating committee reports a resolution favoring the impeachment of Governor Ames, and his removal from office on eleven specified charges.

1876. March 13. A. K. Davis, the Negro Lieutenant-Governor, is convicted by the Senate acting as a court of impeachment, of high crimes and misdemeanors and removed from office.

1876. March 16. The impeachment trial of Governor Ames begins before the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment, with Chief Justice Simrall presiding.

A continuance to March 28 is granted the Governor.

1876. March 29. Governor Ames resigns his office.

Ames' administration, 1874-1876. Important events: Rapid growth of negro control; corruption among officials; a negro acting Governor; election of a Democratic Legislature in 1875; impeachment and resignation of Governor Ames.

1876. March 29. John M. Stone by reason of his office as President of the Senate, on the resignation of Adelbert Ames, becomes Governor of the State.

1877. During the administration of Governor Ames the warrants of the State were worth seventy-five cents on the dollar; by the end of the first year of Governor Stone's administration they had risen to their par value.

1878. January 10. Governor Stone is inaugurated for a second term.

1878. February 28. An act is passed providing for the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

1878. August-November. Yellow fever becomes epidemic throughout the State.

1880. October. The Agricultural and Mechanical College is opened for students.

1880. The census gives Mississippi a population of 1,131,597, which gives to the State another member in the Lower House of Congress.

Stone's administration, 1876-1882. Important events: Economy in public expenditures; sweeping reform of the administration and financial systems; taxes reduced from fourteen mills on the dollar in 1874 to five mills in 1877; recommendation of a State-supported college for the higher education of young women.

1882. January 9. Robert Lowry is inaugurated Governor.

1882. March 9. The Legislature passes an act exempting factories from taxation for a period of ten years. Bills were also passed prohibiting the sale of vinous and spirituous liquors at certain places; for the encouragement of immigration and for dividing the State into seven Congressional districts.

1882. A disastrous overflow of the Mississippi River does great damage to the "Delta."

1883. At the end of 1882 there were fourteen cotton and woolen factories in the State. The Wesson Mills at Natchez; Rosalie Mills, Natchez; Stonewall Mills, Enterprise; Juanita Mills, Enterprise; Ullman Mills, Bay St. Louis; Yacona Mills, Water Valley; Stanburg Mills, Carrollton; Canton Mills, Canton; two cotton mills at Corinth; Bay St. Louis Mills, Tishomingo Mills, and Port Gibson Mills.

1882. June. The Board of Trustees open the State University to young women.

1884. March 11. An act is passed providing for a Railroad Commission.

1884. March 12. An act is passed providing for the establishment of the Industrial Institute and College for the education of the young women of Mississippi.

1885. October 22. The Industrial Institute and College is opened for students.

1885. January 14. Robert Lowry is inaugurated for a second term of four years.

1886. March 11. An act is passed for preventing the evils of intemperance, by local option in any county in the State by submitting the question of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to the qualified voters of each county; to provide penalties for its violation and for other purposes.

1888. May 25. The corner-stone of the monument to the Confederate dead is laid on the Capitol grounds at Jackson.

1889. December 6. Jefferson Davis dies at New Orleans.

Lowry's administration, 1882-1890. Important events: Increased appropriations for the support of schools; exemption of railroads and

factories from taxation for ten years; establishment of a State College for young women; continued improvement in State finances.

1890. January 16. John M. Stone is inaugurated Governor.

1890. February 5. An act is passed providing for a Constitutional Convention to meet in Jackson, August 12, 1890.

1890. July 29. An election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention is held.

1890. August 12. The Constitutional Convention of 1890, composed of 134 delegates, meets and organizes by the election of S. S. Calhoun, President, and R. E. Wilson, Secretary.

1890. November 1. The Constitutional Convention promulgates a new Constitution and adjourns.

1891. June 3. The monument to the Confederate dead is unveiled at Jackson, the address being made by Gen. E. C. Walthall.

1892. September 29. Millsaps College is opened for the reception of students.

Stone's administration, 1890-1896. Important events: Constitutional Convention of 1890, and a new organic law; deficit in the accounts of the State Treasurer; an executive service of six years in one term; the Constitution of 1890 prolonged the term of all State officials two years.

1896. January 21. A. J. McLaurin is inaugurated Governor.

1897. In response to the call of President McKinley, Mississippi raises three regiments for the Spanish-American War.

1897. August 14. Senator J. Z. George dies at Mississippi City.

1898. April 21. Senator E. C. Walthall dies at Washington, D. C.

1898. The State suffers from a yellow fever epidemic.

McLaurin's administration, 1896-1900. Important events: Agitation for a new State House; yellow fever 1897, '98, '99; suits against railroads for back taxes; improved financial condition.

1900. January 16. A. H. Longino is inaugurated Governor.

1900. February 21. An act is passed for the erection of a new State Capitol on the site of the old penitentiary, for which \$1,000,000 is appropriated.

1900. March 26. Ex-Governor J. M. Stone dies at Holly Springs, Miss.

1902. February 26. An act is passed establishing the Department of Archives and History.

1902. March 5. An act is passed establishing a Department of Insurance.

1903. June 3. The corner-stone of the new Capitol is laid, and the addresses are made by Bishop Charles B. Galloway and Chief Justice A. H. Whitfield.

Longino's administration, 1900-1904. Important events: Increased appropriations for schools, colleges and other State institutions; erection of a new State House on a cash basis by means of \$500,000 from sales of school lands and back taxes collected from railroads; passage of a primary election law.

1904. January 19. James Kimble Vardaman is inaugurated Governor, taking the oath of office in the House of Representatives of the new Capitol before Chief Justice Albert Hall Whitfield.

1904. Laws are passed, creating a Text-book Commission to select a uniform series of school books; requiring equal but separate accommodations for whites and blacks on street cars; authorizing a new Code of laws; creating Lamar County; providing for additional branch agricultural experiment stations, and a new institution for the deaf and dumb.

1906. Laws are passed, changing the management of the penitentiary from the Governor, Attorney-General and Railroad Commissioners to three trustees appointed by the Governor to serve until 1908, their successors to be elected by the people in 1907; creating a Department of Agriculture and Commerce; adopting the Code of 1906; providing for Jefferson Davis and Forrest Counties, and for a memorial to Mississippi Confederate soldiers at the Vicksburg Military Park; providing for a geological, economic and topographical survey of the State.

1907. August 1. John Sharp Williams is nominated, by a Democratic primary, for United States Senator to succeed Hernando DeSoto Money, his opponent being James K. Vardaman. In the same primary Edmond F. Noel, Earl L. Brewer, Charles Scott, T. U. Sisson, Jeff Truly and E. N. Thomas were candidates for Governor. E. F. Noel received the highest vote, E. L. Brewer stood second.

1907. August 22. Edmond F. Noel is nominated for Governor, his opponent being Earl L. Brewer, Noel's majority being 2,002.

1908. January 21. Edmond F. Noel is inaugurated Governor of Mississippi.



OLD STATE CAPITOL, 1839-1903.



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## PART III.

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Capitol Buildings of Mississippi.

Lists of United States Senators and Congressmen from  
Mississippi, 1801-1908.

Federal Officers in Mississippi.

Congressional Districts of Mississippi, 1846-1908.

Counties of Mississippi.

Popular Vote for Governor, 1817-1908.

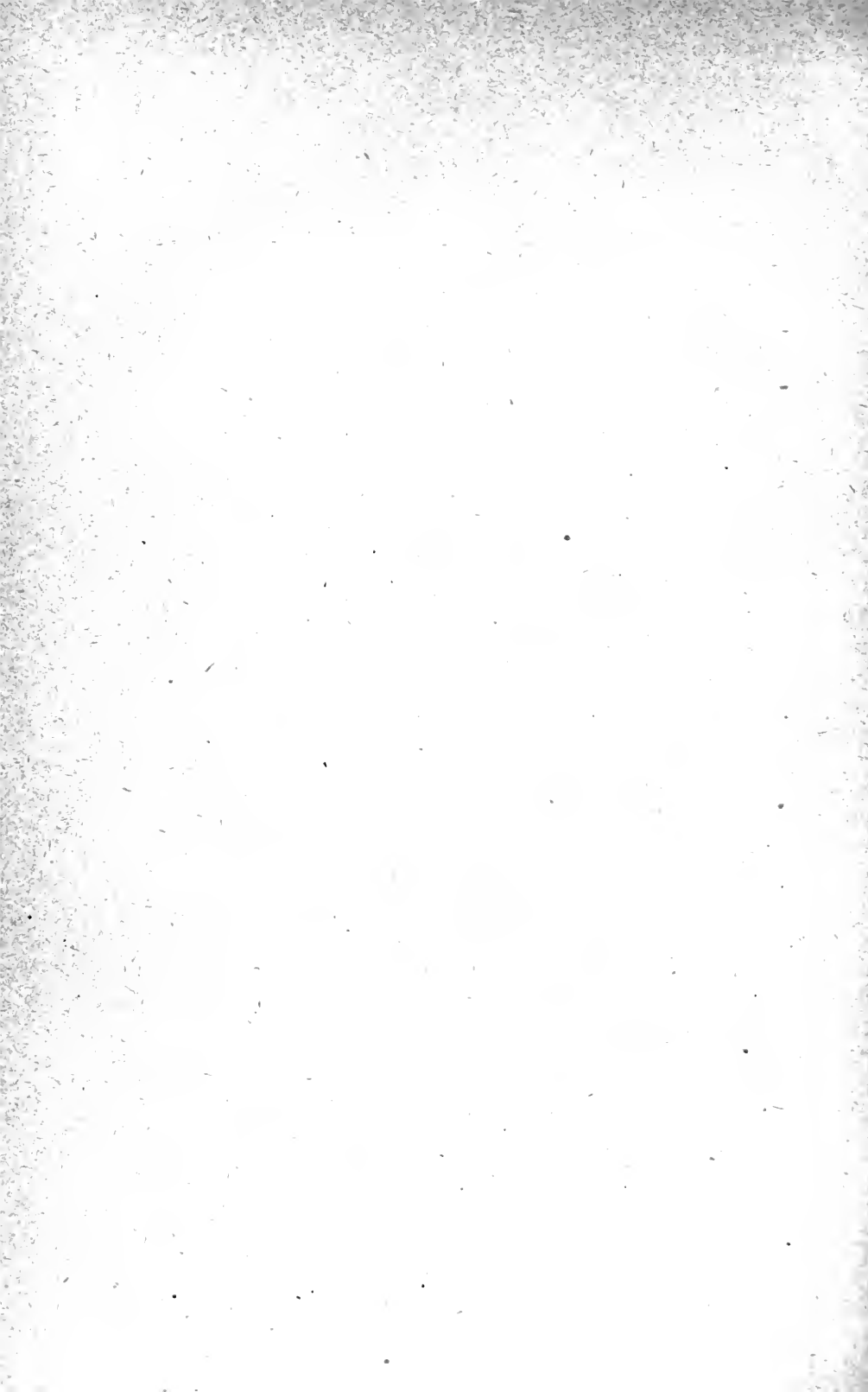
Presidential Elections—Vote of Mississippi—1824-1904.

Election Returns—Salaries of State Officials.

Supreme Court Reports and Digests, Statute Laws.

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# CAPITOL BUILDINGS OF MISSISSIPPI.

## HISTORICAL—DESCRIPTIVE.

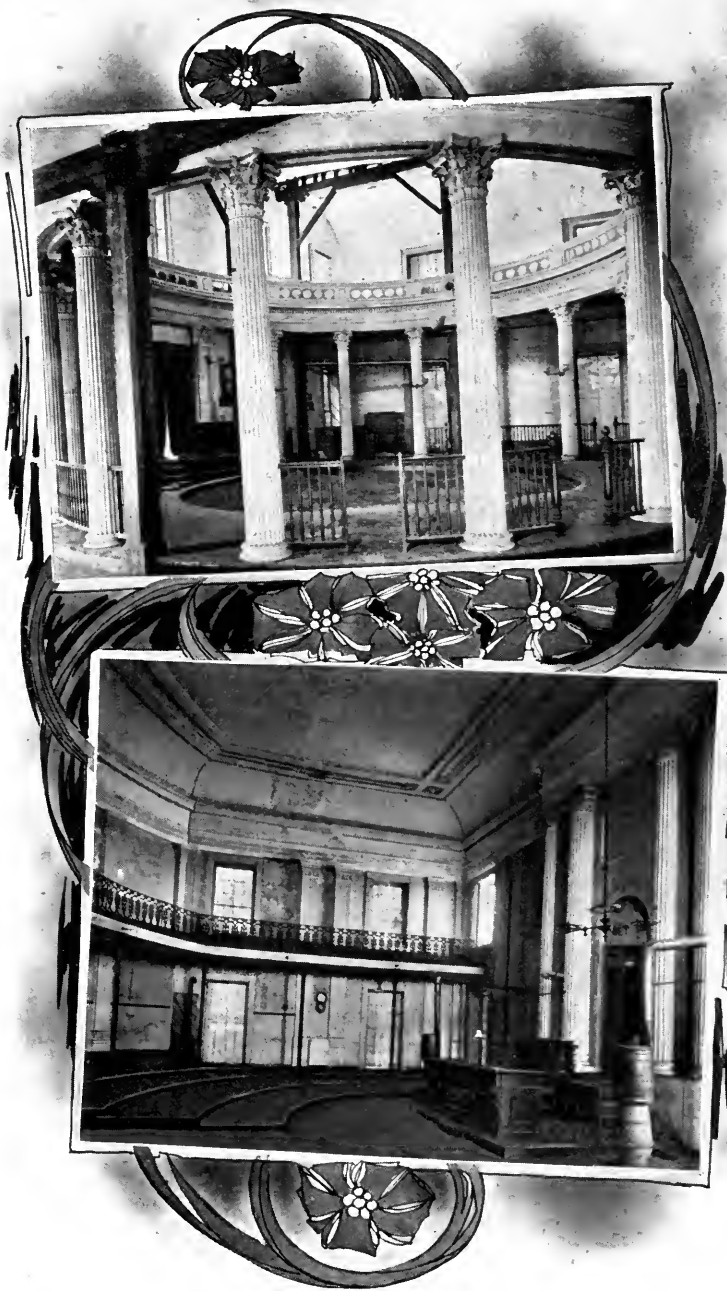
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Three State Capitols have been built by the State of Mississippi, the first in 1822, the second in 1839, the third in 1903.

The Convention of 1817 adopted the Constitution which placed Mississippi upon the footing of a State. Before adjourning an ordinance was passed fixing Natchez as the place of meeting for the first Legislature. Washington, now a little village several miles distant from Natchez, had been the Territorial Capital for about fifteen years. When the time arrived for the assembling of the Legislature, however, it was found that there was an epidemic of yellow fever at the place designated. The first Legislature, therefore, met at Washington, in an old building which has long since vanished so completely that no one remains now who can give even a description of it. The church in which the Constitutional Convention met survived to a later period. The next meeting of the Legislature was held at Natchez in "Government House," but no record remains of it. Just at that time the Capital of Mississippi might well be called peripatetic. The opinion had become rooted that it should not be situated so far from the center of the State, and various towns were making an effort to secure its location. In 1821 the Capital was removed to Columbia, Marion County, and during the same year the Legislature met there in the courthouse. It was only for two sessions, and the Capital resumed its wanderings. The building which served to shelter the State Government has gone the way of its predecessors.

### STATE CAPITAL SELECTED.

The Legislature proceeded to pass another act providing for the appointment of a Commission to select a site for a State Capital within twenty miles of the geographical center of the State. The Commissioners were authorized to appoint a Superintendent of buildings whose duty it should be to employ "one or more suitable persons to build a commodious house on an economical plan for the reception of the General Assembly." The Commissioners were to prescribe the plan and mode of building. They were to receive \$10 per day for their services, and the Superintendent the sum of \$60 per month. To defray the expenses of the Commission, building, and all, an appropriation of \$5,000 was made. After passing an act providing for the disposal of all the State's furniture at Columbia, the Legislature passed on to other matters.



SENATE CHAMBER—OLD CAPITOL.  
HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES—OLD CAPITOL.

## THE FIRST STATE HOUSE.

The Commissioners discharged their duty well, for the General Assembly which convened at Jackson the latter part of December, 1822, found a house provided for its reception. It was a small body in those days, but accommodations that seemed to them commodious would appear to an average man of these days unreasonably cramped. The structure provided was intended strictly for the use of the Legislative Assembly, the other State officers being housed elsewhere. Soon after the Legislature had begun its sessions the Commissioners appointed to locate and "lay off the town of Jackson and erect a temporary State House" therein expressed a readiness to make a report as to their work and as to the expenditure of the \$5,000 appropriation. The report was made and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, but not before the careful Legislators had appointed a committee to examine into the construction of the State House and see if it was completed according to contract. After performing this duty the committee reported that it found the brick work had been done in accordance with the specifications, but on examining the woodwork, it "found a very material departure from the contract." Taking into consideration, however, the very low price for which the building was undertaken, the short time in which the work was performed and the detached situation of Jackson from the old settlements, which rendered it difficult to get suitable materials, the committee thought that the house ought to be received. The report was approved and the matter ended. The house had cost, according to the best information obtainable, about \$3,000. Inasmuch as the original brick structure was very small, it is probable that a wooden extension or annex was placed in the rear for the further accommodation of the Assembly, either then or a few years later. It is significant that Governor Leake, who congratulated the Legislature on at last meeting in a house which was the property of the State, did not feel himself impelled to bestow any encomiums on the building itself.

Such as it was and continued to be for years, it seems to have served its purpose well. The special appropriations of the various sessions show, however, that it was not fully furnished forth, and furthermore that it needed frequent repairs. In 1824 John F. Cavender was allowed \$27 for seventeen chairs for the use of the Assembly. There must have been night sessions, or the clerks must have labored into the dark, for during the same year it appears that Dillard Collins received \$4 for candles. W. W. Reynolds was also awarded \$231 for carpenter work done on the house. In 1835 a further sum was appropriated for repairs, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State. The Constitutional Convention of 1832 was held in "the little Capitol around the corner." In 1838, when the new Capitol was nearing completion, over a thousand dollars was spent in repairs to fit the building for the reception of the Legislature. The furniture even then was exceedingly primitive, as evidenced by a Legislative appropriation of that year of \$97.37 to "Johnson & Miller for furnishing plank and making benches for the Legislature."

## STORY OF THE OLD BUILDING.

All the incidents that might serve to brighten the story of the old building are now forgotten, save one immortal memory that remains sanctified by loving tradition. It is related that a plank walk led from the rear of the old Capitol in early days to a saloon situated about twenty-five feet away. It lacked brilliant fixtures, but it had the substantial attractions. During a long and drowsy discussion on some subject which did not evoke much interest the members would glide out one by one to the saloon. When the time came for a vote it was invariably necessary to send out and summon them to return. The Sergeant-at-Arms had no difficulty in locating them. Sitting athwart a glass of peach brandy or some other ardent liquor, or leaning across the bar in amicable converse with the bartender, they were always to be found in that interesting little resort. The proximity of the saloon did not dull the Legislators to a sense of their duty, however. Occasionally an act turns up in the records "for the suppression and regulation of tippling houses." In view of the circumstances, an inductive philosopher would be justified in suggesting the probability that the season of these restrictive measures was doubtless contemporaneous with the season of the bartender's most obstinate refusal of credit to the Legislators.

In November, 1863, things became so uncomfortable around Jackson the State Government was forced to pack up bag and baggage and move to Columbus, where the Legislature was called to meet. The House of Representatives met in the old courthouse and the Senate in the nearby Christian Church. Governor Clark was inaugurated at that session. Standing on the front portico of the old courthouse building, he delivered his inaugural address to an immense crowd gathered in front. The acts of the session dealt chiefly with matters arising from the peculiar conditions of the time.

Leaving Columbus, the State Capital, once more of the peripatetic school, shifted to Macon, where the Legislature met in February and August, 1864. The meetings were held in the building of the "Calhoun Institute," at that time a female school. Two exciting events marked the period during which the State Government was domiciled at Macon. It appears that the House had just passed an act rendering everyone within a certain age limit liable for military service, ministers included. The day after this Rev. Mr. Harmon, a Methodist minister, happened in the Hall of Representatives as the sessions were about to begin and was called on by the Speaker to offer a prayer. He complied and delivered a unique prayer that was more pointed than any speech could have been. It was a severe arraignment of the Acts of the Legislature, which attempted to convert the ministers of peace into the instrument of destruction. Having finished in the House, he left it still agape and strolled over to the Senate, where the proceedings were just about to begin. The story goes that a suggestion was made there that he be extended the same courtesy, but a Senator who had just come from the House arose in his seat and objected. The obnoxious statute did not become a law until

certain modifications in consonance with the views of the reverend gentleman had been adopted. The other event referred to was the suicide of Treasurer Haynes. Having gotten in arrears some \$40,000 by an unfortunate transaction, in which he received Confederate money in payment for some railroad bonds instead of the "State" money enjoined by the statute, he went out behind the Capitol building and shot himself through the brain.

In February and March, 1865, the Legislature again met at Columbus for convenience. This time the Senate met in the Baptist Church. After the adjournment Governor Clark returned to Macon and was there acting as Chief Executive when the crash of the Confederacy came. He at once returned to Jackson, which immediately resumed its former importance as the seat of State Government.

Within the halls of the old Capitol, as on a stage, have passed the varying scenes of the political drama in Mississippi for a period covering three-fourths of the life of the Commonwealth. Its eventful history began in the year 1839, when it was first occupied by the Legislature.

Studded with important and dramatic events, whose outlines stand out in high relief against long periods of fruitful quiet, its history is well worth the telling. It has heard the voice of Clay, "The Great Pacificator;" Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, has trod its halls. The matchless eloquence of Prentiss has vibrated within its Legislative chambers. It has been the familiar of Jefferson Davis. It echoed to the ominous murmurs of the early "fifties" that gradually grew into the defiance of 1861. It staged the first act of the tragedy of secession, the Convention which severed Mississippi from the Union. It knew something of the pomp and circumstance of war and the sad bitterness of defeat. It saw the Chief Executive of Mississippi twice ejected from his office at the point of bayonets. It echoed to the tread of alien soldiers. The conflict ended, it witnessed the futile effort to restore the State to her old relations with the Union in pursuance with the Presidential policy of reconstruction. It housed the "Black and Tan Convention," the second of a tremendous trilogy beginning with the Secession Convention and ending with the Constitutional Convention of 1890. It sickened at an orgy of negro and "carpet-bag" control that reads like the record of some unhappier planet. Then the scene shifted and retribution came. It saw the dramatic spectacle of an impeachment proceeding and the recession of the motley tide that had filled the chief offices of the State. It looked upon the Legislature which was the first in all the world to completely emancipate women by giving her equal property rights with men. It heard the last farewell of Jefferson Davis to the people of his chosen State and saddened when that heroic figure passed beyond its portals forever. It witnessed the solution of vital problems peculiarly Southern, which involved nothing less than the ascendancy of intelligence over ignorance and corruption, and the preservation of a social system threatened with the grim spectre of chaos. The first separate car law was passed within its chambers, and finally it sheltered the Convention of 1890, which

assembled to put the final touch to the "revolution of 1875," and to afford the model which the other Southern States were destined, one by one, to adopt.

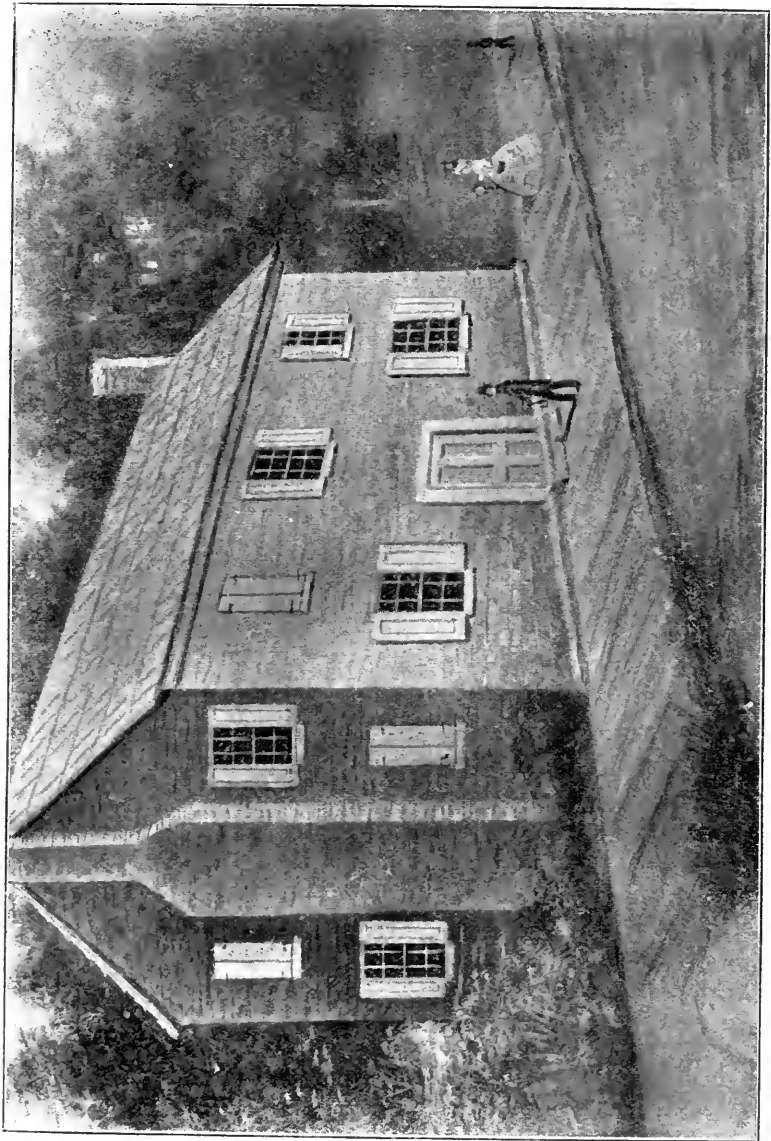
#### THE BUILDERS.

The first appropriation for the erection of the old Capitol was made by the Legislature in 1833. The sum of \$95,000 was set aside for this purpose, of which not more than \$75,000 were to be spent on the building, the rest being reserved for the expenses of the architect and other incidental charges. The bill contained elaborate specifications as to the materials to be used. The position of State Architect was created and the plan of John Lawrence adopted as the most suitable one for the structure. It was enacted that the cost of the building should be defrayed as far as possible from the proceeds of the sale of town lots in the city of Jackson. The same year an amendment statute was passed, authorizing the Governor to discount at the banks \$70,000 worth of the notes taken for the lots.

Work seems to have begun in 1834. The Governor was not able to discount the notes for want of bank form, but borrowed \$10,000 on his individual credit with which to continue operations. In 1835 Governor Runnels became dissatisfied with the aspect of affairs, discharged Lawrence as State Architect, and appointed William Nichols in his stead. The Legislature which sat next year investigated the situation. A special committee made a report sustaining the Governor in suspending Lawrence, and declaring that the accounts of the late architect were in an inextricable tangle. The committee recommended the demolition of the work, which had advanced to the top of the basement story, the abandonment of the plan, which "looked more like a church than a Capitol," and the adoption of a plan submitted by Architect Nichols. The appointment of a Commission to superintend the building in future was also suggested. All of these recommendations were embodied in a statute and an additional appropriation of \$65,000 was made. Work continued under these arrangements until the meeting of the Legislature in 1838. An act was passed at that session creating the position of Commissioner of Public Buildings and giving him control over the construction of the new Capitol. An additional appropriation of \$120,000 was voted. According to best information, the corner-stone was laid about this time.

In 1839 the Legislature moved into the new building, although it was in an unfinished state. Governor McNutt's message that session referred to reports of extravagance in the erection of the Capitol, and recommended a rigid investigation. This scrutiny revealed the necessity for a further appropriation of \$50,000, which was granted. Next year the Legislature passed the last appropriation for the structure—\$12,000. In 1841 an act was passed to "apportion the saloons and apartments." The same year the position of State Commissioner was abolished and the superintendence of the public buildings given to the Treasurer. With two official exceptions, all persons were forbidden to occupy the building





FIRST MISSISSIPPI CAPITOL, 1822-1839.



at night. Three years later the last legislative act in connection with the construction of the old Capitol was passed; the Commissioner of Public Buildings was instructed to have lightning rods attached.

#### ANTE BELLUM.

The visit of Andrew Jackson to Mississippi as the guest of the State, and the outburst of patriotic feeling that it evoked is the first striking incident in the story of the old Capitol. In 1844, during the incumbency of Governor Brown, Henry Clay, then the idol of the Whig party, was received as a public guest beneath its roof and delivered an address in the open space in front of it. From this time all the incidents in any way remarkable are connected as a lengthy prologue to the inevitable and dramatic Secession Convention of 1861.

Even while the "Great Pacificator" spoke, influences were at work in Mississippi which were to make his later compromise measures a temporary and futile makeshift instead of a permanent adjustment. In 1849 a State Convention was held in the Capitol at Jackson to discuss the then conditions. It resulted in a formal declaration of the right of secession as a dernier resort. The Legislature of 1850 called another Convention to further examine into the question of Federal relations. It was fathered by Governor Quitman, a States' Rights Democrat, and was called by a Legislature in sympathy with him. In the contest, however, for delegates, the "Unionists" won, captured the convention and framed its declaration. That convention is said by the historians to have been "the most distinguished of the ante bellum assemblages." Among its members were William L. Sharkey, Jason Niles, Wiley P. Harris, William Barksdale, Amos R. Johnston and others. It held that the people should acquiesce in the compromise measures of 1850 as a permanent adjustment of the national controversy, and furthermore, that the right of secession was utterly unsanctioned by the Constitution. Succeeding events roused the people to a complete repudiation of those views. The current swept onward, full and strong, to the Secession Convention of 1861, which severed the links that bound Mississippi to the Union, and unfurled above her territory the flag of a free and independent republic.

#### THE SECESSION CONVENTION.

It was a notable assemblage that met in the Hall of Representatives on the morning of January 7, 1861, and one girt for action. The time for argument, concession, compromise had passed. The supreme act remained to be done. The Convention set about its business in a spirit of seriousness, as aware of the tremendous responsibility pressing upon it, but with an unfaltering look toward the one fixed goal. The one hundred delegates, representing the flower of the State, soon organized themselves in a business-like manner by the selection of W. S. Barry of Lowndes to preside. A committee of fifteen was speedily appointed

to draft an ordinance of secession. Mr. Lamar was Chairman. The overwhelming sentiment of the Convention in favor of immediate secession, as opposed to any form of "co-operation with other States," had already declared itself unmistakably.

On the third day of the committee's deliberations the ordinance was reported by Mr. Lamar as Chairman. The man who later in life was to reach out across the chasm between the North and South was the central figure in the drama of secession. Efforts to retard its passage or change its complexion were in vain. The roll-call on the main question began amid a breathless silence. The name of J. L. Alcorn, an ardent co-operationist, was first called. "The Rubicon is crossed," he said; "I follow the army that leads to Rome." Others yielded to the dominant sentiment, and the ordinance passed by a vote of 84 to 15.

The President announced the vote amid a solemnity that had something religious in it. Moved by the impulse of the moment, he asked a minister to invoke God's blessing on what had been done. The immense audience stood while he complied. Not Cromwell's pikemen praying on the eve of battle felt their dependence on the will of Providence more than they. The prayer concluded, a dramatic incident came to relieve the tension. A gentleman entered the hall bearing a blue silk flag, in the center of which glittered a single white star. It had been made overnight by a Jackson lady in anticipation of the action of the Convention. He handed it to the President, who paused a moment and then waved it aloft with the exclamation that it was the first flag of the young republic. The audience broke into applause, rising to salute the emblem. Without were heard the salvos of artillery that greeted the new republic. The next night, it may be worth remarking, "The Bonnie Blue Flag" was sung in a local theater. It had been composed by Harry McCarthy, a comedian, immediately after witnessing the scene in the Capitol.

The Convention knew its act meant war. Preparations were made for the conflict. Jefferson Davis was elected Major-General of State troops, and four Brigadier-Generals were chosen. Delegates to the Convention of the Southern States at Montgomery were also elected. The "swelling prologue" to the theme of the Civil War was over as far as Mississippi was concerned.

The "Black and Tan" Convention is the next event in the history of the old building that stands out in strong relief. The interval between the outbreak of the war and the assembling of that extraordinary body can be disposed of by a brief resumé.

During a part of 1863 and 1864 the Capitol ceased to be the home of the State Government. Grim-visaged war knocked at the city's gates, and it was necessary to remove officialdom to a place of security. The records were removed to Meridian, Enterprise, Columbia and Macon, in the order named. The Legislature met at Macon, and also at Columbus. When the crash came in 1865 Governor Clark returned to Jackson and called an extraordinary session of the Legislature. It was extraordinary in its brevity. An intimation was given that the Military Commander



1—CHURCH, COLUMBUS.

2—CALHOUN INSTITUTE, MACON.

3—COURTHOUSE, COLUMBUS.

had orders to arrest the whole body under certain circumstances. A resolution empowering the Governor to appoint a committee to confer with the President in reference to securing the release of Jefferson Davis was passed, and the members dispersed after a session of about an hour. A few days after Governor Clark was ejected from the Executive Office and the chamber occupied by General Osterhaus and his military staff.

Then followed the abortive Reconstruction Convention, which assembled on August 14, 1865, on call of William L. Sharkey, who had just been appointed Provisional Governor by President Johnson. That body declared the ordinance of secession "null and void," and recognized the abolition of slavery in Mississippi. It also called a State election. All this was in pursuance of the Presidential idea of reconstruction, which was soon to be superseded by the Congressional plan. General Humphreys was chosen Governor at the election, and it seemed that affairs were once more readjusting themselves on a normal basis. All calculations were set at naught, however, by the adoption of the "Congressional plan." It was during Governor Humphreys' administration and in pursuance of this plan that General Ord, who had just completed "revising the electorate of the State," called an election to determine whether or not there should be a Constitutional Convention. Of course, the proposal was carried.

#### THE "BLACK AND TAN CONVENTION."

Both the tragic and comic masks are needed to do justice to that notorious convention. It was a motley group, with a slender conservative membership, but composed chiefly of negroes and "carpet-baggers," both equally ripe for plunder. Ignorance and corruption combined, and there was such another revel as the "Broecken" could never match. This august body met in the Hall of Representatives on January 7, 1868. "Buzzard" Eggleston of Lowndes County, whose name bears witness to a certain unclean rapacity, was elected President. The compensation of members was the first question raised. A committee was appointed to report a schedule disposing of that important matter. Its report was most liberal in tone. Long and interesting were the debates, but it was finally decided that the President should receive \$20 per diem and the members \$10, exclusive of mileage. The official reporter and secretary were given \$15 per day each, and a number of other superfluous officers were provided for at the rate of \$10 per day. The hour had come and the harvest was ripe for the loyal Republican contingent. Protests against extravagance on the part of the few Democratic members were fruitless. One offered a resolution declaring the Convention illegal, and the members not entitled to compensation. There was a long uproar and loud cries for his expulsion. Another suggested that after the expiration of twenty days each member should pay his own expenses. His language was denounced as "insulting" and he was requested to withdraw.

A new spasm of indignation came when the Superintendent of the

City Gas Works sent the Convention word that he would have to be paid in advance for all the gas used, as he doubted the solvency of the State and the Convention. A resolution was passed declaring that no night sessions would be held. The Convention triumphed, only to be met by a new annoyance. It was observed that the newspaper reporters did not prefix "Mr." to the names of the negro delegates. The reporters were promptly excluded from the sessions after that.

The important offices of State were held by white Democrats. This called for reform. A resolution was offered appointing a committee of seven to memorialize Congress to declare all civil offices vacant and to vest the appointment in the Convention. Heroic efforts were made to exploit the Treasury under the guise of appropriations for the relief of indigent and suffering freedmen. The scheme failed because General Gillem, Military Commander, refused to sanction the appropriation.

After a session of a month, it occurred to several members that they were sitting for the purpose of framing a Constitution. They hastened to repair the oversight. A committee was appointed to prepare a draft and report in three days. Prompt at the time, the report was made. The franchise provisions, depriving a large section of the intelligence of the State of the right to vote, attracted the main attention. They were debated long and bitterly, the few conservative members making a last vain stand. Fights were of frequent occurrence and feeling ran high. Finally the obnoxious provisions were adopted. The Democratic members indignantly resigned and went home. Provisions were made for submitting the Constitution for ratification, and the Convention adjourned on May 18th. It is a matter of history how it was rejected and adopted in 1869 without the franchise qualifications. The Convention had cost the impoverished State about a quarter of a million dollars.

#### VI ET ARMIS.

The beginning of the administration of Governor Ames, in June, 1868, was signalized by the forcible ejection of Governor Humphreys from the Executive Office. Again the old Capitol saw the Chief Magistrate of Mississippi expelled at the point of the bayonet.

The Governor had been discharging his civil duties under the shadow of military authority for some time. But naturally he was not in sympathy with the progress of Congressional reconstruction, and this formed the excuse for his displacement. Ames, who had received his authority from General McDowell, the Military Commander, informed Governor Humphreys of his appointment as Provisional Governor and asked when it would be convenient for Humphreys to surrender the office to him. After the lapse of several days, the Governor replied that he regarded the attempt to displace him an usurpation and a violation of the Constitution. Supported by this view and by the approval of the President, he declined to surrender the office until a legally qualified successor had been elected.

Shortly after the receipt of this letter, General Ames sent Colonel Biddle, a Northern officer stationed at Jackson, to make formal demand

for the possession of the Capitol. In pursuance of his determination to yield to nothing except force, and to protest to the last against the course affairs were taking, the Governor informed him that he would not comply. The officer then informed him that he would return later with soldiers and take possession.

Knowing, of course, what was coming, and wishing witnesses to this subjection of civil right to military authority, the Governor invited four citizens of Jackson to witness the event. At the appointed time, the tread of soldiers was heard in the hallway. They made a halt in front of the door of the Executive Office, and Colonel Biddle entered and saluted. He called the attention of the Governor to the force at his command and requested him to vacate. The Governor replied that the slight file of men he had brought with him was insufficient to seize the office. Colonel Biddle courteously inquired what force would be necessary, and the Governor replied that he must be the judge of that. The officer retired and returned with a company. This time he marched them straight into the office and took possession. Sentinels were posted at the doors with instructions to permit anyone to leave who desired, but none to re-enter.

Of course, this ended the affair. Burning with indignation, Governor Humphreys and his friends went over to the office of the Attorney-General. Returning to the Executive Office, they were met by a bayonet and a polite, but firm, refusal of permission to enter.

#### IMPEACHMENT.

On the morning of March 14, 1876, a delegation from the House, followed by the entire membership, appeared at the bar of the Senate to present articles of impeachment against Adelbert Ames, Governor of Mississippi. The Sergeant-at-Arms made proclamation of their desire, and they read the long list of charges preferred against the Chief Magistrate of the State. There were twenty-one of them in all. He was accused of corrupt interference with the judiciary, attempting to incite a conflict between the races, corruptly approving the bond of the State Treasurer, causing the ejection of the Warren County sheriff from his office by United States soldiers, and a number of other misdemeanors in office.

The articles presented in due form, the management retired to the House. The Senate decided to meet as a court of impeachment on March 16th. On that date Chief Justice Simrall entered the chamber and assumed the President's chair. The oath was administered to him by Associate Justice Peyton, and by him to the Senators. Governor Ames was summoned to appear next day. His counsel came, and requested five days in which to prepare an answer to the articles. This was granted, and the House managers were given three days in which to reply.

Twelve days later the Senate resumed its sitting as a court of impeachment. The finale of the proceeding was at hand. Chief Justice Simrall



took his seat, and the House managers, six in all, ranged themselves within the bar. The legal representatives of the Governor were also present. After silence had been proclaimed by the Sergeant-at-Arms Manager Featherston arose in his place and said he had a communication to submit expressing the further wishes of the House. That branch of the Legislature recited that it had received information from the counsel of the Governor that he would resign were it not for the impeachment proceedings pending against him. The House, therefore, wished to withdraw the articles of impeachment. At this point counsel for the Governor arose and read his resignation. Governor Ames merely abdicated, without a word of comment or justification. It was ordered that his resignation be spread on the minutes of the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment.

Thus ended the last remnant of an unspeakable régime that had endured for six years. The election of 1875, which restored the Conservative element to power in Mississippi, insured the impeachment of certain Radical State officials. Governor Ames was the central figure in the impeachment proceedings, but previous to the trial in his case A. K. Davis, the negro Lieutenant-Governor, had been impeached for accepting a bribe for pardoning a convict while acting as Governor, and T. W. Cardoza, the negro Superintendent of Education, had resigned by permission of the House, which consented to withdraw the charges against him on that condition.

#### LAST SPEECH OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In 1884 the old Capitol witnessed a brilliant scene, at once sorrowful and impressive. Jefferson Davis made his last public appearance in Mississippi, in response to an invitation of the Legislature, then in session. A special committee had been sent to request him to appear and once more speak to the people of his native State.

Everything was done to make the occasion worthy of the great and unbowed personality to whom it was a tribute. The main floor and galleries were crowded with beautiful women and the most distinguished citizens of the State, making a picture not soon to be forgotten. As they waited for the entrance of Jefferson Davis, there was something more than expectancy in the air. There was a touch of reverence in their eager attitude. The embodiment of a sacred cause, still dear in its failure, touched the springs of sentiment to their depths. No longer a citizen of the United States, Mississippi sovereign still, claimed him as her own. Though the great struggle of his life brought unsuccess, in the hearts of his countrymen he triumphed still.

When the venerable man entered the hall on the arm of Governor Lowry, the pent-up enthusiasm broke forth in long applause. He was a noble and dignified figure. Age had not withered the grace of bearing that had always distinguished him. Slowly they moved down the aisle amid applause that paused for breath, and then redoubled. A stranger

might well have asked: "Is not this some conquerer who returns home in triumph?"

Arrived at the Speaker's stand, he mounted the steps and took his seat. Lieutenant-Governor Shands, in eloquent words, bade him welcome to the Capitol. "You stand before us embodied history," was one of the happy expressions with which the speech of welcome was replete. When Mr. Davis arose to respond there was a fresh outburst of enthusiasm. Silence followed, and he began in a clear voice. His words were brief, yet to the point, and laden with golden counsel. Acceptance of the past and hope for the future summed up their import. When he had concluded he was seated in an easy chair, and for more than an hour extended his hand to the throng that crowded to meet him. The old Capitol took its last look of him when he left its halls at the end of that reception.

#### CONVENTION OF 1890.

It remained for the Constitutional Convention of 1890 to fix the results of the "Revolution of 1875" beyond all chance and change. That "revolution" has secured the ascendancy of the white race—of intelligence, patriotism and honesty. From that date the situation appeared to a casual view to be well in hand. The immense, corrupt, easily influenced, pathetic mass of black electors had been practically eliminated from control. In the huge leprous body thus cut off there did not appear any sign of life. Affairs had adjusted themselves on a seemingly normal basis. But this condition of affairs was maintained by an implied intimidation. The white people of the State had risen up and cleansed their household and the result was to be maintained by fraud or force. The necessity for this gradually disappeared as the negro sank to his natural political level, but there was always a vague menace in the air.

The Convention came to set things right and to perform the difficult task of disfranchising the ignorant blacks without infringing the Federal Constitution. The eyes of the Union—of the world, were on that body of men. It met in Jackson on August 12th. Judge S. S. Calhoun, a member of the present Supreme Bench, was chosen President. In accepting the honor, he outlined what the Convention was to do. Other questions had figured in the movement for a convention, but one overtopped them all. The question of black disfranchisement stood out

"Like Shasta from his mountain solitude  
O'er the Sierras looking to the South."

The franchise provisions were finally adopted. Others shared the long deliberations that perfected them, but the chief honor has been generally assigned to Gen. J. Z. George. Qualified electors must thereafter be able to read and write or understand the Constitution; they must comply with certain registration and residence provisions and must pay all taxes legally required of them for the two years preceding. Provision was made for a public school system, which afforded opportunities for education, at the State's expense, to whites and blacks. The judiciary

system was perfected, the convict lease system abolished and new regulations for corporations adopted. President Calhoun, in a closing address, ably summed up the work done.

The test of the Constitution adopted, and its victory before the United States Supreme Court, affirmed the wisdom of its makers. And the adoption of its salient suffrage provisions by other Southern States shows that the Convention wrought not alone for Mississippi but for its sister Commonwealths.

#### NUNC DIMITTIS.

For the old Capitol "the long day's task is done." The theater, not only of the important events that have been so lightly sketched, but also of the multitudinous minor political activities of a free people, it now goes down to silence and abandonment. Yet not without honor does it remain, though its mantle be almost passed, prophet-like, to the new. Something of the spirit of the great men who have wrought within its halls will always survive to hallow it to noble minds. And when patriotic Mississippians pause to contemplate for the moment the phenomenon, not too recent, of a kindly and legal control of a black majority by an intelligent white minority, will not the old mass of brick and stone where this great thing was rendered possible in a legal manner take added dignity in their thought?

Its future is uncertain. There is a sentiment that it should be preserved as a museum of the Department of Archives and History, in which may be collected everything of historical interest that pertains to Mississippi. There is another opinion that it should be torn down and the spot on which it stands devoted to a park or sold for business sites. Secured by its imperishable history, it is superior alike to preservation or destruction. In the words of the Roman poet it can truly say:

"I have built me a monument more lasting than brass and loftier than the regal structure of the pyramids, which not corroding shower, the north wind important, the innumerable series of the years and flight of the ages shall ever destroy!"



THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

## THE NEW CAPITOL.

Silhouetted against the Southern sky on the eminence of a hill, to the north of the old Capitol site at Jackson, is located the new Capitol building of Mississippi, just completed, representing the unusual results of the combined efforts and methods of a commission, an architect and contractors. All may carry their heads in pleasant dignity, for, without smirch, wire-pulling or jobbery of any kind, the construction of this beautiful building has been carried to a successful completion, finished within contract time without extras and within the estimated sum of the contract; and hence it stands in its massive dignity an example of conscientious business methods that might well be followed by many who have public improvements in their charge.

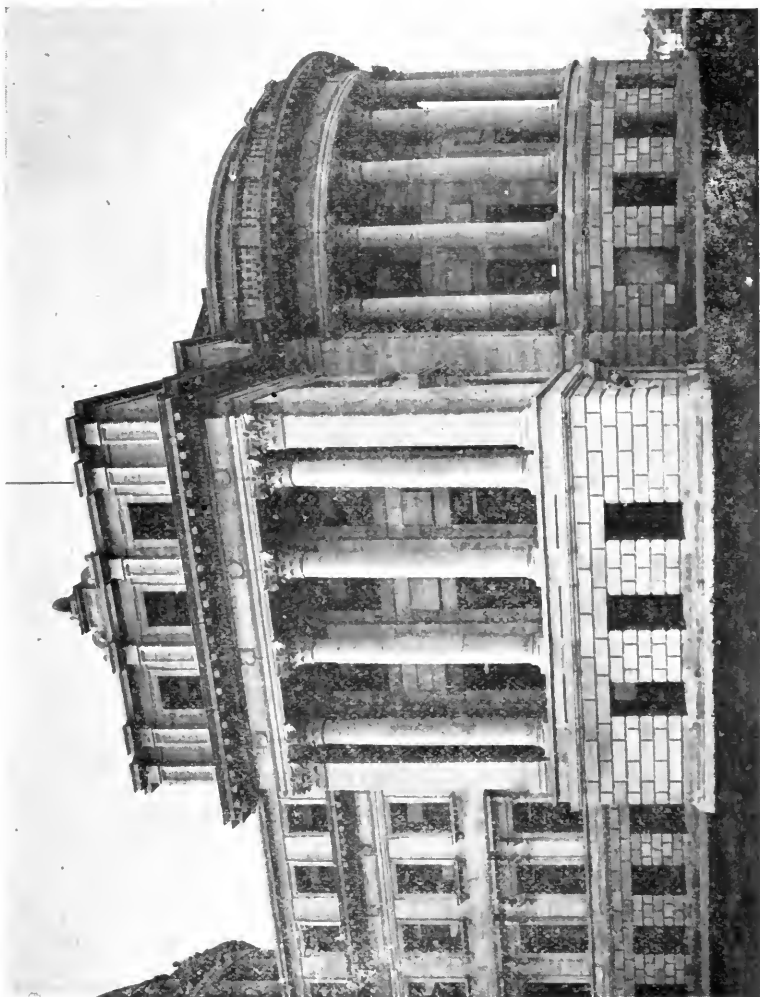
The Capitol building at Jackson, Mississippi, emphasizes the advent of prosperity and modern progress in the South, and its educational mission will be far-reaching in its salutary effects upon future public buildings throughout the Southern States.

The laying of the foundation of this building presented unusual difficulties on account of the soil, but a suitable remedy was finally devised after many tests and calculations; it was decided to remove the "marl" and replace it with Pearl River sand; the results have been very satisfactory and the initial settlement has been uniform and is much less than was expected under the circumstances. The foundations are of cement concrete, on the concrete rests the base stones of Georgia granite, and up from the granite base rise the graceful porticoes, colonnades and domes to a height of 135 feet, carried out in Renaissance style with bright gray Bedford stone from the noted old Hoosier quarry, from the competitive design of Mr. Theodore C. Link, architect, St. Louis, Missouri, whose plans were selected from among fourteen competing architects and approved of unanimately by the State Capitol Commissioners, consisting of A. H. Longino, Governor, Chairman; Monroe McClurg, Attorney-General; R. H. Thompson; W. G. Stovall; R. A. Dean; L. T. Fitzhugh, Jr., Secretary; Mr. Bernard R. Green, of Washington, D. C., acting as Advisory Committee to the State Commissioners.

Governor Longino deserves credit for the preparation of the bill authorizing the erection of this building. The Legislature passed the bill in 1900, and authorized the issuance of \$1,000,000 of bonds to defray the cost, but under the careful business régime of Governor Longino the Treasury of the State was put in such a condition as to be able to defray the expenses of the building without the issue of the authorized bonds.

The members of the Commission are all men of the highest standing, and are of unquestioned integrity of character. They, in turn, were exceedingly fortunate in the selection of the architect and the general contractor and sub-contractors.

The cost of the building, including steam-heating plant, power plant, furniture, electric and gas light fixtures, architect's fees and other expenses, was \$1,093,641. Wells Brothers Company, of Chicago, were the general contractors.



EAST END OF CAPITOL.

The design and arrangement of this Capitol building was carried out by the architect to furnish accommodations of due dignity and convenience for the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the State Government. The building was designed to give architectural prominence and expression to this trinity of objects and functions. To provide a building that would meet these requirements and be well lighted and aired from the exterior, the plan must be on the order of wings and pavilions.

The simpler and more direct design is always the better, so long as dignity and elegance of proportion are preserved. A Capitol, of all buildings, should be strikingly massive, grand, noble—typifying the power, honor, stability and superiority of the Government over all individuals, corporate or other institutions, whatsoever in the State.

"In this design the Legislative halls are admirably placed on the same floor, well separated, and at the same time in easy communication with each other when necessary. The principal committee rooms of the two Houses are also convenient to each other.

"The Chief Executive or Governor's offices are located in the center pavilion just off the rotunda, while the Supreme Court is on the floor below, occupying the pavilion beneath the Senate chamber, well and quietly separated from the Legislative neighborhood.

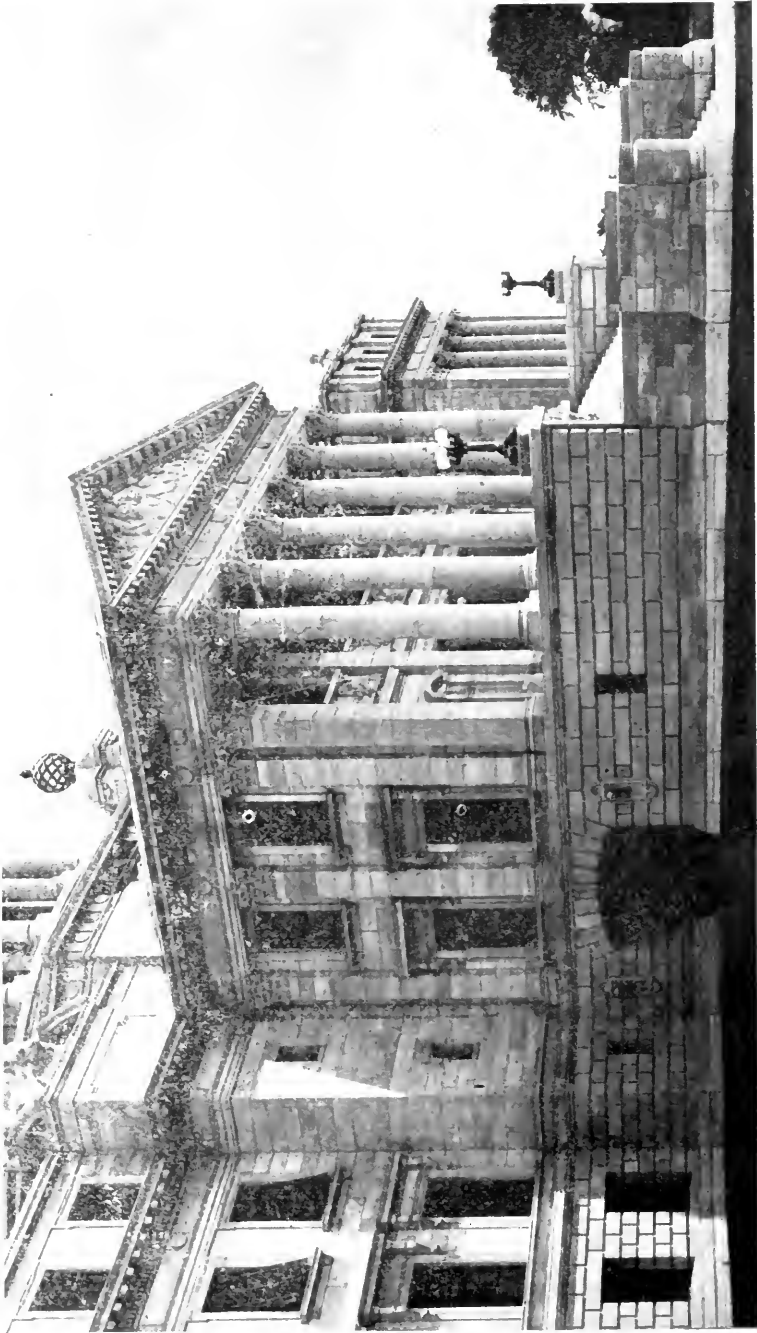
"The Library, which is very large and needs ample accommodations, is symmetrically located at the opposite end of the same floor. All the rooms throughout the building are lighted by outside windows, and very little skylight or floor light will be needed other than the proper dome illumination of the Legislative halls.

"The rotunda is simple, broad and effective, and is distinctly the natural center of departure for all parts of the building, connecting therewith by direct and handsome corridors which give fine vistas through the building. Private corridors to committee rooms have been provided.

"On the whole the design presents the true *triple* scheme for a Capitol building, with the Senate and House at either end and the Executive in the center. The seating of the Legislative halls places the backs of the members toward the windows, although the latter are not very large and dome light will be chiefly depended on. Thus outside windows are secured without being too evident or objectionable."

The general scheme of decorations and finish of the interior has been worked out in keeping with the quiet dignity of the exterior. Of fireproof construction, steel skeleton type, with cement concrete arches sprung between the steel beams, on which rests and hides all that which is so necessary to the safety of a building, are the rich marbles, mosaics and ornamentations.

The main vestibule is built entirely of blue Vermont marble on a base of black Belgian. The main rotunda is of Italian marble with trimmings of jet black marble and friezes and columns of scagliola, leading the eye to the lofty dome of pure white in ornamental stucco work. This dome is supported at four points on massive piers with rich marble niches designed



MAIN ENTRANCE OF CAPITOL.



as receptacles for statuary, developing into massive free columns in the second story to the frieze line of dome. The treatment of main corridors on this floor leading to the east and west wings is a continuation of the Italian marble walls of main rotunda with bronze trimmed pilasters terminating in monumental marble entrances to the Supreme Court and Library with columns supporting rich pediments. The Supreme Court has the walls lined with scagliola and all woodwork and furniture is of black walnut.

The two legislative chambers, which are located in the two extreme points of the second story, are built up of marble and scagliola, both with rich domed ceilings of oxidized copper, stucco and stained glass.

One of the richest rooms in the building is the Governor's reception room in the central part of the second story, under the main portico. It is in pure French Renaissance and lacks but color to make it one of the most beautiful and successful interior decorations.

The ground story has a marble floor and a wainscoting of cream tiles and contains a handsome circular room at the east end, designed for a "Hall of Fame," a beautiful educational feature of the Department of Archives and History. In close proximity we find a very prettily decorated room set aside for a permanent home for the Daughters of the Confederacy. At a corresponding point in the west end is found a semi-circular room, the "Hall of History," in which are preserved and arranged the priceless historical archives of the State.

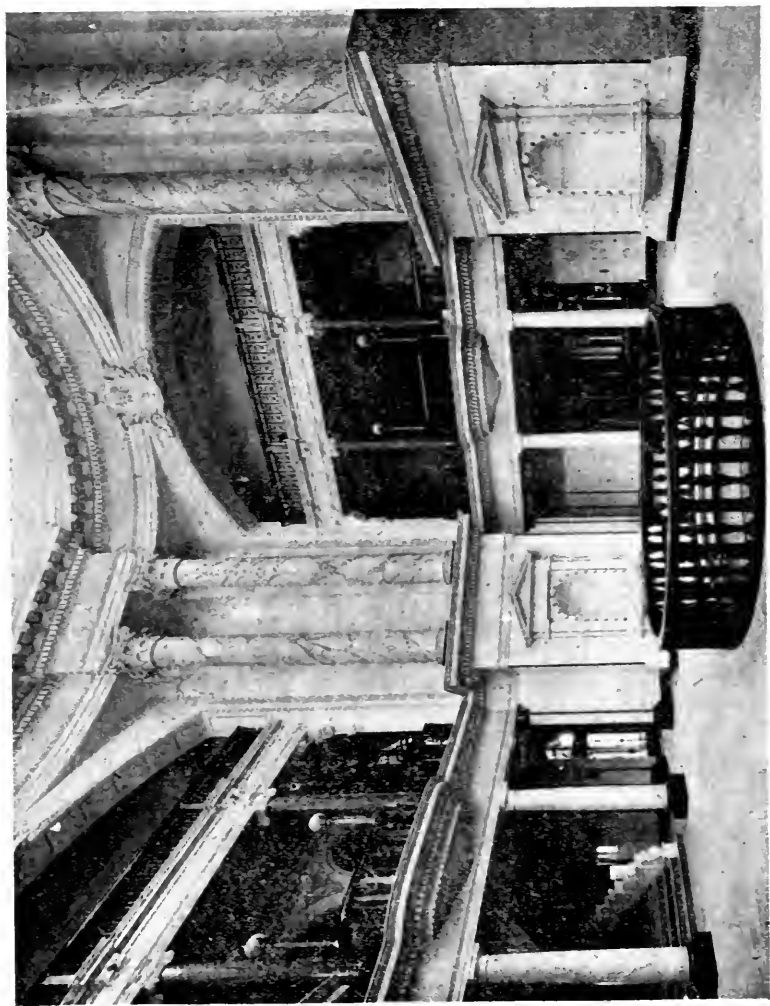
A large space of the ground floor is taken up with record-rooms for the Treasurer, Auditor and Secretary of State.

The business offices are comparatively plain but substantial, and they will be fitted with metallic furniture for the filing of papers.

The exterior walls of the building have good thickness and deep window reveals, giving shade and apparent strength, and the porticoes and angles are deep, giving shadows; the domes of terra cotta are full, well rounded, with quiet outlines and not too high. The rich massing and dignity of the whole exterior immediately impresses one, without a possibility of legitimately mistaking it for any other building except for what it was intended—The Capitol of a great Commonwealth.

The rear of the Capitol has been carried out in harmony with the facade, and presents an interesting study. The stone, "gray Bedford," of which the whole building is constructed, is taken from the Bedford Quarries Company's "Old Hoosier Quarry." The uniformity of color of this noted quarry and the management's careful attention to details of selection result in the accomplishment of a facade of monochrome effect, as it should be; and without the usual defects of a spotted face.

The tympanum over the front entrance portico was executed from a model of Professor Bringham, of the School of Fine Arts in St. Louis, and typifies in symbolical figures the history of the State. Ornamentation of the exterior is sparingly applied, and in such places only where striking contrasts with the prevailing plainness of its walls surfaces were intended, the whole scheme depending rather on its correct and pleasing proportions and monochrome color than upon forced architectural effects.



CENTRAL ROTUNDA UNDER THE DOME—NEW CAPITOL.

The general contractors, the Wells Brothers Company, agreed to complete the building in thirty-one months. The actual work was commenced on the building in March, 1901, and completed by the contractors in July, 1903, well within the contract time. The thorough business methods employed by the general contractors to complete the structure in contracted time, with the difficulties attendant in shipping all materials from points hundreds of miles away, at a time when rail carrying facilities were nationally and without exception locally inadequate, may easily be appreciated by the architectural profession, and certainly great credit is due the general contractors in placing themselves in harmony with all the sub-contractors and impressing them with the importance of the work to be accomplished, showing diplomacy and a keen business insight to the troubles and squabbles usually attending the erection of a building of this public character.

The value of terra cotta is increasingly being appreciated in all of its varied uses and applications to architecture. Probably the latest use of this material is in the domes of this Capitol building, of which there are three. The lightness of the material lessens the work of supporting girders and piers in the carrying of weight of stone. The Northwestern Terra Cotta Company produces the gray color of the Bedford stone to perfection, thus accomplishing the desire of the architect in carrying out the monochrome effect of color, though materials of widely different primary character were used.

The great mass of steel construction and the 160,000 cubic feet of Bedford stone used in the building were put in place in twelve months by Mr. George Dugan, contractor, of Bedford, Indiana. The manner of accomplishing this great piece of work was the masterful way in which Mr. Dugan went about preparing the preliminaries. He had erected eight electric tower derricks at different points of vantage for the handling of the steel and stone, getting his power from the local electric plant, thus showing a progressive and an advanced idea of clean handling over the dirty donkey engine. All the stone passed through Mr. Dugan's yard at Bedford, Indiana, where all the handwork, cutting of capitals, etc., were perfected before shipping.

Mr. Theodore C. Link, the Supervising Architect, was ably assisted by his son, Karl E. Link, who acted as Superintendent on the grounds.

In this Capitol building there is much that is worthy of critical study and deserving of a profound admiration.



# UNITED STATES SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

## LIST OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES FROM MISSISSIPPI IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1801-1908.

### MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

7TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 7, 1801, TO MARCH 3, 1803.

*Delegate.*

Narseworthy Hunter. (Died March 11, 1802.)

Thomas M. Green. (Succeeded Hunter. Took his seat December 6, 1802.)

8TH CONGRESS, OCTOBER 17, 1803, TO MARCH 3, 1805.

*Delegate.*

William Lattimore. (Took his seat October 17, 1803.)

9TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 2, 1805, TO MARCH 3, 1807.

*Delegate.*

William Lattimore.

10TH CONGRESS, OCTOBER 26, 1807, TO MARCH 3, 1809.

*Delegate.*

George Poindexter. (Took his seat October 26, 1807.)

11TH CONGRESS, MAY 22, 1809, TO MARCH 3, 1811.

*Delegate.*

George Poindexter.

12TH CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 4, 1811, TO MARCH 3, 1813.

*Delegate.*

George Poindexter.

13TH CONGRESS, MAY 24, 1813, TO MARCH 2, 1815.

*Delegate.*

William Lattimore. (Took his seat December 6, 1813.)

14TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 5, 1815, TO MARCH 3, 1817.

*Delegate.*

William Lattimore.

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

15TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 1, 1817, TO MARCH 3, 1819.

*Senators.*

Walter Leake. (Took his seat December 11, 1817.)

Thomas H. Williams. (Took his seat December 11, 1817.)

*Representative.*

George Poindexter. (Took his seat December 11, 1817.)

16TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 6, 1819, TO MARCH 3, 1821.

*Senators.*

David Holmes. (Elected in place of Walter Leake, resigned; took his seat November 13, 1820.)

Thomas H. Williams.

Walter Leake. (Resigned in 1820.)

*Representative.*

Christopher Rankin, Natchez.

17TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 3, 1821, TO MARCH 3, 1823.

*Senators.*

David Holmes.

Thomas H. Williams.

*Representative.*

Christopher Rankin, Natchez.

18TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 1, 1823, TO MARCH 3, 1825.

*Senators.*

David Holmes.

Thomas H. Williams.

*Representative.*

Christopher Rankin, Natchez.

19TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 5, 1825, TO MARCH 3, 1827.

*Senators.*

Powhatan Ellis, Winchester. (Appointed in place of David Holmes, who resigned in 1825; took his seat December 12, 1825.)

David Holmes, Washington. (Resigned in 1825.)

Thomas B. Reed, Natchez. (Elected in place of David Holmes, who resigned in 1825, Powhatan Ellis having been appointed *pro tem*; took his seat March 11, 1826.)

Thomas H. Williams, Washington.

*Representatives.*

William Haile, Woodville. (Elected in place of Christopher Rankin, deceased; took his seat December 4, 1826.)

Christopher Rankin, Natchez. (Died March 14, 1826.)

20TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 3, 1827, TO MARCH 3, 1829.

*Senators.*

Powhatan Ellis, Winchester.

Thomas H. Williams, Washington.

*Representatives.*

William Haile, Woodville. (Resigned in 1828.)

Thomas Hinds, Greenville. (Elected in place of William Haile, resigned; took his seat December 8, 1828.)

21ST CONGRESS, DECEMBER 7, 1829, TO MARCH 3, 1831.

*Senators.*

Robert H. Adams, Natchez. (Elected in place of Thomas B. Reed, deceased in 1829; took his seat February 8, 1830, and died July 2, 1830.)

Powhatan Ellis, Winchester.

George Poindexter, Natchez. (Appointed in place of Robert H. Adams, deceased; took his seat December 6, 1830; subsequently elected by the Legislature.)

*Representative.*

Thomas Hinds, Greenville.

22D CONGRESS, DECEMBER 5, 1831, TO MARCH 3, 1833.

*Senators.*

John Black, Monroe. (Appointed in place of Powhatan Ellis, resigned; took his seat December 12, 1832.)

Powhatan Ellis, Winchester. (Resigned July 16, 1832, having been appointed Judge of United States Court.)

George Poindexter, Wilkinson.

*Representative.*

Franklin E. Plummer, Westville.

23D CONGRESS, DECEMBER 2, 1833, TO MARCH 3, 1835.

*Senators.*

John Black, Monroe.

George Poindexter, Wilkinson. (Elected President *pro tem.*, June 25, 1834.)

*Representatives.*

Harry Cage, Woodville.  
Franklin E. Plummer, Westville.

24TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 7, 1835, TO MARCH 3, 1837.

*Senators.*

John Black, Monroe.  
Robert J. Walker, Madisonville. (Took his seat February 22, 1836.)

*Representatives.*

John F. H. Claiborne, Madisonville.  
David Dickson, Jackson. (Died in 1836.)  
Samuel J. Gholson. (Elected in place of David Dickson, deceased;  
took his seat January 7, 1837.)

25TH CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 4, 1837, TO MARCH 3, 1839.

*Senators.*

John Black, Monroe. (Resigned in 1838.)  
James F. Trotter. (Elected in place of John Black, resigned; took  
his seat February 19, 1838; resigned July 10, 1838.)  
Robert J. Walker, Madisonville.  
Thomas H. Williams, Pontotoc. (Appointed in place of James F.  
Trotter, resigned; took his seat December 13, 1838.)

*Representatives.*

John F. H. Claiborne, Madisonville. (Declared to have been duly  
elected October 3, 1837; decision subsequently reversed, and seat declared  
vacant January 31, 1838.)  
Samuel J. Gholson, Athens. (Declared to have been duly elected  
October 3, 1837; decision subsequently reversed, and seat declared  
vacant January 31, 1838.)  
Sergeant S. Prentiss, Vicksburg. (Elected at new election, and took  
his seat May 30, 1838.)  
Thomas J. Word, Pontotoc. (Elected at new election, and took his  
seat May 30, 1838.)

26TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 2, 1839, TO MARCH 3, 1841.

*Senators.*

John Henderson, Pass Christian.  
Robert J. Walker, Madisonville.

*Representatives.*

Albert J. Brown, Gallatin.  
Jacob Thompson, Pontotoc.



27TH CONGRESS, MAY 31, 1841, TO MARCH 3, 1843.

*Senators.*

John Henderson, Pass Christian.  
Robert J. Walker, Madisonville.

*Representatives.*

William M. Gwin, Vicksburg. (Took his seat December 23, 1841.)  
Jacob Thompson, Oxford. (Took his seat December 9, 1842.)

28TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 4, 1843, TO MARCH 3, 1845.

*Senators.*

John Henderson, Pass Christian.  
Robert J. Walker, Madisonville.

*Representatives.*

William H. Hammett, Princeton.  
Robert W. Roberts, Hillsborough.  
Jacob Thompson, Oxford.  
Tilghman M. Tucker, Columbus.

29TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 1, 1845, TO MARCH 3, 1847.

*Senators.*

Joseph W. Chalmers, Holly Springs. (Appointed in place of Robert J. Walker, resigned; took his seat December 7, 1845; subsequently elected by the Legislature.)

Jesse Speight, Plymouth.

Robert J. Walker, Madisonville. (Resigned in 1845.)

*Representatives.*

Stephen Adams, Aberdeen.  
Jefferson Davis, Warrenton. (Resigned in 1846.)  
Henry T. Ellett. (Elected in place of Jefferson Davis, resigned; took his seat January 26, 1847.)  
Robert W. Roberts, Hillsborough.  
Jacob Thompson, Oxford.

30TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 6, 1847, TO MARCH 3, 1849.

*Senators.*

Jesse Speight. (Died May 1, 1847.)

Jefferson Davis, Warrenton. (Appointed in place of Jesse Speight, deceased in 1847; took his seat December 6, 1847; subsequently elected by the Legislature.)

Henry S. Foote, Jackson.

*Representatives.*

Albert G. Brown, Gallatin.  
Winfield S. Featherston, Houston.  
Jacob Thompson, Oxford.  
Patrick W. Tompkins, Vicksburg.

31ST CONGRESS, DECEMBER 3, 1849, TO MARCH 3, 1851.

*Senators.*

Jefferson Davis, Palmyra.  
Henry S. Foote, Jackson.

*Representatives.*

Albert G. Brown, Gallatin.  
Winfield S. Featherston, Houston.  
William McWillie, Camden.  
Jacob Thompson, Oxford.

32D CONGRESS, DECEMBER 1, 1851, TO MARCH 3, 1853.

*Senators.*

Stephen Adams, Aberdeen. (Elected in place of Jefferson Davis, resigned in 1851, John J. McRae having been appointed *pro tem.*; took his seat March 17, 1852.)

Walker Brooke, Lexington. (Elected in place of Henry S. Foote, resigned; took his seat March 11, 1852.)

Henry S. Foote, Jackson. (Resigned in 1852.)

John J. McRae, Enterprise. (Appointed in place of Jefferson Davis, resigned; took his seat December 19, 1851.)

*Representatives.*

Albert G. Brown, Gallatin.  
John D. Freeman, Jackson.  
Benjamin D. Nabers, Hickory Flat.  
John A. Wilcox, Aberdeen.

33D CONGRESS, DECEMBER 5, 1853, TO MARCH 3, 1855.

*Senators.*

Stephen Adams, Aberdeen.  
Albert G. Brown, Newtown. (Took his seat January 26, 1854.)

*Representatives.*

William Barksdale, Columbus.  
William S. Barry, Greenwood.  
Wiley P. Harris, Monticello.  
Otho R. Singleton, Canton.  
Daniel B. Wright, Salem.

34TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 3, 1855, TO MARCH 3, 1857.

*Senators.*

Stephen Adams, Aberdeen.  
Albert G. Brown, Newtown.

*Representatives.*

William Barksdale, Columbus.  
 Hendley S. Bennett, Grenada.  
 William A. Lake, Vicksburg.  
 John A. Quitman, Natchez.  
 Daniel B. Wright, Salem.

35TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 7, 1857, TO MARCH 3, 1859.

*Senators.*

Albert G. Brown, Newtown.  
 Jefferson Davis, Hurricane. (Took his seat March 4, 1857.)

*Representatives.*

William Barksdale, Columbus.  
 Reuben Davis, Aberdeen.  
 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Abbeville.  
 John J. McRae, State Line. (Elected in place of John A. Quitman,  
 deceased; took his seat December 7, 1858.)  
 John A. Quitman, Natchez. (Died July 17, 1858.)

36TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 5, 1859, TO MARCH 3, 1861.

*Senators.*

Albert G. Brown, Terry. (Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861.)  
 Jefferson Davis, Hurricane. (Seat declared vacant March 14, 1861.)

*Representatives.*

William Barksdale, Columbus. (Retired from House January 12,  
 1861.)  
 Reuben Davis, Aberdeen. (Retired from House January 12, 1861.)  
 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Abbeville. (Retired from House January 12,  
 1861.)  
 John J. McRae, State Line. (Retired from House January 12, 1861.)  
 Otho R. Singleton, Canton. (Retired from House January 12, 1861.)

37TH CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1861, TO MARCH 3, 1863.

*Senators.*

(Vacant.)

*Representatives.*

(Vacant.)

38TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 7, 1863, TO MARCH 3, 1865.

*Senators.*

(Vacant.)

*Representatives.*

(Vacant.)

39TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 4, 1865, TO MARCH 3, 1867.

*Senators.*

(Vacant.)

*Representatives.*

(Vacant.)

40TH CONGRESS, MARCH 4, 1867, TO MARCH 3, 1869.

*Senators.*

(Vacant.)

*Representatives.*

(Vacant.)

41ST CONGRESS, MARCH 4, 1869, TO MARCH 3, 1871.

*Senators.*

Adelbert Ames, Natchez. (Took his seat April 1, 1870.)

Hiram R. Revels, Natchez (Negro). (Took his seat February 25, 1870.)

*Representatives.*

Henry W. Barry, Columbus. (Took his seat April 8, 1870.)

George C. McKee, Vicksburg. (Took his seat February 23, 1870.)

George E. Harris, Hernando. (Took his seat February 23, 1870.)

Joseph L. Morphis, Pontotoc. (Took his seat February 23, 1870.)

Legrand W. Perce, Natchez. (Took his seat February 23, 1870.)

42D CONGRESS, MARCH 4, 1871, TO MARCH 3, 1873.

*Senators.*

James Lusk Alcorn, Friar's Point. (Took his seat December 4, 1871.)

Adelbert Ames, Natchez.

*Representatives.*

Henry W. Barry, Columbus.

George E. Harris, Hernando.

George C. McKee, Vicksburg.

Joseph L. Morphis, Pontotoc.

Legrand W. Perce, Natchez.

43D CONGRESS, DECEMBER 1, 1873, TO MARCH 3, 1875.

*Senators.*

James L. Alcorn, Friar's Point.

Adelbert Ames, Natchez. (Resigned in 1874.)

Henry R. Pease, Jackson. (Elected in place of Adelbert Ames, resigned; took his seat February 12, 1874.)

*Representatives.*

Henry W. Barry, Columbus.  
 Albert R. Howe, Sardis.  
 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Oxford.  
 John R. Lynch (Negro), Natchez.  
 George C. McKee, Vicksburg.  
 Jason Niles, Kosciusko.

44TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 6, 1875, TO MARCH 3, 1877.

*Senators.*

James Lusk Alcorn, Friar's Point.  
 Blanche K. Bruce (Negro), Floreyville.

*Representatives.*

Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.  
 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Oxford.  
 John R. Lynch (Negro), Natchez.  
 Hernando DeSoto Money, Winona.  
 Otho R. Singleton, Canton.  
 G. Wiley Wells, Holly Springs.

45TH CONGRESS, OCTOBER 15, 1877, TO MARCH 3, 1879.

*Senators.*

Blanche K. Bruce (Negro), Floreyville.  
 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Oxford.

*Representatives.*

J. R. Chalmers, Friar's Point.  
 Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.  
 Van H. Manning, Holly Springs.  
 Hernando D. Money, Winona.  
 H. L. Muldrow, Starkville.  
 Otho R. Singleton, Canton.

46TH CONGRESS, MARCH 18, 1879, TO MARCH 3, 1881.

*Senators.*

Blanche K. Bruce (Negro), Rosedale.  
 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Oxford.

*Representatives.*

James R. Chalmers, Vicksburg.  
 Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.  
 Van H. Manning, Holly Springs.  
 Hernando D. Money, Winona.  
 H. L. Muldrow, Starkville.  
 Otho R. Singleton, Canton.

47TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 5, 1881, TO MARCH 3, 1883.

*Senators.*

James Z. George, Jackson.  
L. Q. C. Lamar, Oxford.

*Representatives.*

James R. Chalmers, Vicksburg.  
Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.  
John R. Lynch (Negro), Natchez.  
Van H. Manning, Holly Springs.  
Hernando D. Money, Winona.  
Henry Lowndes Muldrow, Starkville.  
Otho R. Singleton, Canton.

48TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 3, 1883, TO MARCH 3, 1885.

*Senators.*

James Z. George, Jackson.  
L. Q. C. Lamar, Oxford.

*Representatives.*

Ethelbert Barksdale, Jackson.  
James Ronald Chalmers, Sardis.  
Elza Jeffords, Mayersville.  
Hernando D. Money, Winona.  
Henry L. Muldrow, Starkville.  
Otho R. Singleton, Forest.  
Henry S. Van Eaton, Woodville.

49TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 7, 1885, TO MARCH 3, 1887.

*Senators.*

James Z. George, Jackson.  
E. C. Walthall, Grenada.

*Representatives.*

John M. Allen, Tupelo.  
Ethelbert Barksdale, Jackson.  
F. G. Barry, West Point.  
Thomas C. Catchings, Vicksburg.  
J. B. Morgan, Hernando.  
Otho R. Singleton, Forest.  
Henry S. Van Eaton, Woodville.

50TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 5, 1887, TO MARCH 3, 1889.

*Senators.*

James Z. George, Jackson.  
E. C. Walthall, Grenada.

*Representatives.*

John M. Allen, Tupelo.  
 C. L. Anderson, Kosciusko.  
 F. G. Barry, West Point.  
 T. C. Catchings, Vicksburg.  
 Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.  
 J. B. Morgan, Hernando.  
 Thomas R. Stockdale, Summit.

51ST CONGRESS, DECEMBER 2, 1889, TO MARCH 3, 1891.

*Senators.*

James Z. George, Jackson.  
 E. C. Walthall, Grenada.

*Representatives.*

John M. Allen, Tupelo,  
 C. L. Anderson, Kosciusko.  
 T. C. Catchings, Vicksburg.  
 Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.  
 Clarke Lewis, Cliftonville.  
 J. B. Morgan, Hernando.  
 Thomas R. Stockdale, Summit.

52D CONGRESS, DECEMBER 7, 1891, TO MARCH 3, 1893.

*Senators.*

James Z. George, Jackson.  
 Edward Cary Walthall, Grenada.

*Representatives.*

John M. Allen, Tupelo.  
 John Curtis Kyle, Sardis.  
 Thomas C. Catchings, Vicksburg.  
 Clarke Lewis, Cliftonville.  
 Joseph H. Beeman, Eley.  
 Thomas R. Stockdale, Summit.  
 Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.

53D CONGRESS, AUGUST 4, 1893, TO MARCH 3, 1895.

*Senators.*

James Z. George, Jackson (Carrollton).  
 E. C. Walthall, Grenada (resigned January 18, 1894).  
 A. J. McLaurin (elected in place of E. C. Walthall, resigned, and took his seat February 15, 1894).

*Representatives.*

John M. Allen, Tupelo.  
 John C. Kyle, Sardis.  
 T. C. Catchings, Vicksburg.  
 H. D. Money, Carrollton.  
 John Sharp Williams, Yazoo.  
 Thomas R. Stockdale, Summit.  
 Charles E. Hooker, Jackson.

54TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 2, 1895, TO MARCH 3, 1897.

*Senators.*

James-Z. George, Jackson (Carrollton).  
 E. C. Walthall, Grenada.

*Representatives.*

John M. Allen, Tupelo.  
 John C. Kyle, Sardis.  
 T. C. Catchings, Vicksburg.  
 H. D. Money, Carrollton.  
 John Sharp Williams, Yazoo.  
 Walter McKennon Dehny, Scranton.  
 James Grafton Spencer, Port Gibson.

55TH CONGRESS, MARCH 15, 1897, TO MARCH 3, 1899.

*Senators.*

Hernando DeSoto Money, Carrollton.  
 Will Van Amberg Sullivan, Oxford.

*Representatives.*

John M. Allen, Tupelo.  
 Thomas Spight, Ripley.  
 T. C. Catchings, Vicksburg.  
 Andrew Fuller Fox, West Point.  
 John Sharp Williams, Yazoo.  
 W. F. Love, Gloster (died October 16, 1898).  
 Frank Alexander McLain, Gloster (elected to succeed W. F. Love,  
 deceased, and took his seat December 12, 1898).  
 Patrick Henry, Brandon.

56TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 4, 1899, TO MARCH 3, 1901.

*Senators.*

Will Van Amberg Sullivan, Oxford.  
 Hernando DeSoto Money, Carrollton.



*Representatives.*

John M. Allen, Tupelo.  
 Thomas Spight, Ripley.  
 T. C. Catchings, Vicksburg.  
 Andrew Fuller Fox, West Point.  
 John Sharp Williams, Yazoo.  
 Frank Alexander McLain, Gloster.  
 Patrick Henry, Brandon.

57TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 2, 1901, TO MARCH 3, 1903.

*Senators.*

Hernando DeSoto Money, Carrollton.  
 Anselm Joseph McLaurin, Brandon.

*Representatives.*

Ezekiel Samuel Candler, Jr., Corinth.  
 Thomas Spight, Ripley.  
 Patrick Henry, Vicksburg.  
 Andrew Fuller Fox, West Point.  
 John Sharp Williams, Yazoo.  
 Frank A. McLain, Gloster.  
 Charles Edward Hooker, Jackson.

58TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 8, 1903, TO MARCH 3, 1905

*Senators.*

Hernando DeSoto Money, Carrollton.  
 Anselm Joseph McLaurin, Brandon.

*Representatives.*

Ezekiel S. Candler, Jr., Corinth.  
 Thomas Spight, Ripley.  
 B. G. Humphreys, Greenville.  
 W. S. Hill, Winona.  
 A. M. Byrd, Philadelphia.  
 E. J. Bowers, Bay St. Louis.  
 Frank A. McLain, Gloster.  
 John Sharp Williams, Yazoo.

59TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 4, 1905, TO MARCH 3, 1907.

*Senators.*

Hernando DeSoto Money, Carrollton.  
 Anselm Joseph McLaurin, Brandon.

*Representatives.*

Ezekiel Samuel Candler, Jr., Corinth.  
 Thomas Spight, Ripley.

Benjamin Grubb Humphreys, Greenville.  
Wilson Shedrick Hill, Winona.  
Adam Monroe Byrd, Philadelphia.  
Eaton Jackson Bowen, Bay St. Louis.  
Frank Alexander McLain, Gloster.  
John Sharp Williams, Yazoo City.

60TH CONGRESS, DECEMBER 3, 1907, TO MARCH 3, 1909.

*Senators.*

Hernando DeSoto Money, Carrollton.  
Anselm Joseph McLaurin, Brandon.

*Representatives.*

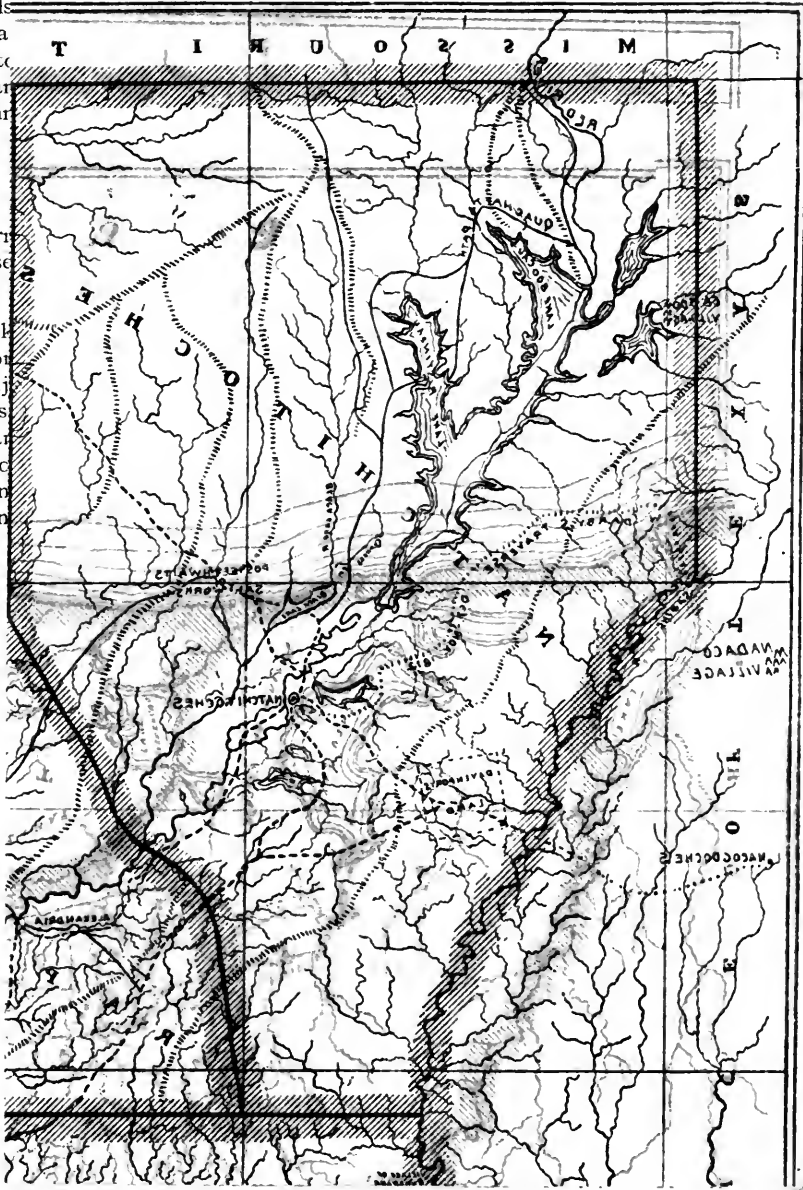
Ezekiel Samuel Candler, Jr., Corinth.  
Thomas Spight, Ripley.  
Benjamin Grubb Humphreys, Greenville.  
Wilson Shedrick Hill, Winona.  
Adam Monroe Byrd, Philadelphia.  
Eaton Jackson Bowen, Bay St. Louis.  
Frank Alexander McLain, Gloster.  
John Sharp Williams, Yazoo City.



E. Philip Jacobson.....May 20, 1870

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## FEDERAL OFFICERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

### JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

1818 TO 1908.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
William B. Shields.....	April 20, 1818
Peter Randolph.....	June 25, 1823
Appointed on confirmation.....	December 9, 1823
George Adams.....	January 20, 1836
Samuel J. Gholson.....	February 13, 1839
Robert A. Hill.....	May 1, 1866
Henry C. Niles.....	August 11, 1891
Appointed on confirmation.....	January 11, 1892

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OF MISSISSIPPI.

1813-1908.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Thomas D. Anderson.....	July 29, 1813
William Crawford.....	December 10, 1814
Bela Metcalf.....	April 20, 1818
William B. Griffith.....	March 13, 1822
Reappointed.....	December 22, 1825
Felix Houston.....	January 9, 1828
George Adams.....	March 3, 1830
Reappointed.....	May 12, 1834
Richard M. Gaines.....	January 20, 1836

#### SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Richard M. Gaines.....	July 9, 1840
Reappointed.....	March 13, 1844
Reappointed.....	March 22, 1848
Horatio J. Harris.....	August 10, 1850
Reappointed.....	August 4, 1854
Reappointed.....	March 7, 1859
Carnot Posey.....	November 4, 1859
Appointed on confirmation.....	January 30, 1860
R. Leachman.....	May 14, 1866
G. Gordon Adam.....	April 14, 1869
E. Philip Jacobson.....	May 20, 1870

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
Felix Branigan.....	June 9, 1873
Appointed on confirmation.....	December 18, 1873
William W. Dedrick.....	March 16, 1875
Luke Lea.....	July 18, 1876
J. Bowmar Harris.....	December 3, 1885
Appointed on confirmation.....	June 23, 1886
A. H. Longino.....	February 6, 1888
Albert M. Lea.....	October 24, 1889
Robert Charles Lee.....	October 2, 1893
Albert M. Lea.....	September 22, 1897
Robert Charles Lee.....	January 20, 1903
Reappointed.....	January 20, 1906

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Samuel F. Butterworth.....	June 25, 1838
Woodson L. Ligon.....	August 27, 1850
Nathaniel S. Price.....	April 1, 1853
Jehu A. Orr.....	May 31, 1854
Flavius J. Lovejoy.....	March 12, 1857
J. H. Viser.....	May 14, 1866
James E. Stewart.....	July 25, 1866
Edwin Hill.....	August 17, 1869
G. Wiley Wells.....	July 14, 1870
Reappointed.....	June 11, 1874
Henry B. Whitfield.....	January 19, 1876
Thomas J. Walton.....	May 2, 1876
Green C. Chandler.....	October 19, 1878
Reappointed.....	February 12, 1883
Charles B. Howry.....	July 17, 1885
Henry C. Niles.....	June 5, 1889
M. A. Montgomery.....	September 19, 1891
Andrew Fuller Fox.....	June 8, 1893
Chapman L. Anderson.....	September 16, 1896
M. A. Montgomery.....	July 26, 1897
Reappointed.....	January 21, 1902
W. D. Frazee.....	December 19, 1905

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS OF MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Commissioned.</i>
John Hanes.....	July 29, 1813
Henry G. Johnson.....	April 20, 1818
Walter M. Leake.....	March 1, 1820
Charles M. Norton.....	November 22, 1823
John H. Norton.....	January 3, 1825
Reappointed.....	January 2, 1829
Anthony Campbell.....	May 28, 1830
Samuel W. Dickson.....	July 18, 1832
William M. Gwin.....	October 12, 1833
Reappointed.....	June 26, 1838

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Adolphus G. Weir.....	June 25, 1838
Alexander K. McClung.....	April 15, 1841
Andrew A. Kincannon.....	March 12, 1845
John Rayburn.....	December 18, 1848
William McQuiston.....	May 16, 1850
Charles R. Gordon.....	April 6, 1853
William H. H. Tison.....	April 21, 1857
Joseph L. Morphis.....	November 12, 1877
Reappointed.....	February 17, 1882
James M. Liddell.....	July 1, 1885
John S. Burton.....	March 20, 1889
David T. Guyton.....	March 22, 1893
Alexander J. Cooke.....	April 13, 1897
John W. Cooke.....	July 31, 1899
George M. Buchanan.....	September 26, 1899
J. A. Toler.....	January 19, 1904

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Anderson Miller.....	April 15, 1841
Thomas Fletcher.....	March 24, 1845
Richard Griffith.....	April 4, 1853
Reappointed.....	May 15, 1858
Duff Green.....	June 28, 1866
R. H. Winter.....	April 6, 1867
Thomas W. Hunt.....	November 12, 1877
William C. Raum.....	October 26, 1881
Lee W. Dinkins.....	October 27, 1885
S. S. Matthews.....	October 12, 1889
F. W. Collins.....	January 27, 1891
J. S. McNeely.....	May 8, 1893
F. W. Collins.....	September 20, 1897
Edgar S. Wilson.....	February 3, 1903
Reappointed.....	February 6, 1906

# CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF MISSISSIPPI,

FROM 1846 TO 1908.

NOTE—Previous to 1846 Representatives in Congress from Mississippi were elected from the State at large.

## APPORTIONMENT UNDER CENSUS OF 1840.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

Tishomingo.	DeSoto.	Pontotoc.
Tippah.	Tunica.	Itawamba.
Marshall.	Lafayette.	

### SECOND DISTRICT.

Monroe.	Coahoma.	Choctaw.
Chickasaw.	Bolivar.	Oktibbeha.
Yalobusha.	Sunflower.	Lowndes.
Tallahatchie.	Carroll.	Noxubee.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

Winston.	Madison.	Newton.
Attala.	Leake.	Scott.
Holmes.	Neshoba.	Rankin.
Washington.	Kemper.	Hinds.
Issaquena.	Lauderdale.	Warren.
Yazoo.		

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

Clarke.	Franklin.	Marion.
Jasper.	Lawrence.	Pike.
Smith.	Covington.	Amite.
Simpson.	Jones.	Wilkinson.
Copiah.	Wayne.	Hancock.
Claiborne.	Greene.	Harrison.
Jefferson.	Perry.	Jackson.
Adams.		

## APPORTIONMENT UNDER CENSUS OF 1850.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

Tishomingo.	DeSoto.	Panola.
Tippah.	Tunica.	Lafayette.
Marshall.	Coahoma.	



## SECOND DISTRICT.

Pontotoc.	Chickasaw.	Tallahatchie.
Itawamba.	Calhoun.	Sunflower.
Monroe.	Yalobusha.	Bolivar.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Carroll.	Lowndes.	Leake.
Noxubee.	Winston.	Neshoba.
Choctaw.	Attala.	Kemper.
Oktibbeha.		

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

Washington.	Warren.	Clarke.
Holmes.	Hinds.	Jasper.
Madison.	Rankin.	Smith.
Yazoo.	Scott.	Lauderdale.
Issaquena.	Newton.	

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Simpson.	Covington.	Pike.
Copiah.	Jones.	Amite.
Claiborne.	Wayne.	Wilkinson.
Jefferson.	Greene.	Hancock.
Adams.	Perry.	Harrison.
Franklin.	Marion.	Jackson.
Lawrence.		

## APPORTIONMENT UNDER CENSUS OF 1870.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Alcorn.	Lafayette.	Tishomingo.
Benton.	Lee.	Union.
Calhoun.	Prentiss.	Yalobusha.
Itawamba.	Tippah.	

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Bolivar.	Grenada.	Sunflower.
Carroll.	Leflore.	Tallahatchie.
Coahoma.	Marshall.	Tunica.
DeSoto.	Panola.	

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Chickasaw.	Lowndes.	Noxubee.
Choctaw.	Monroe.	Oktibbeha.
Cofax.	Montgomery.	Winston.

## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

Attala.	Kemper.	Scott.
Holmes.	Madison.	Washington.
Leake.	Neshoba.	Yazoo.
Lauderdale.	Newton.	

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Clarke.	Jasper.	Simpson.
Covington.	Jones.	Smith.
Hinds.	Lawrence.	Warren.
Issaquena.	Rankin.	Wayne.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Adams.	Hancock.	Marion.
Amite.	Harrison.	Pearl.
Claiborne.	Jackson.	Perry.
Copiah.	Jefferson.	Pike.
Franklin.	Lincoln.	Wilkinson.
Greene.		

## REAPPORTIONMENT UNDER ACT OF MARCH 18, 1876.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Alcorn.	Lee	Pontotoc.
Chickasaw.	Lowndes.	Prentiss.
Clay.	Monroe.	Tishomingo.
Itawamba.	Oktibbeha.	

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Benton.	Panola.	Tippah.
DeSoto.	Tallahatchie.	Union.
Lafayette.	Tate.	Yalobusha.
Marshall.		

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Attala.	Kemper.	Noxubee.
Calhoun.	Leflore.	Sunflower.
Carroll.	Montgomery.	Winston.
Choctaw.	Neshoba.	Sumner.
Grenada.		

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

Clarke.	Lauderdale.	Scott.
Holmes.	Leake.	Smith.
Jasper.	Madison.	Wayne.
Jones.	Newton.	Yazoo.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Amite.	Harrison.	Pearl.
Copiah.	Hinds.	Perry.
Covington.	Jackson.	Pike.
Franklin.	Lawrence.	Rankin.
Greene.	Lincoln.	Simpson.
Hancock.	Marion.	

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Adams.	Issaquena.	Warren.
Bolivar.	Jefferson.	Washington.
Claiborne.	Sharkey.	Wilkinson.
Coahoma.	Tunica.	

## APPORTIONMENT UNDER CENSUS OF 1890.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Alcorn.	Lowndes.	Prentiss.
Itawamba.	Monroe.	Tishomingo.
Lee.	Oktibbeha.	

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Benton.	Marshall.	Tate.
DeSoto.	Panola.	Tippah.
Lafayette.	Tallahatchie.	Union.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Bolivar.	Quitman.	Tunica.
Coahoma.	Sharkey.	Warren.
Issaquena.	Sunflower.	Washington.
Leflore.		

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

Calhoun.	Grenada.	Pontotoc.
Carroll.	Kemper.	Webster.
Chickasaw.	Montgomery.	Winston.
Choctaw.	Noxubee.	Yalobusha.
Clay.		

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Attala.	Lauderdale.	Scott.
Clarke.	Leake.	Smith.
Holmes.	Neshoba.	Wayne.
Jasper.	Newton.	Yazoo.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Adams.	Harrison.	Pearl River.
Amite.	Jackson.	Perry.
Covington.	Jones.	Pike.
Greene.	Lawrence.	Wilkinson.
Hancock.	Marion.	

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Claiborne.	Hinds.	Madison.
Copiah.	Jefferson.	Rankin.
Franklin.	Lincoln.	Simpson.

## APPORTIONMENT UNDER CENSUS OF 1900.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Alcorn.	Lee.	Lowndes.
Tishomingo.	Itawamba.	Oktibbeha.
Prentiss.	Monroe.	Noxubee.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

Tippah.	Marshall.	Tate.
Union.	Lafayette.	Panola.
Benton.	DeSoto.	Tallahatchie.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Tunica.	Sunflower.	Holmes.
Quitman.	Washington.	Issaquena.
Coahoma.	Leflore.	Sharkey.
Bolivar.		

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

Pontotoc.	Grenada.	Webster.
Chickasaw.	Carroll.	Choctaw.
Calhoun.	Montgomery.	Attala.
Yalobusha.	Clay.	

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

Winston.	Lauderdale.	Smith.
Leake.	Newton.	Jasper.
Neshoba.	Scott.	Clarke.
Kemper.		

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Wayne.	Lawrence.	Pearl River.
Jones.	Perry.	Hancock.
Covington.	Jackson.	Greene.
Simpson.	Harrison.	

Lamar, Forrest, and Jefferson Davis added 1904-1906.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Claiborne.	Adams.	Pike.
Copiah.	Franklin.	Amite.
Jefferson.	Lincoln.	Wilkinson.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Warren.	Hinds.	Madison.
Yazoo.	Rankin.	



CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF MISSISSIPPI.

## COUNTIES OF MISSISSIPPI.

Names.	Established.	Origin of Names.	County Seats.
Adams.....	April 2, 1799....	John Adams.....	Natchez.
Alcorn.....	April 15, 1870....	J. L. Alcorn.....	Corinth.
Amite.....	Feb. 24, 1809....	Amite River.....	Liberty.
Attala.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Indian heroine.....	Kosciusko.
Benton.....	July 15, 1870....	Samuel Benton.....	Ashland.
Bolivar.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Simon Bolivar.....	Rosedale.
Calhoun.....	March 8, 1852....	John C. Calhoun.....	Cleveland.
Carroll.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Charles Carroll.....	Pittsboro.
Chickasaw.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Chickasaw Indians.....	Carrollton:
Choctaw.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Choctaw Indians.....	Vaiden.
Claiborne.....	Jan. 27, 1802....	W. C. C. Claiborne.....	Houston.
Clarke.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Joshua G. Clarke.....	Okolona.
Clay.....	May 12, 1871....	Henry Clay.....	Chester.
Coahoma.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Indian name.....	Ackerman.
Copiah.....	Jan. 21, 1823....	Indian name.....	Port Gibson.
Covington.....	Jan. 5, 1810....	Leonard Covington.....	Quitman.
DeSoto.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Hernando DeSoto.....	West Point.
Forrest.....	Jan. 6, 1908....	N. B. Forrest.....	Friars Point.
Franklin.....	Dec. 21, 1809....	Benjamin Franklin.....	Clarksdale.
Greene.....	Dec. 9, 1811....	Nathaniel Greene.....	Hazelhurst.
Grenada.....	May 9, 1870....	Grenada, Spain.....	Williamsburg.
Hancock.....	Dec. 14, 1812....	John Hancock.....	Hernando.
Harrison.....	Feb. 5, 1841....	Wm. H. Harrison.....	Hattiesburg.
Hinds.....	Feb. 12, 1821....	Thomas Hinds.....	Meadville.
Holmes.....	Feb. 19, 1833....	David Holmes.....	Leakesville.
Issaquena.....	Jan. 23, 1844....	Indian name.....	Grenada.
Itawamba.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Indian chief.....	Bay St. Louis.
Jackson.....	Dec. 14, 1812....	Andrew Jackson.....	Gulfport.
Jasper.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Sergeant Jasper.....	Raymond.
Jefferson.....	Jan. 11, 1802....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Jackson.
Jefferson Davis.....	May 9, 1906....	Jefferson Davis.....	Lexington.
Jones.....	Jan. 24, 1826....	John Paul Jones.....	Mayersville.
Kemper.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Reuben Kemper.....	Fulton.
Lafayette.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Marquis de Lafayette.....	Scranton.
Lamar.....	March 13, 1904....	L. Q. C. Lamar.....	Faulding.
Lauderdale.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	James Lauderdale.....	Fayette.
Lawrence.....	Dec. 22, 1814....	James Lawrence.....	Prentiss.
Leake.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Walter Leake.....	Ellisville.
Lee.....	Oct. 26, 1866....	Robert E. Lee.....	DeKalb.
Leflore.....	March 15, 1871....	Greenwood Leflore.....	Oxford.
Lincoln.....	April 7, 1870....	Abraham Lincoln.....	Purvis.
Lowndes.....	Jan. 30, 1830....	William Lowndes.....	Meridian.
Madison.....	Jan. 29, 1828....	James Madison.....	Monticello.
Marion.....	Dec. 9, 1811....	Francis Marion.....	Carthage.
Marshall.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	John Marshall.....	Tupelo.
Monroe.....	Feb. 9, 1821....	James Monroe.....	Greenwood.
Montgomery.....	May 13, 1871....	Richard Montgomery.....	Brookhaven.
Neshoba.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Indian name.....	Columbus.
Noxubee.....	Dec. 25, 1833....	Indian name.....	Canton.
Newton.....	Feb. 23, 1836....	Sir Isaac Newton.....	Columbia.
Oktibbeha.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Indian name.....	Holly Springs.
Panola.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Indian name.....	Aberdeen.
			Winona.
			Philadelphia.
			Macon.
			Decatur.
			Starkville.
			Batesville.
			Sardis.

COUNTIES OF MISSISSIPPI.—*Continued.*

Names.	Established.	Origin of Names.	County Seats.
Pearl River.....	Feb. 22, 1890....	Pearl River.....	Poplarville.
Perry.....	Feb. 3, 1820....	Commodore Perry.....	Augusta.
Pike.....	Feb. 9, 1815....	Zebulon Pike.....	Magnolia.
Pontotoc.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Indian name.....	Pontotoc.
Prentiss.....	April 15, 1870....	S. S. Prentiss.....	Booneville.
Quitman.....	Feb. 1, 1877....	John A. Quitman.....	Belen.
Rankin.....	Feb. 4, 1828....	Christopher Rankin.....	Brandon.
Scott.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Abram M. Scott.....	Forest.
Sharkey.....	March 29, 1876....	William L. Sharkey.....	Rolling Fork.
Simpson.....	Jan. 23, 1824....	Josiah Simpson.....	Mendenhall.
Smith.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	David Smith.....	Raleigh.
Sunflower.....	Feb. 15, 1844....	Sunflower River.....	Indianola.
Tallahatchie.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Indian name.....	Charleston.
Tate.....	April 15, 1873....	T. S. Tate.....	Senatobia.
Tippah.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Indian name.....	Ripley.
Tishomingo.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Indian name.....	Iuka.
Tunica.....	Feb. 9, 1836....	Indian name.....	Tunica.
Union.....	July 7, 1870....	The Union.....	New Albany.
Warren.....	Dec. 22, 1800....	Joseph Warren.....	Vicksburg.
Washington.....	Jan. 29, 1827....	George Washington.....	Greenville.
Wayne.....	Dec. 21, 1800....	Anthony Wayne.....	Waynesboro.
Webster.....	April 6, 1874....	Daniel Webster.....	Walthall.
Wilkinson.....	Jan. 30, 1802....	James Wilkinson.....	Woodville.
Winston.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Louis Winston.....	Louisville.
Yalobusha.....	Dec. 23, 1833....	Indian name.....	Coffeenville.
Yazoo.....	Jan. 21, 1823....	Indian name.....	Water Valley.
			Yazoo City.





## POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI BY COUNTIES, AT EACH CENSUS: 1790 TO 1900—Continued

Counties.	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
Lowndes.....	29,095	27,047	28,244	30,502	23,025	19,544	14,513	3,173	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	27,331	27,331	25,866	20,948	23,382	18,173	15,530	4,973	.....	4,699	.....	.....
Madison <sup>1</sup> .....	13,403	6,532	6,001	4,211	4,086	4,410	3,830	3,691	3,116	.....	.....	.....
Marion <sup>2</sup> .....	27,916	26,033	26,330	28,116	28,823	29,089	17,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall.....	31,916	30,730	28,553	22,631	21,283	21,172	9,250	3,861	2,721	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	16,536	14,459	13,348	7,439	8,343	4,728	2,437	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montgomery.....	12,720	11,149	18,741	10,067	9,601	4,465	2,527	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	30,708	27,333	29,874	20,905	20,607	16,299	9,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noxubee.....	20,183	17,684	13,978	14,891	12,977	9,171	4,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okfuskeba.....	29,027	26,977	28,352	20,754	13,794	11,444	4,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panola.....	6,897	2,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pearl River <sup>3</sup> .....	14,982	6,494	3,427	2,694	2,606	2,438	1,889	2,300	2,037	.....	.....	.....
Perry.....	27,945	21,203	16,688	11,303	11,135	7,360	6,151	5,402	4,438	.....	.....	.....
Pike.....	18,274	14,940	13,858	12,525	22,113	17,112	4,491	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pontotoc.....	15,788	13,679	12,158	9,348	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prentiss.....	5,435	3,286	1,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quitman.....	20,955	17,922	16,752	12,977	13,635	7,227	4,631	2,083	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rankin.....	14,316	11,740	10,845	7,847	8,139	3,961	1,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	12,178	8,382	6,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharkey.....	12,800	10,138	8,008	5,718	6,080	4,734	3,380	2,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simpson.....	13,055	10,635	8,088	7,126	7,638	4,071	1,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smith.....	16,084	9,384	4,661	5,015	25,019	1,102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunflower.....	19,600	14,361	10,926	7,852	7,890	4,643	2,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallahatchie.....	12,983	19,253	18,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tate.....	10,124	12,951	12,867	20,727	22,550	20,741	9,444	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tippah.....	16,479	9,302	8,774	7,350	24,149	15,490	6,681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tishomingo.....	16,522	12,158	8,461	5,358	4,366	1,314	821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tunica.....	16,522	15,606	13,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	40,912	33,164	31,238	26,769	20,696	18,120	15,820	7,861	2,693	1,114	.....	.....
Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington <sup>4</sup> .....	49,216	40,414	25,367	14,569	15,679	8,389	7,287	1,976	.....	2,920	1,250	.....
Wayne.....	12,639	8,741	8,741	4,206	3,691	2,892	2,120	2,781	3,323	1,253	.....	.....
Webster <sup>5</sup> .....	13,619	12,060	9,534	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilkinson.....	21,453	17,592	17,815	12,705	15,933	16,914	14,193	11,686	9,718	5,068	.....	.....
Winston.....	14,124	12,089	10,087	8,984	9,811	7,956	4,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yalobusha.....	19,742	16,629	15,649	13,254	16,952	17,258	12,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yazoo.....	43,948	36,394	33,845	17,279	22,373	14,418	10,480	6,550	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup>Now in Alabama.<sup>2</sup>Name changed from Colfax in 1876.<sup>3</sup>Part taken to form Pearl River in 1890.<sup>4</sup>Estimated.<sup>5</sup>Name changed from Pickering in 1802.<sup>6</sup>Organized from parts of Hancock and Marion in 1890.<sup>7</sup>Now in Alabama.<sup>8</sup>Name changed from Sumner in 1882.

## POPULAR VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

1817-1908.

1817—	David Holmes.....	4,108	
1819—	George Poindexter.....	2,721	
	Thomas Hinds.....	1,702	
	Total vote 1819.....		4,423
1821—	Walter Leake.....		
	Charles B. Green.....	1,269	
	Total vote 1821.....		5,999
1823—	Walter Leake.....	4,730	
	David Dickson.....	2,511	
	William Lattimore.....	1,986	
	Total vote 1823.....		9,227
1825—	David Holmes.....	7,846	
	Cowles Mead.....	1,499	
	Total vote 1825.....		9,345
1827—	Gerard C. Brandon.....	5,842	
	Daniel Williams.....	3,392	
	Beverly R. Grayson.....	1,861	
	A. Williams.....	92	
	D. W. Williams.....	35	
	Total vote 1827.....		11,222
1829—	Gerard C. Brandon.....	7,006	
	George Winchester.....	3,764	
	Total vote 1829.....		10,770
1831—	Abram M. Scott.....	3,958	
	Hiram G. Runnels.....	3,711	
	Charles Lynch.....	2,902	
	W. P. Harris.....	1,440	
	Adam Gordon.....	492	
	Total vote 1831.....		12,503
1833—	Hiram G. Runnels.....	6,675	
	Abram M. Scott.....	6,117	
	Total vote 1833.....		12,792
1835—	Charles Lynch.....	9,867	
	Hiram G. Runnels.....	9,441	
	Total vote 1835.....		19,308
1837—	Alexander G. McNutt.....	12,936	
	J. B. Morgan.....	9,896	
	John A. Grimball.....	4,974	
	Scattering.....	41	
	Total vote 1837.....		27,839

1839—Alexander G. McNutt.....	18,900	
Edward Turner.....	15,886	
Total vote 1839.....		34,786
1841—Tilghman M. Tucker.....	19,059	
D. O. Shattuck.....	16,773	
Total vote 1841.....		35,832
1843—Albert G. Brown.....	21,035	
G. R. Clayton.....	17,322	
Thomas H. Williams.....	1,343	
Total vote 1843.....		39,700
1845—Albert G. Brown.....	28,310	
Thomas Coopwood.....	12,852	
Isaac N. Davis.....	1,633	
Scattering.....	464	
Total vote 1845.....		43,259
1847—Joseph W. Matthews.....	26,985	
A. B. Bradford.....	13,997	
Scattering.....	678	
Total vote 1847.....		41,670
1849—John A. Quitman.....	33,117	
Luke Léa.....	22,996	
Total vote 1849.....		56,113
1851—Henry S. Foote.....	29,358	
Jefferson Davis.....	28,359	
Total vote 1851.....		57,719
1853—John J. McRae.....	32,116	
Francis M. Rogers.....	27,279	
Total vote 1853.....		59,395
1855—John J. McRae.....	32,666	
Charles D. Fontaine.....	27,579	
Total vote 1855.....		60,245
1857—William McWillie.....	27,376	
Edward M. Yerger.....	14,095	
Total vote 1857.....		41,471
1859—John J. Pettus.....	34,559	
Harvey W. Walter.....	10,308	
Scattering.....	315	
Total vote 1859.....		44,882
1861—John J. Pettus.....	30,169	
Jacob Thompson.....	3,556	
Madison McAfee.....	234	
Scattering.....	662	
Total vote 1861.....		34,919
1863—Charles Clark.....	16,428	
A. M. West.....	4,863	
Reuben Davis.....	2,009	
Total vote 1863.....		23,300

1865—Benjamin G. Humphreys.....	17,814	
Ephraim S. Fisher.....	14,528	
William S. Patton.....	9,422	
Scattering.....	116	
Total vote 1865.....		41,880
1869—James L. Alcorn.....	76,687	
Louis Dent.....	38,067	
Total vote 1869.....		114,784
1873—Adelbert Ames.....	69,870	
James L. Alcorn.....	50,490	
Scattering.....	497	
Total vote 1873.....		120,857
1877—John M. Stone.....	97,727	
Scattering.....	47	
Total vote 1877.....		97,774
1881—Robert Lowry.....	77,501	
Benjamin King.....	52,009	
Scattering.....	1	
Total vote 1881.....		129,511
1885—Robert Lowry.....	88,783	
Put Darden.....	824	
Scattering.....	64	
Total vote 1885.....		89,671
1889—John M. Stone.....	84,929	
Scattering.....	16	
Total vote 1889.....		84,945
1895—A. J. McLaurin.....	46,873	
Frank Burkitt.....	17,466	
Total vote 1895.....		64,339
1899—A. H. Longino.....	42,273	
R. K. Prewitt.....	6,007	
Total vote 1899.....		48,280
1903—James K. Vardaman.....	32,191	
1907—Edmond Favor Noel.....	20,520	

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS—VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The first Presidential election in which the State of Mississippi participated was in 1820. Three electors were chosen, one of whom died before the election, so that two votes only were cast for James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins.

The Act of 1824 provided for the selection of electors by popular vote on the first Monday of November. Since that time the vote of Mississippi has been as follows:

1824—Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, Democrat.....	3,234
John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, Democrat.....	1,694
Wm. H. Crawford, Georgia, Democrat.....	119
Henry Clay, Kentucky, Democrat.....	21
1828—Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, Democrat.....	6,714
John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, N. R.....	1,674
1832—Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, Democrat.....	6,110
Henry Clay, Kentucky, N. R.....	791
1836—Martin Van Buren, New York, Democrat.....	9,979
Hugh L. White, Tennessee, Whig.....	9,688
1840—William Henry Harrison, Ohio, Whig.....	19,518
Martin Van Buren, New York, Democrat.....	16,975
1844—James K. Polk, Tennessee, Democrat.....	25,126
Henry Clay, Kentucky, Whig.....	19,206
1848—Zachary Taylor, Louisiana, Whig.....	25,922
Lewis Cass, Michigan, Democrat.....	26,537
1852—Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, Democrat.....	26,876
Winfield Scott, New Jersey, Whig.....	17,548
1856—James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, Democrat.....	35,446
Millard Fillmore, New York, Whig-American.....	24,195
1860—John C. Breckenridge, Kentucky, Democrat.....	40,797
John Bell, Tennessee, Constitutional Union.....	25,040
Stephen A. Douglass, Illinois, Democrat.....	3,283
1864—No election; Civil War period.	
1868—No election; Reconstruction period.	
1872—Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, Republican.....	82,175
Horace Greeley, Democrat, Liberal Republican.....	47,288
Charles O'Connor, Democrat.....	207
1876—Samuel J. Tilden, New York, Democrat.....	112,173
Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, Republican.....	52,605
1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Pennsylvania, Democrat.....	75,750
James A. Garfield, Ohio, Republican.....	34,750
James B. Weaver, Iowa, Greenbacker.....	5,797

1884—Grover Cleveland, New York, Democrat .....	76,510
James G. Blaine, Maine, Republican .....	43,509
1888—Grover Cleveland, New York, Democrat .....	85,471
Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, Republican .....	1,406
Clinton B. Fisk, New Jersey, Prohibition .....	218
Andrew J. Streeter, Illinois, Union Labor .....	222
1892—Grover Cleveland, New York, Democrat .....	40,237
Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, Republican .....	1,406
James B. Weaver, Iowa, People's .....	10,256
John Bidwell, Prohibitionist .....	910
1896—William J. Bryan, Nebraska, Democrat; Sewell, Maine, for Vice-President, Democrat .....	46,283
Bryan, Democrat; Watson, Georgia, Populist, for Vice- President .....	7,517
William McKinley, Ohio, Republican .....	5,123
John M. Palmer, Illinois, Gold Democrat .....	1,017
Joshua Levering, Maryland, Prohibition .....	485
1900—William J. Bryan, Nebraska, Democrat .....	51,706
William McKinley, Ohio, Republican .....	5,753
Wharton Barker, Pennsylvania, Populist .....	1,644
1904—Alton B. Parker, New York, Democrat .....	53,379
Theodore Roosevelt, New York, Republican .....	3,189
Thomas Watson, Georgia, Populist .....	1,425
Eugene V. Debs, Indiana, Socialist .....	393

OFFICIAL VOTE cast in the second primary election, held August 27, 1903, for the purpose of naming candidates of the Democratic party for the offices for which no nominations were made in first primary.

COUNTIES.	Governor.		R. R. Commissioner First District.		R. R. Commissioner Second District.	
	F. A. Critz.	J. K. Vardaman.	J. D. McInnis.	R. L. Bradley.	S. D. McNair.	F. M. Sheppard.
Adams.....	318	623			834	63
Alcorn.....	558	1,234				
Amite.....	644	660			936	327
Attala.....	906	1,277	846	1,319		
Benton.....	150	657				
Bolivar.....	289	340	291	319		
Calhoun.....	605	1,050				
Carroll.....	564	962				
Chickasaw.....	270	959				
Choctaw.....	741	659				
Claiborne.....	331	412			625	98
Clarke.....	833	351			415	725
Clay.....	833	273				
Coahoma.....	271	347				
Copiah.....	1,147	1,363			1,348	1,107
Covington.....	589	935			727	688
DeSoto.....	452	695				
Franklin.....	474	558			626	391
Greene.....	470	86			180	350
Grenada.....	320	405				
Hancock.....	339	337			309	331
Harrison.....	651	752			609	741
Hinds.....	985	1,234	1,394	816		
Holmes.....	762	770	564	940		
Issaquena.....	122	55	106	67		
Itawamba.....	991	867				
Jackson.....	452	364			400	375
Jasper.....	871	369			398	854
Jefferson.....	358	518			803	72
Jones.....	911	794			596	1,152
Kemper.....	767	675	503	840		
Lafayette.....	993	921				
Lauderdale.....	1,260	1,386	1,815	701		
Lawrence.....	550	470			449	548
Leake.....	920	676	843	675		
Lee.....	607	1,527				
Leflore.....	164	526				
Lincoln.....	775	982			1,375	340
Lowndes.....	442	880				
Madison.....	538	625	508	615		
Marion.....	653	762			501	889
Marshall.....	732	827				
Monroe.....	1,097	1,063				



# Official Demo for State Of

Secretary-General.

CO

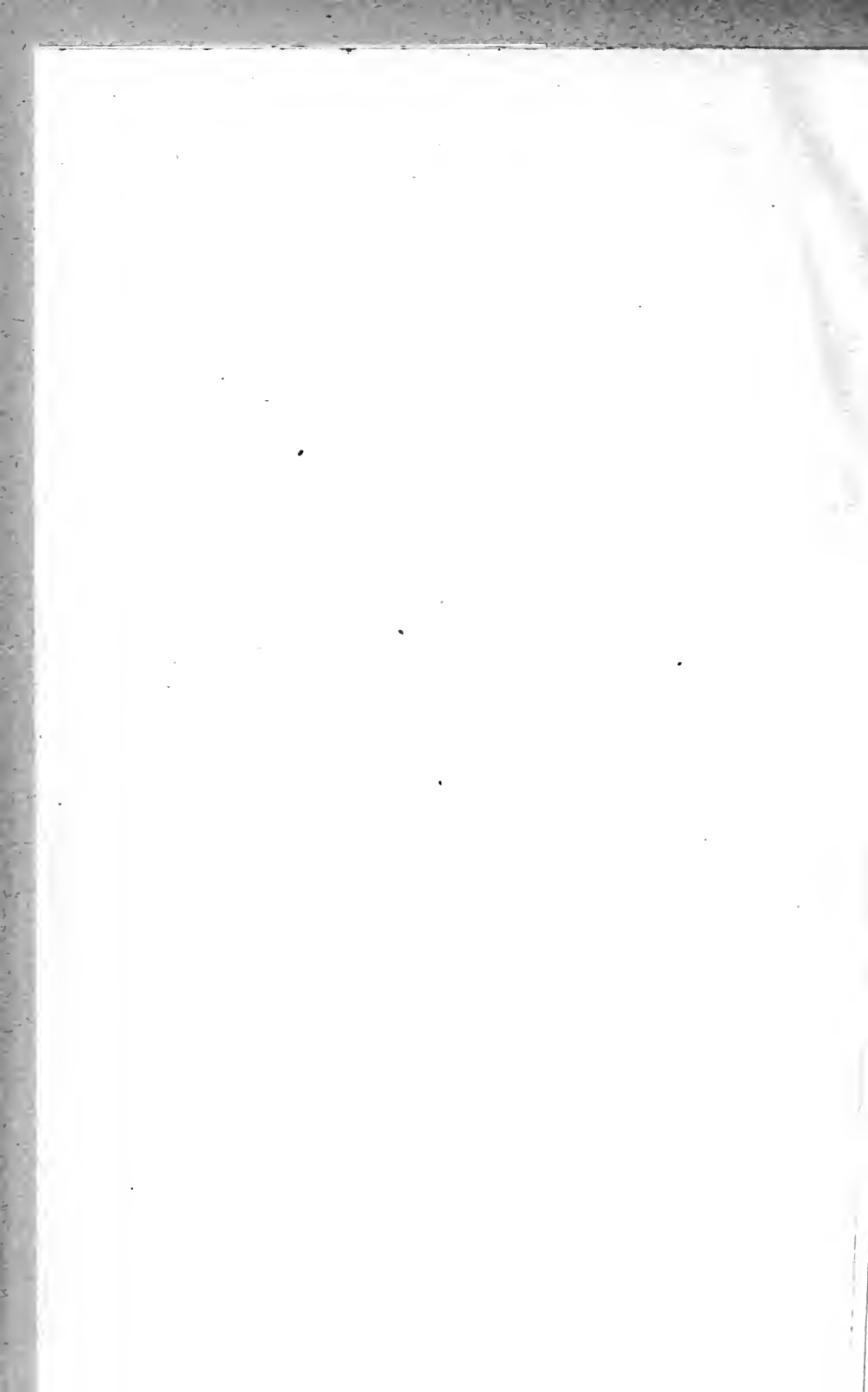
E. H. Hall.

Wm. Williams.

L. Brame.

R. L. Bradley.

Ad#	681	246	
Alc 5	672	932	-----
Apr 4	519	689	-----
At 11	1,136	986	270
B 598	278	399	-----
B 473	348	212	7
C 958	877	466	-----
1,396	1,114	351	-----
922	712	342	-----
1,122	794	441	-----
591	367	333	-----
985	521	628	-----
918	343	732	-----
460	267	287	-----
2,306	1,739	682	-----
1,151	946	442	-----
1,051	911	223	-----
752	490	375	-----
381	360	98	-----
545	346	273	-----
566	410	255	-----



OFFICIAL VOTE—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Governor.		R. R. Commissioner First District.		R. R. Commissioner Second District.	
	F. A. Critz.	J. K. Vardaman.	J. D. McInnis.	R. L. Bradley.	S. D. McNair.	F. M. Sheppard.
Montgomery	672	745				
Neshoba	647	997	864	698		
Newton	691	1,107	603	1,120		
Noxubee	558	288	289	539		
Oktibbeha	665	549				
Panola	714	806				
Pearl River	309	240			228	355
Perry	620	767			546	761
Pike	1,008	974			1,064	862
Pontotoc	942	932				
Prentiss	811	919				
Quitman	101	89				
Rankin	758	697	865	500		
Scott	768	531	653	566		
Sharkey	104	170	113	154		
Simpson	851	636			768	680
Smith	972	759			719	992
Sunflower	381	347	199	492		
Tallahatchie	352	623				
Tate	439	1,021				
Tippah	491	1,076				
Tishomingo	590	600				
Tunica	146	182				
Union	934	988				
Warren	749	930	445	1,120		
Washington	609	624	372	793		
Wayne	580	299			280	592
Webster	673	722				
Wilkinson	308	475			667	105
Winston	660	591	452	738		
Yalobusha	586	957				
Yazoo	855	1,165	1,043	940		
Totals	46,249	53,032	12,768	13,952	15,403	13,398

RECAPITULATION, FIRST PRIMARY.

Total Vote, 98,725.

United States Senator.

A. J. McLaurin, of Rankin (no opposition)	71,650
H. D. Money, of Carroll	59,758
A. H. Longino, of Washington	36,121
H. D. Money's majority	23,637

*Governor.*

J. K. Vardaman, of Leflore.....	39,679
F. A. Critz, of Clay.....	34,813
E. F. Noel, of Holmes.....	24,233
<hr/>	
J. K. Vardaman's plurality (no nomination).....	4,866

*Lieutenant-Governor.*

J. P. Carter, of Perry.....	46,931
W. G. Kiger, of Warren.....	31,899
J. J. Dennis, of Oktibbeha.....	7,171
<hr/>	
J. P. Carter's majority.....	8,861

*Secretary of State.*

J. W. Power, of Hinds.....	64,477
F. M. Runnels, of Lauderdale.....	22,802
<hr/>	
J. W. Power's majority.....	41,675

*Attorney-General.*

William Williams, of Simpson.....	52,349
L. Brame, of Hinds.....	37,558
<hr/>	
William Williams' majority.....	14,791

*Auditor.*

T. M. Henry, of Hinds.....	51,490
J. W. Maxwell, of DeSoto.....	35,712
<hr/>	
T. M. Henry's majority.....	15,778

*Treasurer.*

W. J. Miller, of Panola.....	44,606
J. H. Sharp, of Lowndes.....	42,985
<hr/>	
W. J. Miller's majority.....	1,621

*Supreme Court Clerk.*

E. W. Brown, of Copiah.....	44,168
G. C. Myers, of Marshall.....	38,995
<hr/>	
E. W. Brown's majority.....	5,173

NOTE.—Capt. E. W. Brown died September 18, 1903. Geo. C. Myers was appointed to fill the unexpired term September 22, 1903.

*Insurance Commissioner.*

W. Q. Cole, of Yalobusha (no opposition).....	76,711
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*Land Commissioner.*

E. H. Nall, of Hinds (no opposition).....	76,901
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*Superintendent of Education.*

H. L. Whitfield, of Rankin (no opposition).....	78,215
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*Revenue Agent.*

Wirt Adams, of Hinds (no opposition)----- 77,129

*Railroad Commissioner—First District.*

R. L. Bradley, of Hinds----- 5,757  
 D. C. Roby, of Holmes----- 5,668  
 J. D. McInnis, of Lauderdale----- 5,693  
 R. A. Pickett, of Yazoo----- 5,247  
 No nomination.

*Railroad Commissioner—Second District.*

S. D. McNair, of Jefferson----- 10,487  
 J. H. McGehee, of Amite----- 4,702  
 F. M. Sheppard, of Jones----- 7,464  
 J. W. Watson, of Covington----- 5,329  
 No nomination.

*Railroad Commissioner—Third District.*

J. C. Kincannon, of Lee----- 16,281  
 W. G. Stovall, of Chickasaw----- 14,819  
 N. B. Crawford, of Chickasaw----- 7,952  
 J. C. Kincannon's plurality----- 4,866  
 Nominated by majority of electoral vote.

## NOMINEES OF FIRST PRIMARY.

*United States Senator.*

A. J. McLaurin.

H. D. Money.

*Lieutenant-Governor.*

J. P. Carter.

*Secretary of State.*

J. W. Power.

*Attorney-General.*

William Williams.

*Auditor.*

T. M. Henry.

*Treasurer.*

W. J. Miller.

*Supreme Court Clerk.*

E. W. Brown.

*Insurance Commissioner.*

W. Q. Cole.

## PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

*Land Commissioner.*

E. H. Nall.

*Superintendent of Education.*

H. L. Whitfield.

*Revenue Agent.*

Wirt Adams.

*Railroad Commissioner—Third District.*

J. C. Kincannon.

## RECAPITULATION, SECOND PRIMARY.

Total vote, 99,281.

*Governor.*

J. K. Vardaman.....	53,032
F. A. Critz.....	46,249
J. K. Vardaman's majority.....	6,783

*Railroad Commissioner—First District.*

R. L. Bradley.....	13,952
J. D. McInnis.....	12,768
R. L. Bradley's majority.....	1,184

*Railroad Commissioner—Second District.*

S. D. McNair.....	15,403
F. M. Sheppard.....	13,398
S. D. McNair's majority.....	2,005

## NOMINEES OF SECOND PRIMARY.

*Governor.*

J. K. Vardaman.

*Railroad Commissioner—First District.*

R. L. Bradley.

*Railroad Commissioner—Second District.*

S. D. McNair.

RETURNS OF GENERAL ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Held November 3, 1903.

COUNTIES.	James K. Vardaman, Governor.	J. P. Carter, Lieutenant-Governor.	Jos. W. Power, Secretary of State.	T. M. Henry, Auditor.	W. J. Miller, Treasurer.	Wm. Williams, Attorney-General.	H. L. Whitefield, Supt. Education.	W. O. Cole, Insurance Commis'r.	E. H. Nail, Land Commissioner.	Wirt Adams, Revenue Agent.	R. L. Bradley, R. R. Commissioner, First District.	S. D. McNair, R. R. Commissioner, Second District.	J. C. Kinnannon, R. R. Commissioner, Third District.
Adams.....	720	548	609	532	532	589	707	508	493	301	---	621	---
Alcorn.....	426	420	424	427	427	420	427	427	421	407	---	---	428
Amite.....	933	922	922	909	922	911	903	897	915	902	873	901	837
Attala.....	539	547	548	550	550	548	547	542	552	544	539	536	536
Benton.....	394	360	382	376	370	379	379	369	365	356	329	320	360
Bolivar.....	251	295	303	294	298	295	300	301	260	298	249	242	251
Calhoun.....	405	403	408	410	411	408	407	403	408	401	382	375	401
Carroll.....	267	288	288	284	286	283	286	281	284	277	273	268	273
Chickasaw.....	395	370	375	365	373	366	361	354	358	368	---	---	374
Choctaw.....	479	497	476	496	499	487	482	481	485	482	475	470	483
Claiborne.....	173	172	176	174	174	173	172	174	172	173	---	178	---
Clarke.....	333	344	351	349	339	348	350	344	346	339	336	330	337
Clay.....	423	428	424	418	413	419	416	420	415	418	410	403	425
Coahoma.....	208	187	203	195	195	192	196	189	182	197	173	168	169
Copiah.....	778	795	811	807	804	789	800	779	794	778	769	825	703
Covington.....	483	465	444	451	459	469	464	439	440	440	---	457	---
DeSoto.....	369	383	392	380	391	391	390	388	388	387	---	---	390
Franklin.....	309	289	292	295	298	296	291	288	287	290	269	292	204
Greene.....	152	165	162	164	160	160	147	157	162	154	---	161	---
Grenada.....	206	198	200	207	206	206	207	206	202	214	107	104	206
Hancock.....	145	211	218	209	206	214	210	209	202	119	191	203	180
Harrison.....	574	504	490	483	471	480	466	456	454	420	378	460	377

RETURNS OF GENERAL ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS—Continued.  
Held November 3, 1903.

COUNTIES.	James K. Vardaman, Governor.	J. P. Carter, Lieutenant-Governor.	Jos. W. Power, Secretary of State.	T. M. Henry, Auditor.	W. J. Miller, Treasurer.	Wm. Williams, Attorney-General.	H. L. Whitfield, Supt. Education.	W. O. Cole, Insurance Commiss'r.	E. H. Nail, Land Commissioner.	Wirt Adams, Revenue Agent.	R. L. Bradley, R. R. Commissioner, First District.	S. D. McNair, R. R. Commissioner, Second District.	J. C. Kinnannon, R. R. Commissioner, Third District.
Hinds.....	690	688	678	675	682	666	640	640	637	636	551	590	593
Holmes.....	478	474	484	482	487	487	488	478	488	484	480	---	---
Issaquena.....	95	90	91	93	91	93	94	94	90	87	93	---	---
Itawamba.....	414	427	426	427	429	426	420	412	415	407	417	398	428
Jackson.....	266	270	266	259	262	262	260	254	255	240	243	264	242
Jasper.....	356	361	360	360	362	360	362	358	358	355	---	361	---
Jefferson.....	327	317	337	327	324	329	321	322	322	316	---	343	287
Jones.....	490	501	499	490	497	492	505	484	496	458	410	445	435
Kemper.....	343	337	342	343	340	341	340	324	337	335	335	314	315
Lafayette.....	471	473	470	476	476	469	467	467	466	463	455	445	461
Lauderdale.....	702	711	722	706	705	705	712	700	708	632	677	---	---
Lawrence.....	226	237	237	241	237	234	239	235	238	239	227	224	231
Leake.....	467	472	474	471	473	471	473	461	463	464	450	451	458
Lee.....	740	695	723	708	714	715	708	697	725	691	660	660	721
Leflore.....	165	162	165	162	162	165	156	155	148	151	---	---	158
Lincoln.....	919	808	837	831	835	803	807	810	783	788	719	811	705
Lowndes.....	587	583	591	581	587	587	582	584	587	591	574	575	589
Madison.....	336	332	337	332	336	331	335	334	331	328	310	---	---
Marion.....	366	355	353	348	347	348	366	344	347	344	333	346	321
Marshall.....	682	663	670	661	665	665	659	657	657	654	606	584	660



GENERAL ELECTION.

Monroe.....	678	659	666	663	660	655	649	640	626	617	608	646
Montgomery.....	352	360	360	355	358	357	355	362	352	---	---	353
Neshoba.....	702	806	810	805	808	790	791	797	783	804	---	---
Newton.....	786	804	795	786	788	778	760	773	758	773	---	---
Noxubee.....	301	325	323	322	320	320	321	322	313	313	---	---
Oktibeha.....	556	531	527	525	514	522	514	506	510	---	---	527
Panola.....	344	358	363	356	353	357	352	356	356	---	---	358
Pearl River.....	163	155	158	159	155	157	153	159	154	---	162	---
Perry.....	306	327	315	305	307	307	303	307	296	367	311	273
Pike.....	452	460	461	458	459	456	457	454	449	449	460	445
Pontoc.....	560	550	555	555	555	551	542	552	530	510	510	560
Pontreiss.....	650	607	615	633	602	604	594	587	578	498	435	561
Quitman.....	65	63	67	67	66	66	65	67	66	---	---	66
Rankin.....	407	410	411	412	407	408	405	404	370	372	---	---
Scott.....	396	390	398	401	399	402	391	398	397	390	383	384
Sharkey.....	98	98	98	96	96	95	91	90	88	89	74	74
Simpson.....	371	327	384	388	373	377	374	370	373	347	377	364
Smith.....	462	467	465	460	460	403	437	459	455	---	---	---
Sunflower.....	120	124	126	127	126	124	124	125	114	127	---	---
Tallahatchie.....	250	250	247	249	249	244	246	246	238	240	238	244
Tate.....	841	831	835	826	838	819	806	808	804	772	705	793
Tippah.....	713	669	689	676	680	661	666	661	656	642	623	656
Tishomingo.....	302	303	297	302	301	293	295	292	295	286	276	306
Tunica.....	134	128	127	127	123	127	126	123	124	---	---	126
Union.....	449	445	455	457	442	451	450	447	452	421	413	436
Warren.....	371	363	378	369	393	364	356	363	322	367	---	---
Washington.....	373	387	384	378	344	373	367	363	378	372	---	---
Wayne.....	350	349	343	340	321	340	332	342	334	335	338	332
Webster.....	748	750	757	740	754	747	700	715	711	603	570	730
Wilkinson.....	240	240	239	236	238	236	236	237	226	226	241	229
Winston.....	531	561	555	555	549	556	531	530	516	536	516	517
Yalobusha.....	529	535	539	531	543	535	551	521	519	511	484	493
Yazoo.....	449	459	461	464	460	458	458	461	458	451	---	---
Total.....	32,191	31,547	32,193	31,863	31,768	31,843	31,220	31,289	30,654	24,939	22,422	23,071

## RETURNS OF GENERAL ELECTION.\*

Held 3d day of November, 1903, for the office of Clerk of Supreme Court.

NOTE.—Hon. E. W. Brown was the nominee in the August primary for the office of Supreme Court Clerk, but owing to his death on the 17th of September, 1903, a vacancy was created in the nominated State ticket, and the following were candidates at the November election, their names being placed on the ticket by petition:

COUNTIES.	Geo. C. Myers.	W. J. Brown.	J. O. Walton.	A. C. Fant.	J. W. Brady.	Henry Yerger.
Adams.....	173	384	11	3	23	194
Alcorn.....	240	65	11	100	13	-----
Amite.....	483	181	24	9	133	34
Attala.....	209	83	57	70	111	10
Benton.....	300	13	10	11	4	-----
Bolivar.....	140	54	2	5	2	135
Calhoun.....	227	37	29	19	86	13
Carroll.....	61	156	12	4	12	44
Chickasaw.....	195	43	15	47	97	5
Choctaw.....	230	77	21	99	41	13
Claiborne.....	75	91	6	2	2	8
Clarke.....	65	58	207	11	15	4
Clay.....	14	1	2	1	492	-----
Coahoma.....	134	13	8	4	14	70
Copiah.....	343	317	25	52	10	60
Covington.....	120	120	124	31	58	25
DeSoto.....	309	40	10	18	3	16
Franklin.....	131	95	27	3	32	36
Greene.....	62	23	54	4	6	20
Grenada.....	98	32	6	5	13	60
Hancock.....	46	111	14	6	5	33
Harrison.....	228	47	177	90	23	33
Hinds.....	114	325	80	4	16	260
Holmes.....	227	64	148	28	16	10
Issaquena.....	14	7	6	8	15	52
Itawamba.....	142	67	5	107	29	28
Jackson.....	102	43	103	19	10	4
Jasper.....	43	113	172	31	8	-----
Jefferson.....	103	64	3	1	38	155
Jones.....	38	165	154	76	26	22
Kemper.....	78	39	107	90	27	8
Lafayette.....	398	22	8	17	25	15
Lauderdale.....	67	286	208	144	35	9
Lawrence.....	137	67	22	2	13	1
Leake.....	177	52	200	11	21	11
Lee.....	205	-----	37	485	40	12
Leflore.....	77	43	4	30	10	6

\*No candidate having received a majority the election was thrown into the Legislature, which elected G. C. Myers, January 12, 1904.

## RETURNS OF GENERAL ELECTION—Continued.

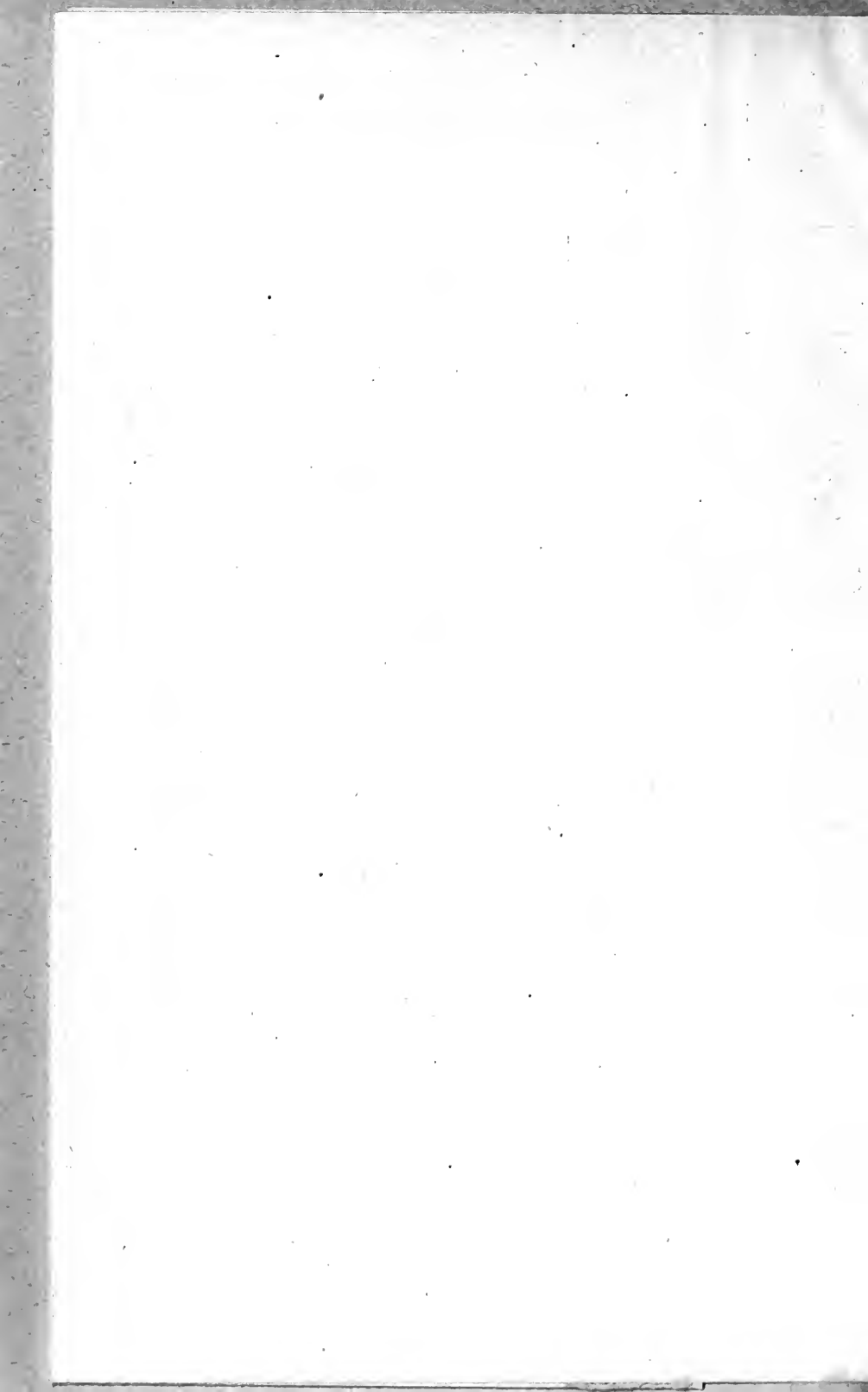
COUNTIES.	Geo. C. Myers.	W. J. Brown.	J. O. Walton.	A. C. Fant.	J. W. Brady.	Henry Yerger
Lincoln.....	260	482	17	10	85	44
Lowndes.....	66	183	7	149	56	141
Madison.....	67	79	90	17	11	88
Marion.....	200	98	25	14	32	27
Marshall.....	645	52	-----	5	6	18
Monroe.....	466	47	12	50	119	10
Montgomery.....	142	63	7	42	88	6
Neshoba.....	25	17	666	11	62	5
Newton.....	18	25	769	15	9	6
Noxubee.....	22	5	9	280	15	-----
Oktibbeha.....	108	143	10	148	91	51
Panola.....	278	60	7	9	6	5
Pearl River.....	30	46	58	11	24	2
Perry.....	59	82	116	20	14	6
Pike.....	211	164	24	14	26	56
Pontotoc.....	372	97	12	52	33	14
Prentiss.....	255	65	21	145	83	7
Quitman.....	39	17	-----	8	2	-----
Rankin.....	83	146	61	5	3	126
Scott.....	56	63	245	1	36	6
Sharkey.....	8	16	67	1	1	8
Simpson.....	147	-----	78	8	37	36
Smith.....	108	103	218	18	10	6
Sunflower.....	59	-----	6	16	25	18
Tallahatchie.....	154	47	10	7	11	5
Tate.....	518	97	36	41	28	110
Tippah.....	268	34	43	99	160	19
Tishomingo.....	172	68	2	39	15	-----
Tunica.....	82	5	3	3	3	49
Union.....	382	15	6	31	11	5
Warren.....	96	120	97	4	77	84
Washington.....	165	46	16	5	34	173
Wayne.....	203	44	43	25	28	15
Webster.....	151	151	52	30	300	-----
Wilkinson.....	57	153	1	20	4	12
Winston.....	76	229	62	100	39	13
Yalobusha.....	349	92	27	33	23	18
Yazoo.....	121	291	13	13	2	20
Total.....	12,392	6,843	5,047	3,240	3,130	2,619

RETURNS OF FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AND ALL STATE OFFICERS, HELD AUGUST 1, 1907.

	RAILROAD COMMISSIONER. — <i>First District.</i>			PRISON TRUSTEE. — <i>First District.</i>	
	R. L. Bradley.	Presley Groves.	J. A. Webb.	Howard Jones.	W. A. Mont- gomery.
Attala.....	326	1,351	912	1,120	1,432
Bolivar.....	346	113	397	460	389
Hinds.....	645	391	1,784	1,240	1,562
Holmes.....	521	532	642	366	1,227
Issaquena.....	27	42	48	23	93
Kemper.....	607	517	418	570	660
Lauderdale.....	1,464	316	1,320	1,353	1,641
Leake.....	197	1,657	157	576	1,215
Madison.....	191	508	614	469	835
Neshoba.....	489	1,388	170	855	1,025
Newton.....	571	807	714	770	1,256
Noxubee.....	532	157	315	398	590
Rankin.....	391	396	762	474	876
Scott.....	373	666	475	497	946
Sharkey.....	127	118	89	80	251
Sunflower.....	455	47	264	207	557
Warren.....	429	73	1,090	296	1,265
Washington.....	467	160	599	285	948
Winston.....	607	434	531	637	931
Yazoo.....	844	1,038	406	526	1,718
	9,609	10,711	11,707	11,202	19,417

# RETURN OFFICERS, HELD AUGUST 1, 1907.

	R.	SUPT. EDUCATION			INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.			
		S. J. N. G. T. W. J. J. H.	ovall Powers R. Henry Miller G. F.	Spencer Simrall				
Adams	622	708	156	258	90	281	334	
Alcorn	413	1,165	838	852	670	170	313	
Amite	685	933	518	550	273	266	462	
Attala	635	558	2,028	956	632	586	385	
Benton	361	385	425	352	304	75	114	
Bolivar	382	523	277	286	305	220	34	
Calhoun	890	988	628	627	274	370	285	
Carroll	651	1,072	566	590	232	297	523	
Chickasaw	677	464	1,049	598	238	237	281	
Choctaw	468	966	561	515	338	203	425	
Claiborne	521	536	241	220	92	430	65	
Clarke	864	1,159	359	740	342	129	253	
Clay	487	813	420	667	294	63	183	
Coahoma	307	329	315	309	233	38	71	
Copiah	069	1,612	877	1,137	555	455	349	
Covington	801	863	533	392	589	202	248	
DeSoto	739	737	371	445	464	114	92	
Franklin	617	746	285	458	211	193	176	
Forrest	719	978	546	808	258	194	177	
Greene	364	441	178	339	118	49	101	
Grenada	546	333	491	283	241	118	147	
Hancock	226	588	370	549	181	89	173	
Harrison	639	1,151	746	928	226	207	452	
Hinds	511	1,876	909	1,371	637	539	272	
Holmes	574	781	896	972	204	353	161	
Issaquena	16	46	61	32	12	42	22	
Itawamba	087	1,149	630	747	354	275	402	
Jackson	393	808	341	789	183	112	103	
Jasper	617	1,112	331	560	336	160	426	
Jefferson	361	612	162	258	125	292	112	
Jefferson Davis	310	349	392	311	282	53	82	
	193	1,467	577	833	491	215	552	



RETURNS OF FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AND ALL STATE OFFICERS, HELD AUGUST 1, 1907.

	RAILROAD COMMISSIONER. —Second District.			PRISON TRUSTEE. —Second District.	
	S. D. McNair.	F. M. Lee.	S. W. Joiner.	C. C. Smith.	J. M. Dodds.
Adams.....	743	218	43	605	257
Amite.....	215	1,187	186	914	589
Claiborne.....	290	323	190	457	337
Clarke.....	411	404	695	882	545
Copiah.....	982	1,249	319	910	1,609
Covington.....	553	613	336	533	858
Forrest.....	457	531	530	758	619
Franklin.....	327	582	211	344	700
Greene.....	118	292	310	408	169
Hancock.....	351	411	235	529	374
Harrison.....	1,034	480	421	649	1,104
Jackson.....	542	465	202	669	404
Jasper.....	252	286	958	958	447
Jefferson.....	411	195	113	359	418
Jefferson Davis.....	251	328	150	-----	544
Jones.....	439	622	1,172	1,401	610
Lamar.....	209	294	230	396	199
Lawrence.....	254	465	198	404	444
Lincoln.....	1,156	995	254	1,452	789
Marion.....	499	513	111	547	423
Pearl River.....	109	242	159	278	163
Perry.....	95	137	208	305	95
Pike.....	419	1,944	206	1,168	1,292
Simpson.....	420	536	793	926	694
Smith.....	411	275	1,409	1,609	-----
Wayne.....	241	533	372	706	298
Wilkinson.....	365	340	186	645	208
	11,554	14,460	10,197	18,812	14,189

RETURNS OF FIRST PRIMARY ELECTION FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AND ALL STATE OFFICERS,  
HELD AUGUST 1, 1907.

	RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.—Third District.						PRISON TRUSTEE.— Third District.			
	J. T. Senter.	W. T. Covington	M. L. Brewer.	L. N. Rivers.	C. R. Horne.	W. G. Stovall.	W. R. Scott.	L. T. Taylor.	M. P. Bishop.	I. T. Nickle.
Alcorn.....	313	44	299	562	98	310	432	1,144	592	291
Benton.....	2	23	208	497	1	26	130	539	273	44
Calhoun.....	19	306	83	57	63	406	815	749	540	288
Carroll.....	56	16	63	44	1,041	80	378	517	661	444
Chickasaw.....	22	43	93	52	38	981	326	656	658	136
Choctaw.....	98	208	114	42	178	77	917	818	544	147
Clay.....	197	22	80	36	100	220	576	757	200	152
Coahoma.....	21	369	14	122	17	77	71	204	357	105
DeSoto.....	27	239	143	392	43	207	99	469	326	302
Grenada.....	55	118	27	54	118	105	370	395	248	155
Itawamba.....	457	97	180	215	72	379	471	1,047	506	270
Lafayette.....	61	346	325	746	76	238	316	293	1,600	136
Lee.....	144	74	509	406	177	512	701	2,118	207	139
Leflore.....	132	50	22	10	162	373	194	464	290	152
Lowndes.....	765	11	154	15	52	201	217	921	303	195
Marshall.....	29	110	193	731	9	192	260	395	935	171
Monroe.....	172	34	425	204	157	944	504	1,405	579	366
Montgomery.....	27	65	131	24	564	103	662	781	426	233
Oktibbeha.....	97	21	88	28	115	240	688	735	330	181
Panola.....	44	754	133	140	39	327	394	497	623	679
Pontotoc.....	187	278	274	514	107	285	438	941	833	144
Prentiss.....	68	216	354	578	125	125	276	998	275	139
Quitman.....	2	415	7	17	3	3	5	157	168	109
Tallahatchie.....	29	768	93	114	66	130	232	310	654	429
Tate.....	57	342	135	349	48	346	188	528	701	164
Tippah.....	18	182	250	827	38	315	250	926	391	97
Tishomingo.....	179	53	283	63	107	133	318	289	642	115
Tunica.....	26	75	24	122	18	28	19	45	143	70
Union.....	87	48	319	1,155	76	208	397	947	1,168	114
Webster.....	58	26	87	84	101	126	1,079	895	281	159
Yalobusha.....	69	322	305	214	114	302	373	794	486	316
	3,518	5,675	5,415	8,414	3,923	7,999	12,096	21,734	15,940	6,442



RETURNS OF SECOND PRIMARY ELECTION FOR STATE OFFICERS, HELD AUGUST 22, 1907.

	GOVERNOR.		LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.		RAILROAD COM.— First District.			RAILROAD COM.— Second District.			RAILROAD COM.— Third District.			PRISON TRUSTEE. Third District.	
	E. F. Noel.	E. L. Brewer.	Luther Manship.	W. N. Nash.	J. A. Webb.	Presley Groves.	F. M. Lee.	S. D. McNair.	W. R. Scott.	S. N. Rivers.	L. T. Taylor.	M. P. Bishop.			
Adams.....	457	568	654	249			377	526							
Alcorn.....	731	1,311	743	1,215			1,374	136	1,171	836	1,291	696			
Amite.....	937	606	913	558											
Attala.....	1,479	1,056	1,395	1,109	1,004	1,522									
Benton.....	329	548	278	525					298	579	553	294			
Bolivar.....	479	369	350	425	612	178									
Calhoun.....	1,011	897	476	1,127					1,291	539	1,037	713			
Carroll.....	747	913	888	717					1,273	361	872	761			
Chickasaw.....	627	978	495	930					837	704	909	614			
Choctaw.....	1,007	697	238	1,329					1,308	346	794	825			
Claborne.....	459	301	478	252			542	196							
Clarke.....	916	638	722	724			1,056	421							
Clay.....	555	694	402	809					1,028	192	999	203			
Coahoma.....	167	513	314	308					297	355	300	350			
Copiah.....	1,118	1,393	1,854	594											
Covington.....	800	768	1,074	374											
DeSoto.....	326	564	654	397											
Forrest.....	875	551	805	517			953	394	441	639	641	414			
Franklin.....	677	404													
Greene.....	492	303	354	296			639	99							
Grenada.....	506	318	365	395					640	158	504	282			
Hancock.....	374	349	454	178			486	144							
Harrison.....	799	835	1,019	491			781	664							
Hinds.....	1,455	1,140	2,044	559	2,013	570									
Holmes.....	1,160	1,449	702	897	898	720									



Oktibbeha.....	822	495	172	1,109					966	327	952	323
Panola.....	837	834	634	1,031					1,125	565	915	758
Pearl River.....	289	364	327	239				447				
Perry.....	249	175	194	161				304				
Pike.....	1,326	1,131	1,747	654				2,158				
Pontotoc.....	1,014	1,258	1,070	855								
Prentiss.....	810	1,162	565	1,064								
Quitman.....	169	272	169	234								
Rankin.....	539	966	1,032	414								
Scott.....	745	765	814	649				413				
Sharkey.....	170	154	200	105				806				
Simpson.....	910	888	1,448	235				162				
Smith.....	973	1,110	1,218	663								
Sunflower.....	443	331	348	402				216				
Tallahatchie.....	667	745	610	729								
Tate.....	809	676	438	931								
Tippah.....	770	1,173	1,161	633								
Tishomingo.....	475	879	531	608								
Tunica.....	129	234	228	78								
Union.....	1,036	1,240	783	1,312								
Warren.....	562	928	1,050	322								
Washington.....	538	545	610	407				145				
Wayne.....	579	550	562	486				163				
Webster.....	729	954	348	1,061								
Wilkinson.....	428	390	451	350								
Winston.....	1,175	570	491	1,158								
Yalobusha.....	637	1,129	797	759								
Yazoo.....	1,146	961	1,392	706								
	58,407	56,405	56,849	49,192				13,592				
				17,164				5,641				
				49,192				16,447				
				17,164				20,738				
				19,982				27,831				
				19,982				18,108				

RETURNS OF GENERAL ELECTION, HELD NOVEMBER 5, 1907.

Governor	Lieut. Governor	Sec. of State	Auditor	State Treas.	Att'y-General	Supt. Education	Ins. Com.	Clerk Supreme Court	Land Com.	Revenue Agent	Com. of Agr. and Com.	R. R. Com. 1st Dist.	R. R. Com. 2d Dist.	R. R. Com. 3d Dist.	R. R. Com. 1st Dist.	Prison Trustee 1st Dist.	Prison Trustee 2d Dist.	Prison Trustee 3d Dist.
E. F. Noel	Luther Manship	Jos. W. Power	E. J. Smith	Geo. R. Edwards	R. V. Fletcher	J. N. Powers	T. M. Henry	Geo. C. Myers	E. H. Nail	Wirt Adams	H. F. Blakeslee	Jno. A. Webb	T. M. Lee	W. R. Scott	W. A. Montgomery	C. C. Smith	LeRoy T. Taylor	
188	177	170	164	157	161	165	167	159	161	130	153		157	445		155	437	
448	448	445	443	444	446	448	448	444	446	440	440		357	348		343	327	
354	339	354	349	345	348	353	350	348	348	348	345		357	325		332	327	
557	557	558	552	540	557	556	555	556	556	557	554		269	289		555	518	
284	274	281	285	283	283	285	286	286	286	286	286		269	289		277	291	
560	550	550	545	539	539	542	543	537	537	535	528		275	289		518	513	
305	280	287	291	282	282	286	286	286	287	287	284		275	289		518	289	
315	300	304	305	300	298	302	305	299	304	302	300		351	300		296	310	
444	422	426	441	400	425	428	415	413	412	379	405		351	383		363	382	
379	372	380	382	374	382	383	381	379	382	379	377		150	391		146	396	
155	152	152	150	149	152	151	151	152	146	150	150		438	281		424	278	
449	452	445	437	440	433	443	442	440	433	444	434		98	105		101	104	
124	110	112	108	107	106	107	112	108	108	103	101		98	105		101	104	
283	278	283	279	275	278	276	278	272	275	277	276		450	812		587	607	
488	456	448	455	436	439	445	445	412	416	402	401		450	812		444	807	
845	811	821	802	802	805	817	816	809	805	808	806		279	812		255	255	
227	210	223	218	218	231	215	215	212	215	216	205		291	812		200	200	
150	145	143	144	142	143	143	142	140	138	141	138		145	812		143	143	
284	258	274	268	256	285	267	268	270	269	264	263		170	270		169	159	
182	180	180	177	178	172	176	176	169	168	158	168		179	162		169	159	
803	809	809	797	778	776	793	793	777	744	795	757		762	506		749	504	
519	531	527	529	515	516	516	513	516	513	511	514		504	506		499	504	
520	523	526	527	525	526	526	523	526	525	520	522		504	506		499	504	
50	47	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	44	46		46	506		522	504	
319	366	364	390	367	389	388	388	388	388	385	384		46	389		46	381	
382	403	367	394	383	375	371	375	377	382	366	371		390	389		373	373	
476	469	470	468	469	471	470	472	465	467	461	461		483	157		450	459	
106	190	190	194	193	192	197	196	192	193	194	193		188	184		189	181	
436	410	432	434	406	416	423	421	413	414	408	406		188	184		183	181	
482	482	488	483	481	472	481	480	479	477	486	474		481	184		400	400	
352	342	340	341	340	336	343	343	339	342	341	343		331	334		335	324	
615	607	611	606	602	610	603	604	598	587	595	597		572	596		600	586	
236	216	227	223	213	215	220	223	221	215	211	215		223	204		212	189	
711	693	706	698	703	687	639	698	691	690	673	684		302	151		262	144	
340	308	294	299	292	291	295	298	289	291	285	274		302	151		262	144	

Leake.....	537	543	537	539	544	538	538	539	542	522	516	529	519	514
Lee.....	791	770	784	840	788	777	777	770	743	717	792	721	799	785
Leflore.....	202	203	198	197	203	199	197	196	188	184	183	183	182	190
Lincoln.....	531	508	513	520	525	361	362	365	357	357	357	224	513	365
Lowndes.....	363	354	360	362	362	221	221	210	215	221	403	224	230	403
Ladison.....	224	223	221	224	225	220	220	216	225	221	403	224	230	403
Marion.....	217	221	215	220	221	220	220	216	225	221	403	224	230	403
Marshall.....	402	400	398	404	404	401	402	402	394	398	403	224	230	403
Montgomery.....	614	615	604	604	606	602	602	602	602	602	403	224	230	403
Montgomery.....	267	264	264	267	264	263	262	262	263	263	403	224	230	403
Newton.....	528	524	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	526	403	224	230	403
Neshoba.....	650	653	651	652	653	648	652	652	653	652	403	224	230	403
Norubee.....	265	266	264	265	265	263	263	263	263	263	403	224	230	403
Okfuskee.....	303	303	301	307	304	306	306	296	304	304	403	224	230	403
Panola.....	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	416	403	224	230	403
Pearl River.....	122	121	120	126	128	122	126	126	126	126	403	224	230	403
Perry.....	136	129	130	137	137	135	135	135	135	135	403	224	230	403
Pike.....	408	406	403	405	400	401	398	399	402	402	403	224	230	403
Pontotoc.....	569	557	555	561	554	546	545	544	544	516	403	224	230	403
Prentiss.....	387	385	385	395	391	387	390	385	384	384	403	224	230	403
Quitman.....	111	118	112	114	114	109	111	112	113	113	403	224	230	403
Rankin.....	331	334	335	334	336	331	332	328	326	326	403	224	230	403
Rankin.....	317	318	314	317	317	317	315	311	316	316	403	224	230	403
Sharkey.....	69	69	68	73	71	73	69	73	67	71	403	224	230	403
Simpson.....	402	404	400	402	399	404	396	397	397	406	403	224	230	403
Smith.....	476	495	469	487	494	487	463	488	473	494	403	224	230	403
Sunflower.....	168	168	168	167	167	167	167	164	164	164	403	224	230	403
Tallahatchie.....	325	330	339	339	324	330	329	329	329	296	403	224	230	403
Tate.....	364	362	363	366	358	361	351	362	356	362	403	224	230	403
Tippah.....	571	573	574	576	576	571	572	571	571	570	403	224	230	403
Tusahoma.....	294	290	281	289	286	280	283	282	277	277	403	224	230	403
Tusahoma.....	79	79	79	79	79	81	79	79	79	75	403	224	230	403
Union.....	467	461	463	465	467	464	457	462	458	403	403	224	230	403
Warren.....	340	334	332	333	333	338	329	330	330	330	403	224	230	403
Washington.....	212	316	315	310	309	309	309	308	308	308	403	224	230	403
Wayne.....	352	352	356	352	352	350	352	340	347	347	403	224	230	403
Webster.....	400	389	389	392	392	384	384	388	389	389	403	224	230	403
Wilkinson.....	228	228	226	226	227	227	227	227	227	226	403	224	230	403
Winston.....	562	539	533	534	534	537	532	532	532	532	403	224	230	403
Yalobusha.....	401	407	406	406	404	406	404	404	387	387	403	224	230	403
Yazoo.....	372	368	368	366	370	363	366	365	363	363	403	224	230	403
Total.....	29,329	28,756	28,916	28,842	28,839	28,581	28,522	28,371	28,099	15,844	16,860	14,955	16,043	16,995

## SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

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Governor.....	\$ 4,500 00
Private Secretary.....	1,500 00
Lieutenant-Governor, as President of Senate, regular session.....	500 00
Special session, per diem.....	6 00
Secretary of State.....	2,000 00
Clerk of Secretary of State.....	1,000 00
Auditor of Public Accounts.....	2,500 00
Deputy Auditor of Public Accounts.....	1,250 00
General Bookkeeper, Individual Bookkeeper, Revenue Clerk and Warrant Clerk, each.....	1,000 00
State Treasurer.....	3,000 00
General Clerk.....	1,250 00
Bookkeeper.....	1,000 00
Attorney-General.....	2,500 00
Assistant Attorney-General.....	2,000 00
Stenographer.....	800 00
Superintendent of Education.....	2,000 00
Clerk of the Superintendent.....	900 00
Traveling expenses.....	500 00
Land Commissioner.....	1,800 00
Clerk.....	1,000 00
Expenses.....	500 00
Revenue Agent, 20 per cent on all collections.....	
Clerk Supreme Court, fees and for recording opinions.....	400 00
Insurance Commissioner.....	3,500 00
Clerical help.....	2,750 00
Traveling expenses.....	500 00
Director Department of Archives and History.....	1,800 00
Assistant.....	800 00
Traveling expenses.....	300 00
Railroad Commissioners, each.....	2,000 00
Clerk Railroad Commission.....	1,200 00
State Librarian.....	1,500 00
Assistant.....	600 00
Expenses.....	300 00
Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce.....	2,000 00
Clerk.....	1,200 00
Justices Supreme Court, each.....	4,500 00
Stenographer for Justices.....	900 00
Circuit Judges and Chancellors, each.....	2,750 00

District Attorneys, each.....	\$2,400 00
Adjutant-General.....	1,200 00
Superintendent Insane Hospital.....	2,500 00
Superintendent East Mississippi Insane Hospital.....	2,000 00
Superintendent Institute for Deaf and Dumb.....	1,750 00
Superintendent Institute for Blind.....	1,500 00
Members of the Legislature, regular session.....	400 00
Mileage for members of Legislature, 10 cents each way.	
Special session of Legislature (and mileage, 10 cents each way), per day.....	5 00
Secretary of Senate (out of which he must pay all clerical help), per day.....	20 00
Clerk of House (out of which he must pay all clerical help), per day.....	26 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
Penitentiary Trustees, each.....	2,000 00
Superintendent.....	3,000 00
Clerk.....	1,200 00
Prison Physician.....	2,400 00
Dispatch Sergeant.....	1,200 00
Necessary Traveling Expenses.	
Commissary.....	1,200 00
Chaplain.....	1,000 00
Engineer, State House.....	3,420 00

## MISSISSIPPI SUPREME COURT REPORTS AND DIGESTS.

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- 1 By R. J. Walker, volume 1—From June term, 1818, to December term, 1832.
- 2 By Volney E. Howard, volume 1—January terms 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837.
- 3 By Volney E. Howard, volume 2—January term, 1837, continued; January term, 1838.
- 4 By Volney E. Howard, volume 3—December term, 1838; January term, 1839.
- 5 By Volney E. Howard, volume 4—December term, 1839; January term, 1840.
- 6 By Volney E. Howard, volume 5—December term, 1840; January term, 1841.
- 7 By Volney E. Howard, volume 6—December term, 1841; January term, 1842.
- 8 By Volney E. Howard, volume 7—January term, 1843.
- 9 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 1—July term, 1843; January term, 1844.
- 10 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 2—July term, 1843; January term, 1844.
- 11 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 3—January and November terms, 1844.
- 12 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 4—January term, 1845.
- 13 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 5—January terms, 1845 and 1846.
- 14 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 6—January term, 1846.
- 15 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 7—January and November terms, 1846.
- 16 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 8—January term, 1847.
- 17 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 9—January terms, 1847 and 1848.
- 18 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 10—January term, 1848.
- 19 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 11—November term, 1848.
- 20 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 12—January term, 1849.
- 21 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 13—January and November, 1849, January, 1850.
- 22 By Smedes & Marshall, volume 14—November term, 1850.
- 23 By John F. Cushman, volume 1—January term, 1851; November term, 1851; January term, 1852.
- 24 By John F. Cushman, volume 2—January term, 1852, and October term, 1852.



- 25 By John F. Cushman, volume 3—October term, 1852, and April term, 1853.
- 26 By John F. Cushman, volume 4—December special term and part of April term, 1854.
- 27 By John F. Cushman, volume 5—April and October terms, 1854.
- 28 By John F. Cushman, volume 6—October term, 1854; April term, 1855.
- 29 By John F. Cushman, volume 7—April term, 1855, and general index to the seven volumes.
- 30 James Z. George, volume 1—December special term, 1855, and part of April term, 1856.
- 31 By James Z. George, volume 2—April term, 1856, and part of October term, 1856.
- 32 By James Z. George, volume 3—Part of October term, 1856.
- 33 By James Z. George, volume 4—April term, 1857, and part October term, 1857.
- 34 By James Z. George, volume 5—Part of October term, 1857, and part April term, 1858.
- 35 By James Z. George, volume 6—Part of April term, 1858, and part October term, 1858.
- 36 By James Z. George, volume 7—Part of October term, 1858, and part of April term, 1859.
- 37 By James Z. George, volume 8—Part of April term, 1859, and part of October term, 1859.
- 38 By James Z. George, volume 9—Part of October term, 1859, and part of April term, 1860.
- 39 By James Z. George, volume 10—February and October terms, 1860; April and October terms, 1861, and April term, 1863.
- 40 By R. O. Reynolds, volume 1—October term, 1864; January special term, 1866; April term, 1866, and part of October term, 1866.
- 41 R. O. Reynolds, volume 2—October term, 1866; June term, 1867; April and July special terms, 1868.
- 42 By R. O. Reynolds, volume 3—October term, 1868, and October term, 1869.
- 43 By J. S. Morris, volume 1—May special term, 1870; October term, 1870; May and October terms, 1871.
- 44 By J. S. Morris, volume 2—October term, 1870.
- 45 By J. S. Morris, volume 3—April and October terms, 1871.
- 46 By J. S. Morris, volume 4—October and April terms, 1872.
- 47 By J. S. Morris, volume 5—April and October terms, 1872.
- 48 By J. S. Morris, volume 6—April term, 1873.
- 49 By Harris & Simrall, volume 1—October term, 1873; April term, 1874.
- 50 By Harris & Simrall, volume 2—April and October terms, 1874.
- 51 By Harris & Simrall, volume 3—October term, 1875.
- 52 By Harris & Simrall, volume 4—April term, 1876.
- 53 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 1—October term, 1876.
- 54 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 2—October term, 1876; April and October terms, 1877.

- 55 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 3—October term, 1877; April term, 1878.
- 56 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 4—April term, 1878; January special term, 1879; April term, 1879.
- 57 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 5—April and October terms, 1879, and April term, 1880.
- 58 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 6—October term, 1880, and April term, 1881.
- 59 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 7—October term, 1881; April term, 1882.
- 60 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 8—October term, 1882, and April term, 1883.
- 61 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 9—October term, 1883, and April term, 1884 (J. B. Harris reported from p. 218 to p. 783).
- 62 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 10—October term, 1883, and 1884; April term, 1885.
- 63 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 11—October term, 1885, and April term, 1886.
- 64 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 12—October term, 1886; April term, 1887.
- 65 By Brown & Hemingway, volume 13—October term, 1887; April and October terms, 1888.
- 66 By Brame & Alexander, volume 1—October term, 1888, and April term, 1889.
- 67 By Brame & Alexander, volume 2—October term, 1889, and April term, 1890.
- 68 By Brame & Alexander, volume 3—October term, 1890, and April term, 1891.
- 69 By Brame & Alexander, volume 4—October term, 1891; April term, 1892.
- 70 By Brame & Alexander, volume 6—October term, 1892, and March term, 1893.
- 71 By Brame & Alexander, volume 6—October term, 1893, and March term, 1894.
- 72 By Brame & Alexander, volume 7—October term, 1894, and March term, 1895.
- 73 By T. A. McWillie, volume 1—October term, 1895, and March term, 1896.
- 74 By T. A. McWillie, volume 2—March and October terms, 1896, and March term, 1897.
- 75 By T. A. McWillie, volume 3—March term, 1897; December special term, 1897, and March term, 1898.
- 76 By T. A. McWillie, volume 4—March term, 1898; November special term, 1898, and March term, 1899.
- 77 By T. A. McWillie, volume 5—March term, 1899; December special term, 1899, and March term, 1900.

- 78 By T. A. McWillie, volume 6—March term, 1900; October term, 1900, and March term, 1901.
- 79 By T. A. McWillie, volume 7—March term, 1901, and October term, 1901.
- 80 By T. A. McWillie, volume 8—March term, 1902.
- 81 By T. A. McWillie, volume 9—October term, 1902.
- 82 By T. A. McWillie, volume 10—March and October terms, 1903.
- 83 By T. A. McWillie, volume 11—October term, 1903.
- 84 By T. A. McWillie, volume 12—March and November terms, 1904.
- 85 By T. A. McWillie, volume 13—November term, 1904.
- 86 By T. A. McWillie, volume 14—April term, 1905.
- Morris' State Cases, volume I.
- Morris' State Cases, volume II.
- Freeman's Chancery Reports.

## DIGESTS.

- W. C. Smedes, from 1818 to 1847, published in 1847.
- J. Z. George, from 1818 to 1872, published in 1872.
- Garnett Andrews, from 1872 to 1881, published in 1881.
- D. W. Heidelberg, from 1872 to 1888, published in 1888.
- L. Brame and C. H. Alexander, from 1872 to 1899, published in 1899.

## STATUTE LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI.\*

### TERRITORY—(1st grade.)

Laws—Governor and Judges, 4to. pp. t. ii 2-243—4.....	
January and May,	1799
Laws—Governor and Judges, 4to. pp. 16.....	
September and October,	1799
Laws—Governor and Judges, 4to pp. 47 .....	1800
October,	

### TERRITORY—(2d grade.)

1 General Assembly, 1st session.....		September,	1800
2 Extra session.....		July,	1801
3 Extra session.....		October,	1801
4 Session, pp. 267.....		December to February,	1801-02
5 Extra session.....		May,	1802
6 Session.....		December to March,	1802-03
7 Extra session.....		May,	1803
8 Session, pp. t. 28 (11).....		October to November,	1803
9 Session.....		December to March,	1804-05
10 Session, pp. 38 (11).....		July,	1805
11 Session.....		December to March,	1805-06
12 Session.....		December to February,	1806-07
Digest—H. Toulmin, pp. tt. xxii 616.....			1807
13 Session, 12mo. pp. 44.....		December to March,	1807-08
14 Session, pp. t. 19.....		February,	1809
15 Session, pp. t. 23-156 (12).....		November,	1809
16 Session.....		November,	1811
17 Session.....		November,	1812
18 Session.....		November,	1813
19 Session.....		November,	1814
20 Session.....		November,	1815
21 Session.....		November,	1816
Digest—E. Turner, pp. 495 (141).....			1816

### STATE—

1 General Assembly, 1st session, pp. 224 table and index..		October,	1817-18
2 General Assembly, 1st session, pp. 138 table and index..		January,	1819
3 Session, pp. 118 (11).....		January,	1820

\*From 1800 to 1833 the law-making body of the Territory and State of Mississippi was styled "The General Assembly;" since 1833 it has been styled "The Legislature of Mississippi." Twenty-one sessions of the Legislative branch of the Government were held during the Territorial period. Seventy-seven have been held since the State was admitted to the Union.

4 Session, pp. 120 and table.....	January,	1821
5 Session, pp. 158, xxii.....	November,	1821
6 Session (adjourned), pp. 408.....	June,	1822
7 Session, pp. 129 cont. and index.....	December,	1822-23
REVISED CODE—Poindexter, pp. 743.....	to January,	1823
8 Session, pp. 110 (71.).....	December,	1823-24
9 Session, pp. 148 and table.....	January,	1825
10 Session, pp. 135, vii (41.).....	January,	1826
11 Session, pp. 155, viii and index.....	January,	1827
12 Session, pp. 147, viii and index.....	January,	1828
13 Session, pp. 123, vi and index.....	January,	1829
14 Session, pp. 206, viii (14) and index.....	January,	1830
15 Session, pp. 146, xviii.....	November,	1830
16 Session, pp. 172, xviii.....	November,	1831
17 Legislature. Session, pp. 252, xxv.....	January,	1833
18 Session, pp. 200.....	November,	1833
19 Regular session, pp. 440.....	January,	1836
20 Adjourned session, pp. 67.....	January,	1837
21 Called session, pp. 392.....	April,	1837
22 Regular session, pp. 368.....	January,	1838
Compilation (public laws), pp. 932.....	1823-24 to	1838
23 Adjourned session, pp. 491.....	January,	1839
Digest—Alden, pp. 980.....		1839
Statutes—Howard and Hutchinson, pp. 885.....		1840
24 Regular session, pp. 366.....	January,	1840
25 Adjourned session, pp. 302.....	January,	1841
26 Regular session, pp. 285.....	January,	1842
27 Called session, pp. 135.....	July,	1843
28 Regular session, pp. 395, t. xxi.....	January,	1844
29 Regular session, pp. 613.....	January,	1846
30 Regular session, pp. 584.....	January,	1848
Code—Hutchinson, pp. 1111.....	1798 to	1848
31 Regular session, pp. 544.....	January,	1850
32 Called session, pp. 48.....	November,	1850
33 Regular session, pp. 537.....	January,	1852
34 Called session, pp. 219, xvi.....	October,	1852
35 Regular session, pp. 613.....	January,	1854
36 Regular session, pp. 455.....	January,	1856
37 Adjourned session, pp. 125.....	December,	1856-57
Code—Sharkey, Harris and Ellett, pp. 943.....		1857
38 Regular session, pp. 167.....	November,	1857
39 Called session, pp. 256.....	November,	1858
40 Regular session, pp. 608.....	November,	1859-60
41 Called session, pp. 45 (1).....	November,	1860
42 Called session, pp. 56.....	January,	1861
43 Called session, pp. 786.....	July,	1861
44 Regular session, pp. 333.....	November,	1861-62

45	Called and regular session, pp. 256-----	
	-----December and November,	1862-63
46	Called session, pp. 106-----	March, 1864
47	Called session, pp. 64-----	August, 1864
48	Called session, pp. 71-----	February, 1865
49	Regular session, pp. 509-----	October and December, 1865
50	Called session, pp. 800-----	October, 1866-67
51	Regular session, pp. 720-----	January, 1870
52	Regular session, pp. 648-----	January, 1871
	Code, revised, pp. 788-----	1871
53	Regular session-----	January, 1872
54	Regular session, pp. 708, xxxii-----	January, 1873
55	Called session, pp. 50-----	October, 1873
56	Regular session, pp. 224 (324), xxiii-----	January, 1874
57	Called session, pp. 24-----	December, 1874
58	Regular session, pp. 284-----	January, 1875
59	Called session-----	July, 1875
60	Regular session, pp. 419-----	January, 1876
61	Regular session, pp. 362-----	January, 1877
62	Regular session, pp. 761-----	January, 1878
63	Regular session, pp. 739-----	January, 1880
	Code—Campbell, pp. 741-----	1880
64	Regular session, pp. 1105-----	January, 1882
65	Regular session, pp. 1052-----	January, 1884
66	Regular session, pp. 883-----	January, 1886
67	Regular session, pp. 705-----	January, 1888
68	Regular session, pp. 802-----	January, 1890
69	Regular session, pp. 492-----	January, 1892
	Code—Annotated, Thompson, Dillard and Campbell, pp. 1253	1892
70	Special session, pp. 163-----	January, 1894
71	Regular session, pp. 254-----	January, 1896
72	Extraordinary session, pp. 52-----	April, 1897
73	Special session, pp. 157-----	January, 1898
74	Regular session, pp. 260-----	January, 1900
75	Special session, pp. 277-----	January, 1902
76	Regular session, pp. 319-----	January, 1904
77	Special session, pp. 441-----	January, 1906



COAT OF ARMS OF MISSISSIPPI.





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## PART IV.

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### State Institutions—

The University of Mississippi.

Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Industrial Institute and College.

Alcorn A. & M. College.

Jefferson Davis Beauvoir Memorial Home.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Institution for the Blind.

State Insane Hospital.

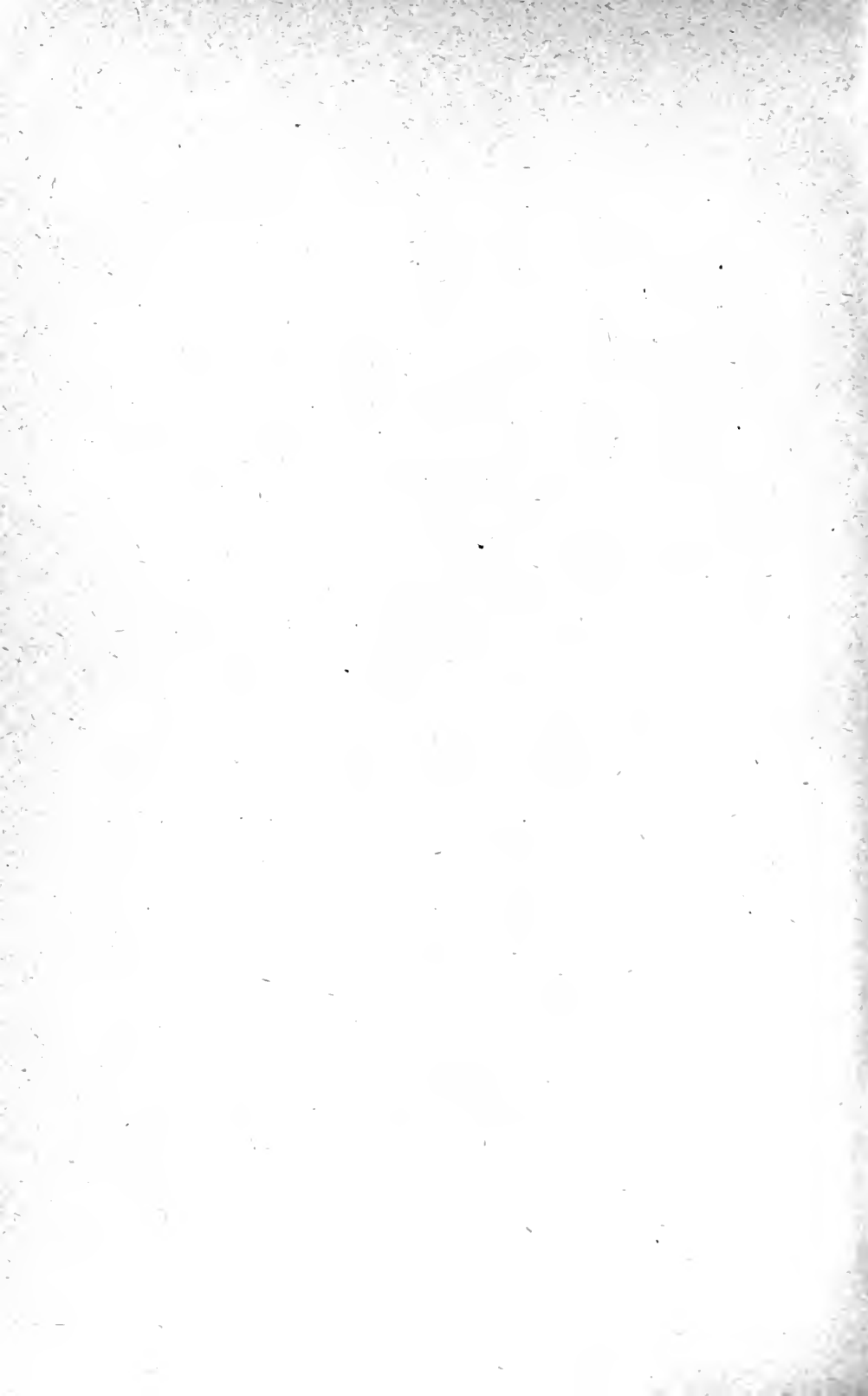
East Mississippi Insane Hospital.

Mississippi Penitentiary System.

Summary of Mississippi Legislation, 1904-1906.

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## MISSISSIPPI THE LEADER IN GREAT REFORMS.

*Mississippi was the first State in the Union to charter an institution of learning for the higher education of young women. The Elizabeth Female Academy was chartered by an Act approved February 17, 1819, and was located at Washington, Miss.*

*Mississippi was the first State in the Union to agitate abolishing imprisonment for debt, and led the movement in that great reform.*

*Imprisonment for debt was abolished in Mississippi January 23, 1824.*

*Mississippi was the first State in the Union to apply the principle of popular government to the judiciary. The Constitution of 1832 provided for the election, by the people, of all judicial officers of the State.*

*Mississippi was the first State in the Union to remove the common law disabilities of married women. The first act in that direction was passed February 15, 1839, and the Code of 1880, compiled by Judge J. A. P. Campbell, removed all disabilities.*

*Mississippi was the first State in the Union to establish an institution, supported by the State, for the higher education of young women. The Industrial Institute and College was provided for by an Act approved March 12, 1884.*

*Mississippi was the first State in the Union to solve the problem of white supremacy in the South by lawful means. The Constitution of 1890 disfranchises the ignorant and vicious of both races, and places the control of the State in the hands of its virtuous, intelligent citizens.*



LYCEUM, UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

# STATE INSTITUTIONS.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

DR. ROBERT B. FULTON.

One of the last acts of the Continental Congress in 1787 was the passage of the bill which became a law on July 13 in that year, and which has become celebrated as the Magna Charta of public education in the United States, the "Ordinance of 1787 for the government of the Northwest Territory." This ordinance declared in one of its provisions that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

By the Act of May 20, 1790, the general provisions of this ordinance were extended to the Mississippi Territory. The declaration stated in this ordinance became national policy. To every State formed out of the public domain Congress has granted, in carrying out the spirit of the ordinance, lands for the support of common schools, State universities and agricultural colleges, and in every instance the State Legislatures have regularly supplemented by appropriation of public funds the grants made by Congress for the support of these schools and institutions.

The State of Mississippi received on its admission into the Union one township of land for a State University by the Act of February 20, 1819. This act was evidently intended to carry two townships, but on account of complications and doubtful construction of law only one township was at first received. This land was sold by the State about 1833 for the sum of \$277,332.52, and the funds were deposited in the State treasury.

The Act of the Legislature of February 20, 1840, appropriated all the proceeds of the sale of this land "for the use and benefit of the University of the State of Mississippi," not yet organized, and on the same day the Legislature passed an act providing for the location of the University. The institution was duly chartered and its first Board of Trustees named by the Legislature on the 23d of February, 1844. In July, 1848, the election of the first faculty occurred, and on the 6th of November of that year the first session opened. Its original Board of Trustees was composed of men who ranked with the first citizens of the State. Among these Hon. James Alexander Ventress has the distinction of being the author of the bill which became a law in 1844 for organizing the University.

The first faculty of the institution was organized with George Frederick Holmes as President, and with him were associated Allen Taylor Bledsoe as Professor of Mathematics, John Millington as Professor of Natural

Sciences, and John N. Waddel as Professor of Languages. During the first session eighty students were enrolled. These were in the sophomore and lower classes. The curriculum of the institution was necessarily crude, and the beginning of its work was embarrassed by many unfavorable conditions.

At the close of the first session Dr. Augustus B. Longstreet, of Georgia, was elected President of the University. Under the wise administration of the President, faculty and trustees the University gained steadily in numbers and in the confidence of the public. In 1854 a law department was opened. In 1856 President Longstreet resigned and Dr. F. A. P. Barnard was elected to succeed him.

In 1856 the Legislature for the first time made what appeared to be adequate provision for the support of the institution. This enabled the trustees to erect needed buildings and supply necessary apparatus, library, etc., and also to enlarge the corps of instructors. Following this wise special appropriation of \$100,000, the institution grew rapidly in its numbers of students and its influence up to the beginning of the Civil War. In the spring of 1861 many of the students withdrew in order to enter the military service of the State. In the fall of 1861 an effort was made to carry on the work of the University. Only seven students appearing, the faculty resigned and the exercises of the University were suspended, practically every member of the University body, faculty and students, entering the service of the Confederacy. At the close of the Civil War in 1865, Dr. John N. Waddel was elected Chancellor, and the work of the institution was resumed in October. Many of those who came as students had received their preparation in the experiences of the Civil War, and this preparation in many cases consisted chiefly in a brave determination to succeed. At this time a preparatory department was organized, as there were but few schools in the State which could furnish preparatory education. This department was continued until 1892, when the development of the public school system of the State afforded larger and better facilities for such work. At one time in the history of the University, in 1878, the preparatory department included 259 students, more than were in the University classes. The results of this experiment in offering preparatory education were disappointing in that there was no corresponding increase in the numbers taking college work and in the proportion of graduates.

Since 1892 the University has become allied with over sixty high schools in the State, and this alliance has been mutually helpful in every way. These schools prepare practically all of the students who enter the University classes. In adopting this policy of co-operation with high schools, the University is exactly in line with the system which has been eminently successful in most of the other State Universities, and which is the policy first advocated by Thomas Jefferson.

Within the last ten years there has been a distinct gain in the thoroughness of the work done in the institution and a large increase in the numbers of its students. The average number of students enrolled in uni-

versity classes during the four sessions ending 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 was 171. The average number enrolled in the four sessions ending 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 was 263. The enrollment of the present session (1903-1904) up to February 6, is 287. This last enrollment includes 33 law students, 23 A. M. and Ph.D. students, 42 engineering students, and 15 medical students. Over forty of the remainder are taking work in the Department of Education. There are 237 male and 50 female students.

The Department of Law has been in a flourishing condition for many years. The Department of Engineering was organized four years ago. There were fifteen students enrolled in this department the first year after its organization. The Department of Medicine was organized at the beginning of the present session, and its beginning is altogether encouraging when compared with the beginning of such work elsewhere and the experience of the Engineering Department here.

The School of Pedagogy in the University has been expanded into a Department of Education, and over forty students are taking work in this department along with their regular courses, and thus preparing for the profession of teaching.

Within the last five years the University has thus considerably widened the scope of the courses of its instruction. In doing this it is in line with the procedure and policy in other State Universities and is affording opportunities to the young men and the young women of the State to acquire here such training as will prepare them for the active duties of intelligent citizenship and of professional and business life.

The following named have served as the chief executive officers of the University under the title indicated and for the periods shown down to the present time:

<i>President</i> —George Frederick Holmes, LL.D.....	1848-1849
<i>President</i> —Augustus B. Longstreet, LL.D., D.D.....	1849-1856
<i>President</i> —Frederick A. P. Barnard, LL.D., D.D.....	1856-1859
<i>Chancellor</i> —Frederick A. P. Barnard, LL.D., D.D.....	1859-1861
<i>Chancellor</i> —John N. Waddel, LL.D., D.D.....	1865-1874
<i>Chancellor</i> —Gen. Alexander P. Stewart.....	1874-1886
<i>Chancellor</i> —Edward Mayes, LL.D.....	1886-1891
<i>Chancellor</i> —Robert Burwell Fulton, LL.D.....	1892-1906
<i>Vice Chancellor</i> —Alfred Hume, C.E., D.Sc.....	1906-1907
<i>Chancellor</i> —Andrew Armstrong Kincannon, LL.D.....	1907

Among the members of the faculty have always been many men of national reputation, whose names have been a full guarantee for the excellence of the work done in the institution.

From the time of its organization up to 1880 the University was supported by irregular appropriations made by the Legislature, the State's obligation on account of the seminary fund not having been adjusted. In that year an adjustment was made by the Legislature which fixed the indebtedness of the State to the University on account of the original seminary fund at \$544,061.22, upon which interest is paid at the rate of six per cent, the annual interest on this fund amounting to \$32,643.67.

In 1892 Chancellor Fulton discovered that there was a deficiency in the original grant made by Congress for the endowment of the University, and being authorized by the Board of Trustees to proceed in the matter, a memorial was duly presented to Congress clearly showing the existence of a deficiency and explaining the manner in which it occurred, and urging that the grant made to the State for the University be increased from one township to four townships of land, four townships being the largest amount given to any State for this purpose. It appeared that this just claim had been overlooked or forgotten during seventy years of the State's history. The matter was actively urged before Congress with the co-operation of all members from this State. The result was the granting to the State of another township of land for the University, and of three townships for other institutions in the State. The sale of all these lands has put into the State treasury nearly \$500,000 within the last four years.

The annual income of the University has already been increased by \$8,080.09 on account of this grant, and the value of the land and timber still held by the University, upwards of 6,000 acres, is not less than \$50,000. Following the universal custom in other States the Legislature has supplemented the support fund of the University by appropriations made every two years for special needs and for current expenses. While the white population of Mississippi is smaller than in any other Southern State excepting two, and the total income of the University has been smaller than that of any of the thirty-five State Universities excepting five, the University of Mississippi is generally recognized as occupying a position of high rank among the State Universities on account of the thoroughness and efficiency of the work accomplished and the eminent distinction which has been achieved in later life by a very large number of its alumni and former students. The reorganization and enlargement of its work which has been taking form during the last four years give the surest promise of a great enlargement of its usefulness in every direction.

In 1882 the Trustees voted to admit women to the privileges of the University upon the same terms with men. The number of women students has largely increased within the last ten years.

The grounds of the University have great natural beauty. The buildings are scattered through a grove of natural forest trees. The total value of the buildings is about \$300,000. This includes the electric and steam heating system and the water and sewer systems. The apparatus for scientific departments, library and other fixtures represent an additional value of \$50,000.



## ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS.

Tabulated statement regarding attendance of students in the several departments of the University of Mississippi from 1890 to 1904.

Session.	Preparatory.	Law.	A. M. and Ph. D.	Engineering.	Medical.	Academic Dep't.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1890-1-----	54	23	20	0	0	143	240	224	16
1891-2-----	38	21	23	0	0	113	205	190	15
1892-3-----	9	23	33	0	0	109	174	162	12
1893-4-----	0	20	24	0	0	132	176	159	17
1894-5-----	0	40	27	0	0	166	233	204	29
1895-6-----	0	39	32	0	0	200	271	239	32
1896-7-----	0	42	25	0	0	229	296	258	38
1897-8-----	0	52	18	0	0	204	274	225	33
1898-9-----	0	44	24	0	0	160	228	196	32
1899-0-----	0	58	25	0	0	204	287	255	32
1900-1-----	0	47	34	15	0	164	260	225	35
1901-2-----	0	53	26	27	0	151	257	227	30
1902-1-----	0	43	25	15	0	164	247	219	28
1903-4 (to February)----	0	33	23	42	15	174	287	337	50

About forty academic students take work in the new department of education.

Total white population of State, census of 1890-----544,851  
 Total white population of State, census of 1900-----641,200

Increase, 17 per cent.----- 96,349

Total enrollment of students in university classes, average of four sessions ending 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894----- 171

Total enrollment of students in university classes, average of four sessions ending 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904----- 263

Increase, 54 per cent.----- 92

Average number of female students, 1891 to 1894 ----- 15

Average number of female students, 1901 to 1904----- 35

Increase, 133 per cent.----- 20

Average number of male students, 1891 to 1894.....	156
Average number of male students, 1901 to 1904.....	228
<hr/>	
Increase, 49 per cent.....	72
Enrollment of students 1904-5.....	359
Enrollment of students 1905-6.....	361
Enrollment of students 1906-7.....	344

Within the last four years the State has given an average of \$15,000 per annum additional for support. While the grade of work done in the institution, as measured by the standards of scholarship in use fifteen years ago and at the present time, has been advanced fully one year, the number of students has steadily increased from 157 University students in 1892 to 361 University students in 1906.

This progress made in the last fourteen years, whether measured by the widening of scholastic opportunities or increase in buildings, equipment, faculty, students, more than doubles the growth made in any other fourteen-year period in the history of the institution. The most important feature connected with this growth is found in the fact that the institution has within this period taken rank and standing which commands respect throughout the entire country.

The liberal appropriations made by the Legislature in 1904 and in 1906 have greatly enlarged the usefulness of the institution.

Four residences for professors, an infirmary and a science building were completed during the summer of 1907.

Science Hall is a handsome brick structure, with stone trimmings. Including a basement, chiefly above ground, it has four stories. In this building are exhibited, to better advantage than heretofore possible in the museums of the Lyceum, an extensive collection of rocks, minerals, lignites, etc., and many remarkable fossils of the State; samples of soils from every county in the State, with their analyses and characteristics in most cases; cabinets containing one of the finest collections of shells in existence. Here, too, are lecture halls, laboratories and professors' offices, planned for the work in Geology, Biology, Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pathology, Hygiene, Materia Medica, Bacteriology, etc. This building was designed to accommodate in the most approved way the departments just mentioned. It is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The laboratories and toilet-rooms are supplied with hot and cold water.

[See preface to Historical Catalogue of 1898-9; History of Education in Mississippi, by Edward Mayes, LL.D., ex-Chancellor of the University, U. S. Bureau of Education, 1899; Memorial of Trustees to Congress, presented December 16, 1873, by R. B. Fulton, LL.D., Chancellor; Memorial from the National Association of State Universities to Congress, presented by R. B. Fulton, LL.D., President N. A. S. U., Senate Document 206, 54th Congress; Catalogues of the University; Report of Chancellor to Trustees, March, 1905; Bullétins of the University, 1906-1907.]

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Gov. Edmond Favor Noel	.....	<i>Ex officio</i> President
Hon. G. R. Edwards	.....	<i>Ex officio</i> Treasurer
Hon. J. N. Powers	.....	<i>Ex officio</i> Trustee

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. T. Falkner (Ch.), A. T. Roane, J. L. Hebron, Robert Powell,  
C. M. Williamson, W. A. Belk.

## TRUSTEES WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1908.

J. L. Hebron (Third Congressional District)	.....	Greenville
J. M. Acker (State at large)	.....	Aberdeen
J. T. Senter (State at large)	.....	Columbus
M. M. Evans (State at large)	.....	Mt. Olive
J. W. T. Falkner (State at large)	.....	Oxford

## TRUSTEES WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1910.

Carroll Kendrick (First Congressional District)	.....	Kendrick
W. A. Belk (Second Congressional District)	.....	Holly Springs
W. E. Basken (Fifth Congressional District)	.....	Meridian
J. W. George (Seventh Congressional District)	.....	Yazoo City
C. M. Williamson (State at large)	.....	Jackson
J. L. Taylor (State at large)	.....	Gulfport

## TRUSTEES WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1912.

A. T. Roane (Fourth Congressional District)	.....	Grenada
W. F. Tucker (Sixth Congressional District)	.....	Woodville
Robert Powell (Eighth Congressional District)	.....	Jackson
S. A. Morrison (State at large)	.....	Grenada
F. C. Holmes (State at large)	.....	Hernando

## FACULTY AND OFFICERS.

Andrew Armstrong Kincannon, LL.D.	.....	Chancellor
Alfred Hume, C. E., D. S. C.	.....	Vice Chancellor and Professor of Mathematics
Richard Marion Leavell, M. A., LL.D.	.....	
Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy, of Logic and of Political Economy.		
Chiles Clifton Ferrell, M. A., Ph.D.	.....	Professor of Modern Language
Alexander Lee Bondurant, M. A.	.....	
..... Professor of Latin Language and Literature		
John Greer Deupree, M. A., LL.D.	.....	
..... Professor of Greek Language and Literature		
Franklin L. Riley, M. A., Ph.D.	.....	Professor of History
Thomas H. Somerville, LL. B., LL. D.	.....	
..... Professor of Law, Dean of the Law Department		

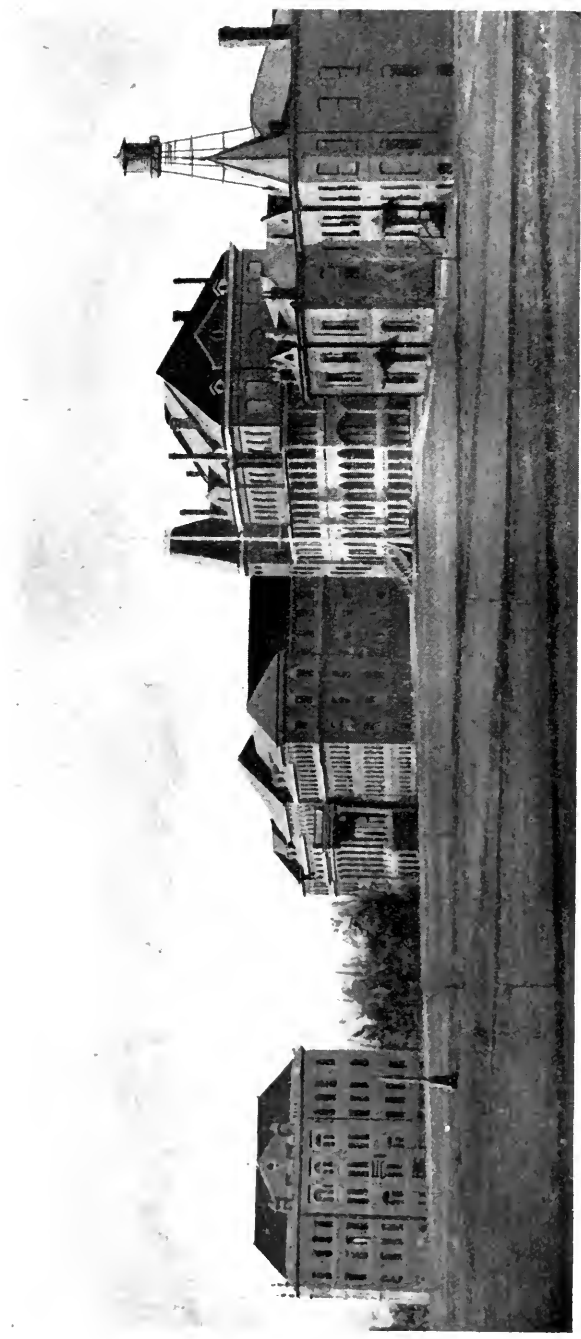
John Wesley Johnson, B. A., Ph.D.....	Professor of Physics
Waller S. Leathers, M. D.....	Professor of Biology and Physiology
Walter Hugh Drane, A. B., M. A.....	Professor of Civil Engineering
Thomas P. Bailey, Ph.D.....	Professor of Psychology and Education
Jas. B. Bullitt, M. A., M. D.....	-----
-----	Professor of Anatomy, Pathology and Bacteriology
Peter W. Rowland, M. D.....	Professor of Materia Medica and Hygiene
David Horace Bishop, M. A.....	-----
-----	Professor of English Language and Literature
Anthony Moultrie Muckenfuss, A. M., Ph.D.....	-----
-----	Professor of Chemistry, General and Analytical
John Elmore Holmes, LL.B.....	Professor of Law
Calvin S. Brown, M. S., D. Sc., Ph.D.....	-----
-----	Associate Professor of Romance Language
Ephraim N. Lowe, M. D.....	-----
-----	Acting Professor of Geology and Assistant in Biology
J. H. Dorroh, B. E.....	Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering
Hon. Jehu A. Orr, LL.D.,	} --- Lecturers on Common and Statute Law
Hon. J. W. T. Falkner,	
S. P. Walker, B. A.....	Assistant in English
H. W. Odom, M. A.....	Assistant in Latin
I. C. Nichols, B. S.....	Assistant in Mathematics
J. C. Johnson, A. B.....	Assistant in Rhetoric
George Lucas Paddison, M. A.....	Assistant in Chemistry
J. R. Haney.....	Director of Gymnasium
Mrs. L. M. Hunt.....	Librarian
D. L. Ross.....	Secretary
Mabel Bunch,	} ----- Secretaries to the Chancellor
James E. Calhoun,	
J. A. Brown, Ph.B.....	Y. M. C. A. Secretary

## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

BY J. C. HARDY, PRESIDENT.

All who are interested in the origin and location of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College are referred to Vol. III of the publications of the Mississippi Historical Society, in which may be found a very comprehensive paper on this subject by Prof. J. M. White.

On December 13, 1878, Starkville was selected as the place for the location of the College, and on April 5, 1879, the Board closed the contract for the present College property at seven dollars per acre. Monser & Zeucker



Science Hall.

Dormitory.

Chapel.

Laboratory.

AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

were, on April 19th of the same year, selected as architects to prepare plans and specifications for the College buildings. Their plans and specifications were adopted on May 16th, and a contract for the erection of the buildings was awarded on June 12th to Mr. C. M. Rubush, of Vaiden, Miss.

The Board next turned its attention to the selection of a suitable man for the Presidency of the College. On April 1, 1880, Gen. Stephen D. Lee was selected, by almost unanimous vote, though in no way was he an applicant for the position. The after history of the College has shown that the Board selected more wisely than they knew, for the success of the College has been due more largely to General Lee himself than to any other single factor. Too much praise cannot be given to General Lee and this first Board of Trustees, composed of W. B. Montgomery, T. C. Dockery, L. B. Brown, W. B. Augustine, J. M. Causey, Chas. L. Gilmer, Frank Burkitt, A. M. West and D. L. Phares, for developing here, against great odds, such a splendid industrial spirit that has always animated every student brought under the influence of the College. The College has always been greatly blessed in the character of the men composing its Board, and this is especially true of the first Board. While Gen. Jas. Z. George was not a member of the original Board, yet he succeeded to the first vacancy which occurred by the resignation of Gen. A. M. West in 1879, and remained on the Board until his death in 1897. General George resigned as Trustee of the University of Mississippi to accept the place on the Board here, and as great as was his public service in other fields of labor, time will show that his work as Trustee of this College was as useful as any to the people of the State and monumental in its character. As a recognition of his services to this College, the Board of Trustees at their meeting last June passed the following resolution:

*“Resolved, That as a memorial to the late distinguished member of this Board and friend of this College, Hon. J. Z. George, the new building recently erected on the campus for a hospital be, from and after this date, known as the ‘J. Z. George Infirmary,’ and the President be requested to procure an appropriate tablet to be put in front of said building.”*

In compliance with the above, a tablet will be placed on the building bearing the following inscription:

This stone is inscribed in the honor of

—JAMES Z. GEORGE—

the early and constant friend of this institution; the earnest and efficient promoter of whatever made for the glory of Mississippi; the ramer of the Corporation and Suffrage clauses of the State Constitution of 1890; and the matchless defender of that Constitution in the Senate of the United States; a great lawyer, a great judge, a great Senator; above all a genuine man, hating shams in every disguise, always and everywhere enthroning and worshiping truth, he stands out clear and distinct in the perspective of the mighty past a transcendent figure forever enshrined in the hearts of Mississippians as

“THE GREAT COMMONER.”

Upon the selection of Dr. D. L. Phares to become a member of the first faculty in 1880, he was succeeded by Maj. A. M. Paxton, who remained on the Board until his death in 1886. Col. W. B. Montgomery was appointed as one of the original Trustees in 1878, and remained on the Board until the opening of the present session, when he resigned on account of feeble health. Being local Trustee for more than a quarter of a century, Colonel Montgomery has probably been the most useful member the Board ever had, and next to General Lee has been more instrumental in giving shape to the policies of the College than any other citizen of the State. As a recognition of this usefulness and influence, the Board, at its meeting in Jackson on the 25th of last November, passed the following resolution:

*“Resolved, That in the resignation of Col. W. B. Montgomery as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, the College has lost the services of a faithful and efficient friend, whose long connection and effective services have been recognized as of invaluable advantage to the institution, and the Board a member whose watchfulness of the business interests and success of the College has been an inspiration. In his retirement from a long, eventful and busy life, we, his co-workers, wish for him all the blessings of a watchful Providence.*

*“Resolved, further, That in honor of the patriotic services rendered by Colonel Montgomery while a member of the Board, that the building heretofore known as the Science Hall be from and after this date known and designated as the ‘W. B. Montgomery Agricultural Hall,’ and that the Executive Committee be authorized and directed to secure and place a suitable tablet bearing the above name thereon in some suitable place in said building.”*

Maj. T. C. Dockery, the last of the original Trustees appointed in 1878 was succeeded by A. S. Meharg in January, 1906. While Col. H. M. Street was not one of the original Trustees, yet he was appointed in 1881 and served until January, 1902, and, as Chairman of the Executive Committee during these twenty years, deserves to be ranked with the foremost members of the Board. The second decennial catalogue of 1900 gives a complete list of the Trustees, with their terms of service, from the beginning of the College up to that time.

On the 2d of April, 1880, Rev. G. S. Roudebush was elected the first Professor of the College, and being given his choice of the Professorships, chose the Chair of English. On May 6th the Chair of Horticulture, Biology and Animal and Vegetable Physiology was unanimously tendered to Dr. D. L. Phares, who was the second Professor chosen, and one of the most useful men to the State ever connected with the College. On the 30th of the following June, Prof. R. F. Kedzie was elected to the Chair of Chemistry and Prof. F. A. Gulley to that of Agriculture. Both of these gentlemen were from the Michigan Agricultural College, that has always been regarded as one of the best in the country, and after which this College was somewhat modeled, a committee, composed of General Lee, General George and Captain Burkitt, having spent some time there studying

its workings. On August 21, 1880, Dr. T. J. Sullivan was elected Principal of the Preparatory Department. Between this time and the opening of the first session on October 6, 1880, Lieut. E. B. Bolton, U. S. A., was detailed here as Commandant; Capt. W. B. Lucas was elected as Steward, Capt. Frank Johnson as Foreman of the Farm, W. H. Gibbs as Instructor in Writing; and as assistants in the Preparatory Department, T. B. Bailey, W. R. Harper, W. S. Roudebush and J. F. Sellers. Thus was completed the first faculty of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. (Those desiring to see a complete list of every man connected with the College during the first twenty years are referred to the Second Decennial Catalogue of 1900.)

During the first session 354 students from every section of the State were matriculated, which showed the popularity of the institution from the very beginning. The following table will prove of interest, as it contains many items of value:

SESSION OF	Attendance for year.	Average.	No. B. Sc. Degrees conferred.	No. M. Sc. Degrees conferred.	Total No. B. Sc. graduates.	Total individual student enrollment.	Average age.	Remarks.
1880-1881	354							
1881-1882	304	329						
1882-1883	317	325	8					
1883-1884	257	308	9					
1884-1885	291	304	11					
1885-1886	415	323	11					
1886-1887	276	316	16	2				
1887-1888	286	312	22	2				
1888-1889	318	313	14					
1889-1890	330	315	14	1				
1890-1891	285	312	12					
1891-1892	310	312	24	1				
1892-1893	262	308	18	2	158			
1893-1894	256	304	8	1	166			
1894-1895	336	306	16	5	192	2,579		From 1880 to 1894-95
1895-1896	329	308	17	2	199	162		
1896-1897	368	311	15	3	214	214		
1897-1898	296	310	15		229	137		Yellow fever in State.
1898-1899	271	308	18		247	114		Yellow fever in State.
1899-1900	386	312	17	1	264	187	23	
1900-1901	516	322	18	2	282	307	21	
1901-1902	602	334	20	1	302	315	20.9	
1902-1903	652	349	24		326	358	19.8	
1903-1904	709	364	31		357	399	19.8	
1904-1905	731	378	35		392	430	19.6	
1905-1906	824	395	33	2	425	491	21	
1906-1907	944	416	39	4	464	515	21.6	
1907-1908	943					483		Enrollment to date.
	12,168				6,691			



It will be seen that the average yearly enrollment of the College during its first twenty years was 308. The average enrollment during the past eight years has been 740, with every indication that the enrollment will reach 1,000 during the present session. The College has given instruction to 6,691 individual students up to the present time, and at the close of this session will have graduated 514 students. In 1883 the College graduated its first class, consisting of the following: R. M. Beattie, W. A. Evans, H. H. Harrington, B. H. Lee, J. H. Logan, E. C. Lucas, J. H. Pearson and B. M. Walker. (Those desiring to see a complete list of the Alumni of the College up to 1900 are referred to the Second Decennial Catalogue.)

The first appraisalment of the College property was in 1883 and showed that the total value was \$174,857.00. The value of the College property in 1900, as shown by the report of the Appraising Committee, amounted to \$270,695.98, while the report of the appraisers in 1905 showed that the College had property to the amount of \$662,703.09.

For ten years the College maintained only an agricultural course, and even that was specialized in none of its parts. We now have four separate and distinct courses, the agricultural, the engineering, the textile, and that of industrial pedagogy. The College is really divided into three schools, the School of Agriculture, the School of Engineering, and the School of Textiles, each with its own Director, and the Department of Industrial Pedagogy.

In the School of Agriculture, students may specialize in agriculture, in horticulture, in dairying, in veterinary science, in biology, or in chemistry. In the School of Engineering, students may specialize in mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, in civil engineering, in rural engineering, or in geology and mining. In the School of Textiles students may specialize in designing, in-dyeing, and in weaving. The College is not only teaching twice as many boys, but it is covering more than twice as broad a field.

Every student is required to do a certain amount of practical work which is educative in character, and for which he receives no pay. In addition to this, however, students may earn a part of their expenses by working during their spare time at the rate of eight cents per hour. More than three-fourths of the students take advantage of this opportunity to reduce their expenses. At least seventy-five boys pay practically all of their expenses by work. They are enabled to do this by the very liberal appropriations made by the Legislature to pay for student labor.

No money appropriated by the State accomplishes as much good as that appropriated every two years by the Legislature for student labor in this College. Were that fund withdrawn, I am sure that more than one hundred of our boys and young men would be compelled to leave College to-morrow. I believe that every student ought to be taught, as far as possible, what it means to earn money by honest labor, and that all honest labor is ennobling. No work can be found anywhere here around the College that needs to be done that any student would hesitate for a moment to do for fear of injuring his standing with his fellows. The overalls is

considered as honorable as the overcoat, and there is absolutely no prejudice against a pupil in this student body because he is compelled to labor for his education. Our students do all the milking, they clean all the barns, they do all the work in the creamery, they run the barber shop, they keep the bathhouses, they make all the fires in the recitation-rooms, they do all the work in the gardens and in the fields. In short, they do everything that needs to be done, and almost without exception, our best boys pay a part of their expenses by work. As a proof of this statement I had the records of the five commencement speakers, representing the Dialectic Literary Society at our last commencement, investigated, and found that all five of them were working boys, and that the Anniversarian had, during his three years, earned \$189.43, and that one of the principal speakers had, in two years, earned \$161.32, and that the other three had earned a very considerable portion of their yearly expenses. As these young men were elected by vote of their society, it also shows that the working boys are popular with their fellows.

Board averaged during the last two years \$8.29. The boys have paid board for only two months this season, and their board, laundry, lights, heat, water and baths cost them only \$8.20 for the first month, and \$8.25 for the second month. This is the cheapest that board has ever been given in the history of the College. I may add that the boys have fattened on the fare. When all expenses are borne by the home people, they should not amount to more than \$125.00, including uniform, travel, books, and all incidentals. Any young man by economy and a reasonable amount of work can go through here on \$100. Many students come with \$45 or \$50 and go through an entire session by working in the afternoons and on Saturdays.

But some cannot get even the \$45 or \$50. For these we have organized a practical course where any boy with grit and determination can come here without a cent and work during the day and go to school at night. In this way a student can save enough money in one year to enter a regular course the succeeding session. There were sixteen in this course the first year, six of whom are now at the College as regular students. With such a course as this there is no reason for any young man in the State, who has no one dependent upon him, not getting an education. It is reaching a long-felt want, and is overcoming many prejudices that formerly existed against the College.

I am trying to make the College of benefit not only to the boys and young men of the State, but through farmers' institutes, and other agencies, to serve every class of our people and to help in every movement that has for its purpose the industrial and material development of Mississippi.

I regard the farmers' institute movement as one of the most important and as one of the most far-reaching in its influence that this College has undertaken. It is not only a State movement, or a National movement, but an International movement. The Agricultural Department of the National Government regards the work of so much importance that it has employed a man, who is designated as "Farmers' Institute Specialist,"

whose duty it is to study this question and to keep in close touch with the work that is being done in every State in the Union, and throughout the civilized world. The purpose of the work is to disseminate among the people and to induce them to incarnate in practice the valuable truths brought to light by means of the experiment stations and the agricultural colleges of the country. Millions of dollars are being expended to discover new truths pertaining to agriculture, and these truths can accomplish nothing unless used by the people who are engaged in agriculture.

During the past two years there has been held under the direction of this institution one hundred and eighty-five farmers' institutes, reaching about 25,000 farmers. The institutes stand not only for more corn and cotton, for better live stock and farm practice, but for better and broader country life, with better roads, better schools, better churches, and better homes, with all that this implies. The institutes constitute one of the greatest agencies for good that has ever been devised.

In addition to the institutes held in almost every county, we hold each year here at the College a "round-up" institute.

Our institute work needs to be still further broadened and put under the direction of one who can give his whole time to the work. There should be organized in every supervisor's district a permanent "Farmers' Club," that would meet from time to time during the year to study the bulletins issued by our Experiment Station; and representatives from these clubs should organize in every county a permanent "Farmers' Institute" to meet at least once a year. From these delegates should be sent to our round-up institute here at the College in direct touch with the Experiment Station. With such an organization as this, and a man to give his whole time to it, agriculture will advance in Mississippi as it has never done before.

The good this College is to do in years that are to come will be due more than to any one thing to the splendid foundation work done by General Stephen D. Lee, its first President, who was called to its head the 1st of April, 1880. He resigned the 1st of May, 1899, to accept a position tendered him by President McKinley on the Vicksburg Park Commission. He gave nineteen years and one month of the best period of his life to the cause of industrial education in the State of Mississippi, which should entitle him to be called the "Father of Industrial Education" in our State. He was succeeded by Gov. John M. Stone, who as Governor of the State was for twelve years President of the Board of Trustees. Governor Stone was President for only eleven months, having died in March, 1900. He was succeeded by the writer of this article, who was elected President on April 4, 1900. Thus it will be seen that I am in my eighth year as head of the institution.

The following is the present organization of the College:

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

His Excellency E. F. Noel.....	<i>Ex officio</i> President
Hon. G. R. Edwards.....	<i>Ex officio</i> Treasurer
Hon. J. N. Powers.....	<i>Ex officio</i> Trustee
A. J. Moore.....	Secretary

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Jas. T. Harrison	-----	Columbus
Hon. T. L. Wainwright	-----	Stonewall
Hon. A. T. Dent	-----	Macon
Hon. P. W. Maer	-----	Columbus
Hon. W. C. George	-----	Carrollton
Hon. J. W. Norment	-----	Starkville

## TRUSTEES WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1908.

Hon. W. C. George	-----	Carrollton
Hon. J. T. Harrison	-----	Columbus
Hon. T. L. Wainwright	-----	Stonewall

## TRUSTEES WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1910.

Hon. W. A. Dickson	-----	Centreville
Hon. J. W. Norment	-----	Starkville
Hon. A. T. Dent	-----	Macon

## TRUSTEES WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1912.

Hon. Percy W. Maer	-----	Columbus
Hon. A. S. Meharg	-----	Eudora
Hon. J. C. Bradford	-----	Biloxi
Hon. Douglas Robinson	-----	Sidon
Hon. J. M. Coen	-----	Mizpah
Hon. R. L. Tucker	-----	Chulahoma

## DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

*School of Agriculture.*

J. C. Hardy, A. M., LL.D.	-----	President of the College
W. L. Hutchinson, M. Sc.	-----	Director
E. R. Lloyd, M. Sc.	-----	Professor of Agriculture
-----	-----	Professor of Horticulture
W. F. Hand, M. Sc., Ph.D.	-----	Professor of Chemistry
G. W. Herrick, B. Sc.	-----	Professor of Biology
J. C. Roberts, M. D., V. M. D.	-----	Professor of Veterinary Science
J. S. Moore, M. Sc.	-----	Professor of Dairy Husbandry
J. P. Montgomery, A. B., Ph.D.	-----	Assistant Professor of Chemistry
A. Smith	-----	Professor of Animal Husbandry
W. R. Perkins, M. S.	-----	Professor of Agronomy
Geo. L. Clothier, M. S., M. F.	-----	Assistant Professor of Horticulture
D. C. Mooring, M. S.	-----	Assistant Professor of Horticulture
J. P. Kerr	-----	Poultryman
R. W. Harned, B. S.	-----	Assistant Biologist
J. R. Stiles, B. S.	-----	Foreman of Farm
P. B. Monosmith	-----	Florist

D. H. Thomas, B. Sc.	Fellow in Dairying
H. S. Nichols, B. S.	Fellow in Agronomy
J. C. Kane	Assistant in Animal Husbandry
H. C. Cooper	Assistant in Animal Husbandry
C. A. Cobb	Fellow in Horticulture

*School of Engineering.*

J. C. Hardy, A. M., LL.D.	President of the College
B. M. Walker, M. S., Ph.D.	Director and Professor of Mathematics
Albert Barnes, M. M. E.	Professor of Mechanical Engineering
C. E. Ard, B. S.	Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering
W. N. Logan, Ph.D.	Professor of Geology and Mining Engineering
Charles Hancock, B. S.	Professor of Civil Engineering and Drawing
B. F. Condray, Ph. M.	Associate Professor of Mathematics
C. R. Stark, B. S.	Assistant Professor of Mathematics
R. C. Carpenter, B. S.	Superintendent of Power and Instructor in Forge and Foundry
T. M. Spinks, B. S.	Instructor in Machine Shop
M. L. Freeman, B. S.	Instructor in Drawing
V. W. Bragg	Instructor in Woodshop
F. C. Bolton, B. S.	Instructor in Physics
Hugh Crits, B. S.	Instructor in Mathematics
J. A. Herrington, B. S.	Fellow in Mechanical Engineering
O. B. Wooten	Student Fellow in Electrical Engineering
G. S. Watrous	Student Fellow in Electrical Engineering
P. V. Shoop	Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering

*School of Textile Industry.*

W. R. Meadows, A. B., B. S.	Director and Professor of Yarn Manufacture
—	Associate Professor of Textile Engineering, in charge of Chemistry and Dyeing.
—	Instructor in Designing and Weaving
V. B. Alexander, B. S.	Fellow in Textile Industry

*Chemistry.*

W. F. Hand, M. Sc., Ph.D.	Professor
J. P. Montgomery, A. B., Ph.D.	Assistant
I. D. Sessums, B. Sc.	Assistant
H. S. Chilton, B. Sc.	Assistant
J. E. Jacob, B. Sc.	Assistant
H. J. Smith, B. Sc.	Assistant
W. D. Reid, B. Sc.	Assistant

*English.*

W. H. Magruder, A. M.	Professor
F. J. Weddell, B. Sc.	Associate Professor
R. H. Leavell, A. B.	Assistant

F. M. Darnall.....	Assistant
Mrs Darnall.....	Assistant
A. L. Love, B. Sc.....	Instructor

*Mathematics.*

B. M. Walker, M. S., Ph.D.....	Professor
B. F. Condray, Ph.D.....	Assistant Professor
C. R. Stark, B. S.....	Assistant
H. Critz, B. S.....	Instructor
A. M. Maxwell.....	Instructor in Bookkeeping

*Military Science and Tactics.*

I. C. Welborn, Capt. U. S. Army.....	Professor
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*History and Civics.*

J. C. Herbert, M. Sc.....	Professor
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*Industrial Pedagogy.*

D. C. Hull, M. Sc.....	Professor
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*Foreign Languages.*

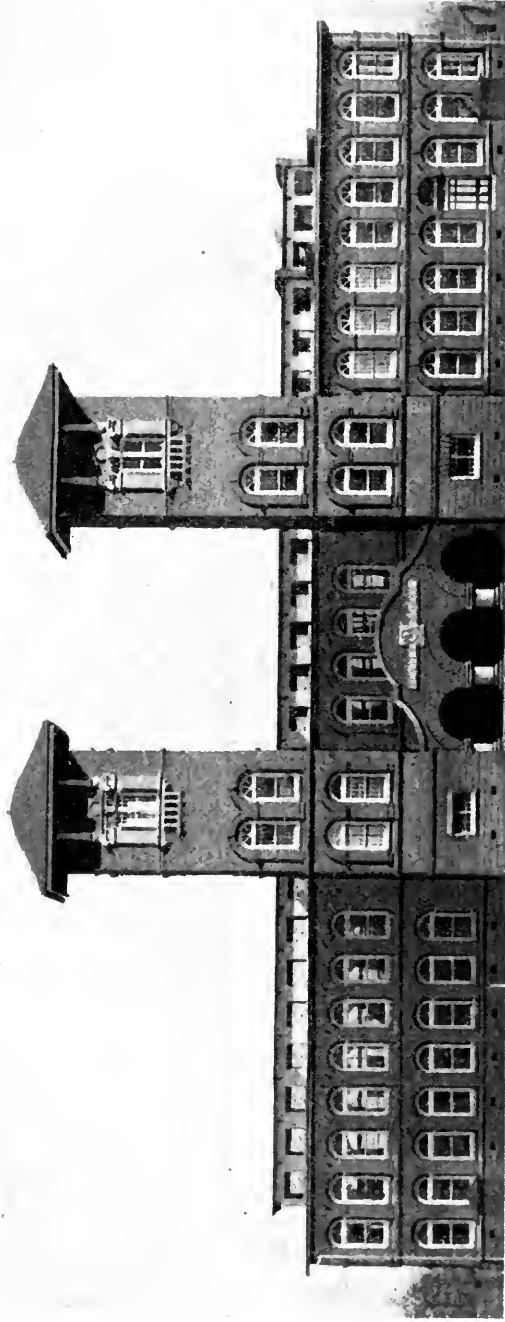
J. V. Bowen, Ph.D.....	Professor
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*Preparatory Department.*

P. P. Garner, B. Sc.....	Professor
J. S. Wallace, B. Sc.....	Assistant
J. E. McKell, B. Sc.....	Assistant
J. R. Ricks, M. Sc.....	Assistant
T. F. Jackson.....	Instructor
J. D. Cork, B. Sc.....	Instructor
J. B. Webb.....	Instructor
Miss De Baum.....	Instructor
J. B. Bagley.....	Instructor

*Experiment Station .*

W. L. Hutchinson, M. Sc.....	Director
G. W. Herrick, B. Sc.....	Botanist and Entomologist
E. R. Lloyd, M. Sc.....	Agriculturist and Assistant Director
W. F. Hand, M. Sc., Ph.D.....	Chemist
J. C. Robert, M. D., V. M. D.....	Veterinarian
W. R. Perkins, M. Sc.....	Agronomist
J. S. Moore, M. Sc.....	Dairy Husbandry
A. Smith.....	Animal Husbandry
G. L. Clothier, M. S., M. F.....	Assistant Plant Breeding and Forestry



AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE — TEXTILE SCHOOL.

D. C. Mooring, M. S.	Horticulture
J. P. Kerr	Poultryman
R. W. Harned	Assistant Biologist
J. C. Kane	Assistant in Animal Husbandry
H. C. Cooper	Assistant in Animal Husbandry
C. T. Ames	Assistant Director Holly Springs Branch Station
J. W. Fox	Assistant Director Delta Branch Station
R. B. Ferris	Assistant Director McNeill Branch Station

### MISSISSIPPI INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE.

BY DABNEY LIPSCOMB, A. M., MEMBER OF THE FACULTY AND EX-TRUSTEE  
OF THE COLLEGE.

First among the States to charter an institution for the higher education of young women, first to remove the common-law disabilities of married women, and first to establish and support an institution for the industrial and collegiate education of its daughters—such is in part what Mississippi proudly stands for in the great American Union. The education of their girls has always been a chief concern with Mississippians, knowing that the home, the church and the State are largely what women make them or have made them. The institutes and seminaries for girls before the war were about the same in numbers as the schools and academies for boys, and generally better equipped and as well taught. To Miss Sallie E. Reneau, of Grenada, Miss., is accorded the distinction of first proposing a State school for young women, with collegiate, normal, and fine arts departments, according to her memorial, which Governor McRae in 1858 commended in his message to the favorable consideration of the Legislature. But political conditions were too unsettled, the future too uncertain for the State to found new institutions or expend its revenue for any other than necessary purposes. War soon came, and this, with all else that looked to the advancement of the State, was swept away before its awful blasts.

Reconstruction followed and prolonged the wreck and gloom. But scarcely had its horrors ended when the hearts of the parents were turned again to the education of their children as the best and now generally the only provision they could make for their future. Changed conditions imperatively called for more varied and practical instruction and training for the youth. In response to this demand the A. and M. College was chartered in 1878, and in 1880 began its well known career of increasing popularity and usefulness. A University and an A. and M. College for the boys and a college for the negroes, and *nothing for the girls* soon raised the question, Why not similar provision by the State for its daughters? The subject was vigorously discussed in the papers and otherwise





INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE AND COLLEGE, COLUMBUS, MISS.

earnestly advocated for several years by Mrs. Annie C. Peyton, of Copiah County, Mrs. John C. Hastings, of Claiborne County, and other enthusiastic promoters of the enterprise, both men and women. Hon. John McC. Martin, of Port Gibson, introduced the bill which passed March 12, 1884, incorporating the Mississippi Industrial Institute and College. The original bill was entitled: "An Act to create and establish an Industrial Institute in the State of Mississippi, and a College for the education of white girls in the arts and sciences." Governor Robert Lowry, in his message to the Legislature that year, had previously endorsed the movement. Col. W. H. McCardle and Dr. G. S. Roudebush were prominent among the men who warmly seconded the efforts of the patriotic women to secure a State institution for broader and higher education of Mississippi girls.

The offer of about \$100,000 in grounds, buildings and bonds by the city of Columbus secured for that place the location of the new College, superseding the Columbus Female Institution, established in 1848. The buildings and grounds of this institute, it may be of interest to add, had in 1870 been formally tendered by its Board of Trustees to the Trustees of the University of Mississippi for use as a department of the State University for the education of women, indicating the demand very soon after the war for additional educational advantages for women. But Alcorn A. and M. College had not yet been founded, and the admission of negroes to the University then being pressed, not yet disposed of, rightly caused the Trustees to decline to complicate their problem more.

To its first President, Dr. R. W. Jones, Christian gentleman, scholar and able educator, the arduous and complex task of construction, equipment and organization of the College was chiefly committed, and that he did his work so well added to his distinction and largely insured the results of subsequent years. To the enthusiastic co-operation of his well chosen faculty much credit is also due, and linked indissolubly with the name of the College will always be the names of the devoted women who served it in the early days.

From its opening in October, 1885, the purposes of the institution, as set forth in Section 2524 of the Annotated Code of 1906, collegiate, normal and industrial, have been closely adhered to, with emphasis on each as equipment has been provided and conditions would admit. Under Dr. Jones, the first President, the foundation of all the departments was laid and a school of music and fine arts added, with tuition fees for instruction in them. Stress was laid naturally and necessarily on the collegiate work, lack of means requiring the postponement of the full development of the industrial features; not an unwise policy, perhaps, even if means had been adequate for both. Dr. Jones' resignation at the end of three years was deeply regretted throughout the State, due, it was thought, to his conclusion that his powers as President were inadequate to the successful execution of his plans.

This limitation of the powers of the President was more apparent in

the next three administrations, when the divergent purposes of the institution, difficult to harmonize under the most favorable conditions, began to be championed zealously and too exclusively, it seems, by some inside as well as outside the College. Mr. Chas. H. Cocke, the second President, a cultured, scholarly gentleman, sought to keep in the line of his predecessor and advance the work in some directions, but he found himself out of harmony with influential members of the faculty and unsupported by the Board of Trustees. He consequently tendered his resignation in March, 1890. An interregnum of three months followed, during which Miss N. J. S. Callaway served as acting President. Professor Alf Beals was chosen President in June, 1890, and resigned at the end of one year.

Dr. Robert Frazer was next called to the Presidency, and held the office from 1891 to 1898. Some improvements were made during this period, and the attendance continued to tax fully the capacity of the dormitories. On the whole, however, there was little growth; friction continued, the purposes of the institution seemed still to clash, and the powers of the President remained undefined or inadequate.

Fearing that the usefulness of the College was being impaired and that a continuance of these conditions would menace its existence, Governor McLaurin and the Board of Trustees; in 1898, induced Mr. A. A. Kincannon, State Superintendent of Education, to assume the Presidency, with the assurance that ample powers would be granted him, such as nominating his faculty, arranging the courses of study and establishing rules of discipline (Section 2538, Code 1906).

An era of popularity and expansion was introduced. Two dormitories were built, a commodious, up-to-date hospital was erected and successively industrial hall, a capacious laundry, music hall, science hall, and a large new power-house rose upon the grounds, evidencing the executive ability of President Kincannon and the influence of the Legislature and the people in his administration of the College. Meanwhile the attendance was more than doubled, the enrollment, with age limit raised to sixteen, was 816 in 1906-07, and over one hundred more were refused admittance for lack of accommodations. The enlargement and better equipment of the industrial department and the growth of the music department to conservatory dimensions, with entertainments furnished by artists of world wide reputation, may be added as characteristic of this administration. Also, that in 1906 the College courses were revised and made elective. From being rigidly prescribed nearly one-half of the work of the junior class and about two-thirds of that of the senior class became elective, preserving the distinctive A. B. and B. S. courses, and yet affording advanced students in either of these courses an opportunity to broaden as much as possible the range of their culture or to specialize in certain directions, according to inclination or prospective need.

After declining the offer in November, 1906, Mr. Kincannon was again elected to the Chancellorship of the University of Mississippi in June,

1907. With reluctance he severed his connection with the I. I. & C. in response, as he said, as much to the call of duty as to that of professional ambition. The Board of Trustees unanimously elected as his successor Mr. Henry L. Whitfield, then State Superintendent of Education, and the new President assumed the duties of his office July 11, 1907.

Under its sixth President the twenty-third session of the College began auspiciously September 25, 1907. The opening services were unusually interesting. President Whitfield's inaugural address, in the spirit and grasp of the situation and in the policy outlined, gave assurance of continued prosperity to the College under his administration. The effect of his thorough inspection of the internal affairs of the institution to the details of each department is already discernible in the spirit and work of the school, and no doubt he will thereby be able to present effectively to the Trustees and to the Legislature the needs of the College. Eight hundred or more students have been enrolled, and upwards of two hundred more have been turned away for lack of room. That which has thus far most definitely marked this administration is the unification and expansion of the Normal Department. Under Prof. T. F. McBeath as dean of the department, with added courses and a model primary school, the training of skilled teachers for which the College is now noted, bids fair henceforth to be a more conspicuous part of the work, thus carrying out more fully the purposes of its founders. In the employment of a Director of Physical Culture and the accentuation of the necessity of vigorous and regular exercise, mostly out of doors, a brighter aspect has been given to college life. Faculty and students are in hearty sympathy with the President and the outlook is cheering.

During the twenty-two years of its existence more than six thousand young women have sought instruction at this College. Of these over eight hundred are now in school, eight hundred and thirty have taken certificates of proficiency in industrial arts, and two hundred and forty-six have received academic degrees. As stated in the catalogue, this Institute and College "seeks to improve the intellect by the best methods which philosophy and experience suggest, to afford means for broad and thorough culture, and to preserve and improve every characteristic of refined womanhood. This high mission demands high standards. Every incentive to diligence and thoroughness is afforded and corresponding earnestness is expected of every pupil. The object is to secure to our young women accurate and adequate preparation for life. Let all who seek admission bear in mind that high achievement involves high endeavor."

Special mention of individual Trustees, teachers and officers of the College entitled by length or character of service to such distinction would add to the interest of this sketch, but would transgress its limits if done satisfactorily, for reference to only a few would certainly seem invidious. Omission will be less reprehensible, hence no attempt in this direction is ventured.

The present organization of the College is as follows:

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Gov. Edmond Favor Noel..... *Ex officio* President  
 Hon. T. B. Franklin..... Secretary

## MEMBERS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1908.

Hon. L. C. Dulaney..... Grace  
 Hon. A. F. Fox..... West Point  
 Hon. T. B. Franklin..... Columbus  
 Hon. R. L. McLaurin..... Vicksburg

## MEMBERS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1910.

Hon. W. D. Bullard..... Pascagoula  
 Hon. W. W. Weaver..... Columbus  
 Hon. W. A. Diers..... Natchez

## MEMBERS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN 1912.

Hon. P. H. Thornton..... Charleston  
 Hon. D. L. Ross..... Iuka  
 Hon. G. A. McIlhenny..... Forest

## MEMBER EX OFFICIO.

Hon. J. N. Powers..... Jackson

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. T. B. Franklin..... Columbus  
 Hon. H. L. Whitfield..... Columbus  
 Hon. W. W. Weaver..... Columbus

## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND ADMINISTRATION.

Henry L. Whitfield..... President

*Collegiate Department.*

H. P. Hughes..... Professor of Mathematics  
 Pauline V. Orr..... Professor of English Language and Literature  
 Miriam Paslay..... Professor of Latin  
 Gessner T. Smith..... Professor of Modern Languages  
 F. J. Mosby..... Professor of History  
 Dabney Lipscomb..... Professor of Civics, Economics and Philosophy  
 Cora Q. Walker..... Professor of Chemistry and Physics  
 Frances P. Hooper..... Professor of Biology  
 May Farinholt Jones..... Professor of Anatomy and Physiology  
 Florence Molloy..... Professor of Rhetoric and Composition

Margaret Boyd	Assistant in Mathematics
Bessie Welch	Assistant in Mathematics
Helen Brownlee	Assistant in English Language and Literature
Cleo Hearon	Assistant in Rhetoric and Composition
Rena Crawford	Assistant in Latin
Cornelia Hudson	Assistant in Latin
Lorraine Street	Assistant in History
Bessie Heath	Assistant in History
Artie Peyton	Assistant in Science

*Normal Department.*

T. F. McBeath	Dean
Anne L. Fant	Professor of Psychology

*Industrial Department.**Arts Division.*

Ruth S. Roudebush	Director of Bookkeeping
Emmie S. Power	Director of Stenography and Telegraphy
	Director of Pharmacy
M. H. Pennell	Director of Fine Arts
Lillian V. Joyce	Director of Normal and Industrial Art
H. E. Hoffmeister	Director of Photography
Jeffie Johnson	Director of Dressmaking
Mrs. J. H. Young	Director of Millinery
Mabel K. Ward	Director of Domestic Science

*Academic Division.*

Bessie K. Daugherty	Director
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## MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

*Instrumental.*

Weenona Poindexter	Director
Mary Morgan	Associate Director
Mattie Montcastle	Assistant
Etta Atwell	Assistant
Evelyn Windham	Assistant
Annie Moore	Assistant
Claude Eager	Assistant
Grey Irion	Assistant
Alma Hills	Assistant
Edith Winn	Violin

*Vocal.*

Mattie Lou Brown	Director
Gertrude Crawford	Assistant
Gertrude N. L'Engle	Assistant

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Emma Ody Pohl..... Director  
 Blanche Gardiner..... Acting Director

*Fellows.*

Byrd Walker..... Mathematics  
 Nannie Rice..... Mathematics  
 Annie Dabney..... Mathematics  
 Jennie Vance..... Mathematics  
 Emma May Laney..... English Language and Literature  
 Mary Askew..... English Language and Literature  
 Kate Albright..... English Language and Literature  
 Elizabeth Bouton..... English Language and Literature  
 Ida Hillerman..... Rhetoric  
 Maxie Hathorn..... Latin  
 Katie Boyd George..... Modern Language  
 Nellie Keirn..... Normal Department  
 Kate Miller..... Dressmaking  
 Frances Waldrup..... Science  
 Martha Eckford..... Science

## OFFICERS.

H. M. Waddell..... Secretary and Treasurer  
 D. T. Gaston..... Secretary and Treasurer  
 John A. Nilson..... Proctor  
 Beny White..... Assistant Secretary to the President  
 Annie Caulfield..... Librarian  
 May Farinholt Jones, M. D..... Resident Physician  
 Clara Spielman..... Professional Nurse  
 Rose A. Keating..... Professional Nurse  
 Mrs. Celeste L. Callaway..... Superintendent of Dormitories  
 Bessie D. Johnston..... Assistant Superintendent of Dormitories  
 Bessie Herron..... Assistant Superintendent of Dormitories  
 Mrs. M. L. Shattuck..... Housekeeper  
 Mrs. A. D. Whitfield..... Superintendent of Laundry  
 J. S. Boucher..... Engineer  
 F. X. Austin..... Night Watchman



ALCORN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE FOR NEGROES.—CHAPEL BUILDING.



## THE ALCORN A. &amp; M. COLLEGE.

L. J. ROWAN, PRESIDENT.

Oakland College was founded in 1828 by the Presbyterians of Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana under the leadership of Jeremiah Chamberlain, a native of Gettysburg, Penn.

The College was advertised for sale, and in 1871 it was purchased by the State of Mississippi and dedicated to the higher education of negro men. The Governor of the State interested himself in the education of the negroes and the College was named for him, Alcorn University.

Hiram R. Revels was the first President of Alcorn University and he served ten years. Revels was succeeded by J. H. Burrus, whose term of service covered a period of ten years likewise. During the administration of Burrus, in 1878, the Legislature reorganized the school under the name of Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, the better to comply with the Act of Congress of July, 1862, establishing Land Grant Colleges, U. S. Statutes, vol. 12, chap. 130, p. 503.

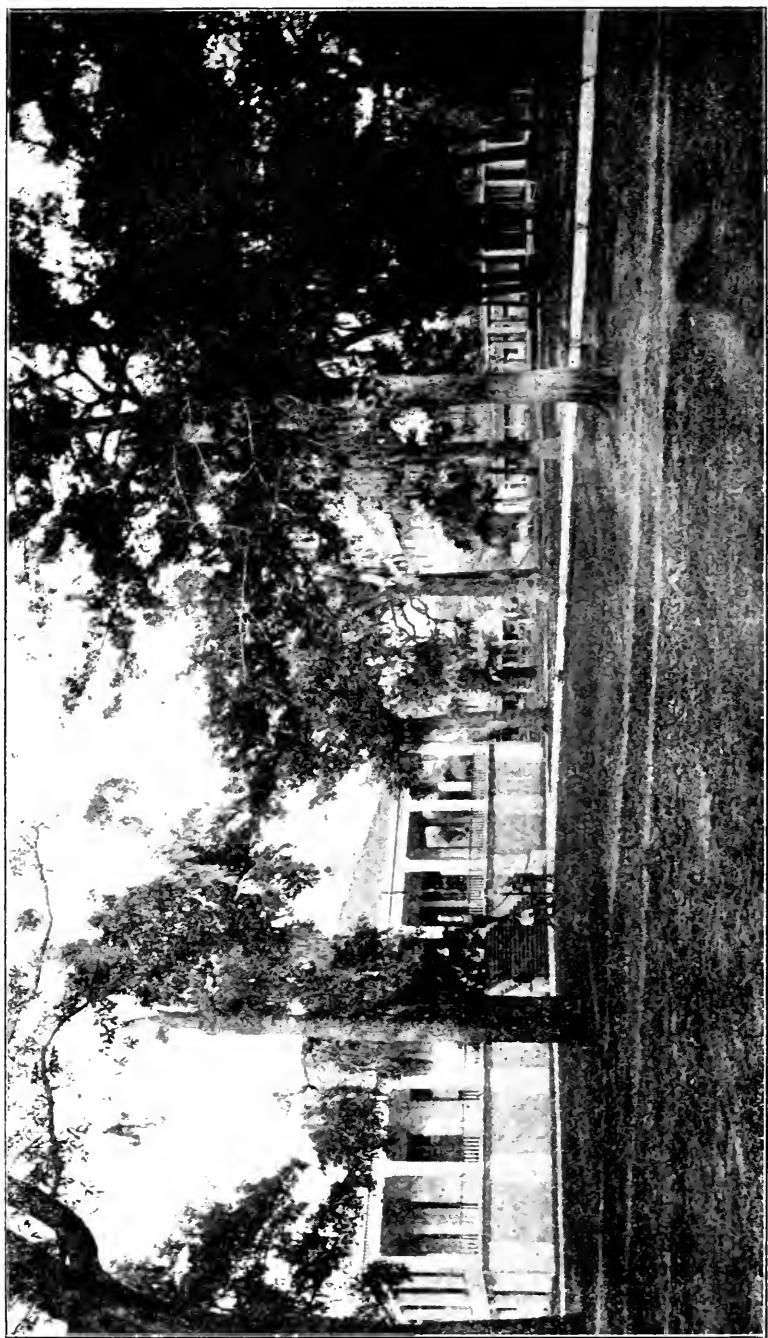
Since then the tendency has been to emphasize industrial training at the College, which disposition has been more and more understood and appreciated by the people, and the negroes themselves have come to such an appreciation of this character of education that each session is characterized by an attendance of students far surpassing the capacity of the school to accommodate all applying.

There has been a demand for industrial training of girls, too, at the College, and the Board of Trustees and the Legislature of 1902 made provision to receive negro girls on the campus and to train them industrially. A dormitory was erected and three female teachers were chosen to instruct the girls in sewing, cooking, laundering and in nurse training. Five hundred girls applied at once to be admitted to the College and the institution has greatly prospered with this new departure, and the efficiency of the school has been greatly enhanced by thus extending its influence in a more vital sense to the colored race.

J. H. Burrus was succeeded by W. H. Reynolds, who died in three months after his inauguration, and T. J. Calloway succeeded to the Presidency and served two years. Rev. E. H. Triplett was elected President of Alcorn A. & M. College in 1896 and held the office three years. W. H. Lanier was chosen to the Presidency in 1898 and served five years.

The College is supported as follows:

It draws an annual income of \$6,814.50 from the Agricultural Land Script Fund established by Congress in 1862, and in addition the College has an income of \$5,777.77 as interest on proceeds of the sale of College lands, Chapter 46, Acts 1898. At present Alcorn College draws from the new Morrill bill, approved March 1, 1902, about \$13,000 per annum. The amount of this latter item varies from time to time, as the distribution of the Morrill fund is apportioned to the Starkville A. & M. College and Alcorn according to the ratio of the two races in the State. The Legislature supplements these sums by special appropriations when necessary.



JEFFERSON DAVIS BEAUVOIR MEMORIAL HOME FOR MISSISSIPPI CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS, NEAR BILOXI.  
Showing the residence on the left, and the office on the extreme right in which Mr. Davis wrote the "Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government."

Many have been the graduates of Alcorn College, there being a class graduated each year from its various departments, but the greatest influence for good to the State is wielded by its vast number of under-graduates which permeate the State with their impress upon the masses of the negro people.

A recent appraisalment of the property at Alcorn College reckons the plant to be worth \$200,000, and the whole consists of 300 acres of land which comprise the farm and campus.

Thirty-three buildings, great and small, adorn the grounds. The campus is shaped like a horseshoe, upon the crest of which the principal or original buildings, brick structures, are arranged and an ornamented driveway reaches each building, passing from one heel of the crescent ridge to the other.

Bruinsburg is four miles from the College, which point marks the place where General Grant crossed the Mississippi during the siege of Vicksburg in the time of the Civil War; and the same is the point where Aaron Burr was arrested for treason many years ago.

L. J. Rowan, the present President, a native of Mississippi and an alumnus of the school, was called from the Chair of English to the head of the school on the 31st of May, 1905, to succeed W. H. Lanier.

The school has an increased patronage from the negroes of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and the numbers turned away each year demonstrate that dormitory accommodations are inadequate.

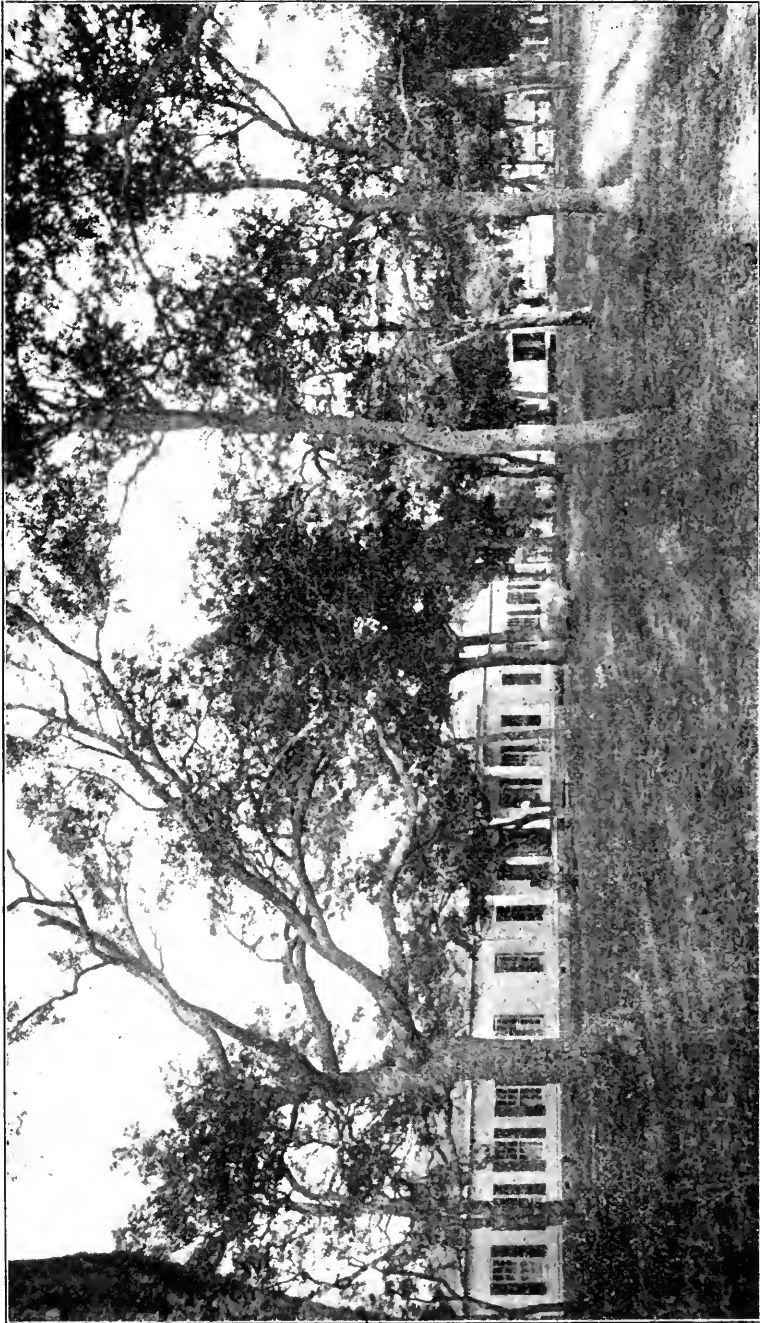
A postoffice on the College campus, and a heating and lighting plant, costing about \$13,000, are among the latest improvements.

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#### JEFFERSON DAVIS BEAUVOIR MEMORIAL HOME.

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When the Mississippi Division United Sons of Confederate Veterans was organized at Meridian in 1902, a movement was begun to purchase "Beauvoir," the former home of President Jefferson Davis, and present it to the State as a home for disabled Confederate Veterans, their wives and widows. T. M. Henry, of the Jefferson Davis Camp, U. S. C. V., Jackson, Miss., was charged with the details of the purchase, and he proceeded by personal solicitation, and through subscriptions in various newspapers, to raise the necessary funds, while the Daughters of the Confederacy of Mississippi raised the money for equipping and maintaining the Home until the Legislature could make an appropriation therefor, which it did at the session of 1904. The Home was opened with appropriate ceremonies on December 10, 1903, with only a few inmates. The Legislature of 1904 appropriated \$10,000 for the support of the Home for the year 1904, and \$12,500 for 1905, and provided that the control should be vested in a board of six directors, to be appointed for a term of four years by the Governor, who should be president of the board,



JEFFERSON DAVIS BEAUVOIR MEMORIAL HOME FOR MISSISSIPPI CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

*ex officio.* The trustees appointed by the Governor, 1904, are: Dr. T. R. Henderson, of Greenwood; Thos. M. Henry, of Jackson; John Y. Murry, Jr., of Ripley; J. W. Odom, of Nesbitt; J. Hiram McGehee, of Little Springs; O. L. McKay, of Meridian. All of the number are Sons of Veterans except J. W. Odom, who was a veteran. J. N. Whitten, of Long Beach, was appointed to succeed J. W. Odom, deceased, and Jno. M. Eddins was appointed to succeed Jno. Y. Murry, Jr., resigned, the two former being veterans and the two latter Sons of Veterans. T. M. Henry was elected secretary when the board first organized, and has served continuously, passing on all applications and attending to all correspondence in connection therewith. At the end of the first two years there had been 111 admissions, with twenty-one deaths.

The Legislature of 1906 appropriated the following sums:

Support fund, 1906.....	\$15,000 00
Support fund, 1907.....	17,500 00
And the following sums for the purposes named:	
For hospital and equipment.....	7,500 00
For a spring and winter uniform.....	2,000 00
For an artesian well.....	1,000 00
For additional dormitories, repairs, etc., being unused bal- ances of two previous years.....	5,982 92

At the end of the biennial period, September 30, 1907, there had been a total of 210 admissions, including twenty-three wives and widows of veterans.

The Legislature now in session will be asked to appropriate a sum sufficient for erecting buildings for caring for forty more inmates, this being a conservative estimate of the increase during the next two years. The Home has been a success from its opening and has been taxed to its capacity, there generally being applicants who could not be accommodated for lack of room, there now being fifteen such applications on file with T. M. Henry, secretary of the board.

## HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

BY SUPERINTENDENT J. R. DOBYNS.

The first mention of the deaf that has been found in any of the State records is the message of Gov. A. G. McNutt, sent to the Legislature January 5, 1841. In giving some statistics, he says: "There were in the State, on June 1st, 1840, free white persons deaf and dumb, sixty-nine; colored persons deaf and dumb and blind, 118."

It does not appear that he made any recommendation looking to the establishment of an institution for their education, or that any member of the Legislature introduced a bill to that end.

No reference had been found to this subject from that date till the meeting of the Legislature in 1852, when Gov. James Whitfield made the following recommendation, viz.: "One other institution of a kindred character (referring to the Lunatic Asylum, and the Institution for the Blind.—J. R. D.) is still wanted to complete the list of noble charities so characteristic of Southern generosity. I refer to the asylum for the deaf and dumb. I would, therefore, recommend that a small appropriation be made, similar to the one made for the benefit of the blind, in order to employ a teacher or teachers, and found a school, for the benefit of this class of our people, which may be changed or enlarged, as circumstances may hereafter require. And, with this additional institution, the people of Mississippi justly feel that they have done everything that could be done by legislative enactment to educate the poor, and ameliorate the condition of the suffering and afflicted.

"In view of the intimate connection between this and the Institution for the Blind, I respectfully suggest that the two might be blended under one general supervision, thereby lessening the expense to the State, without detriment to either."

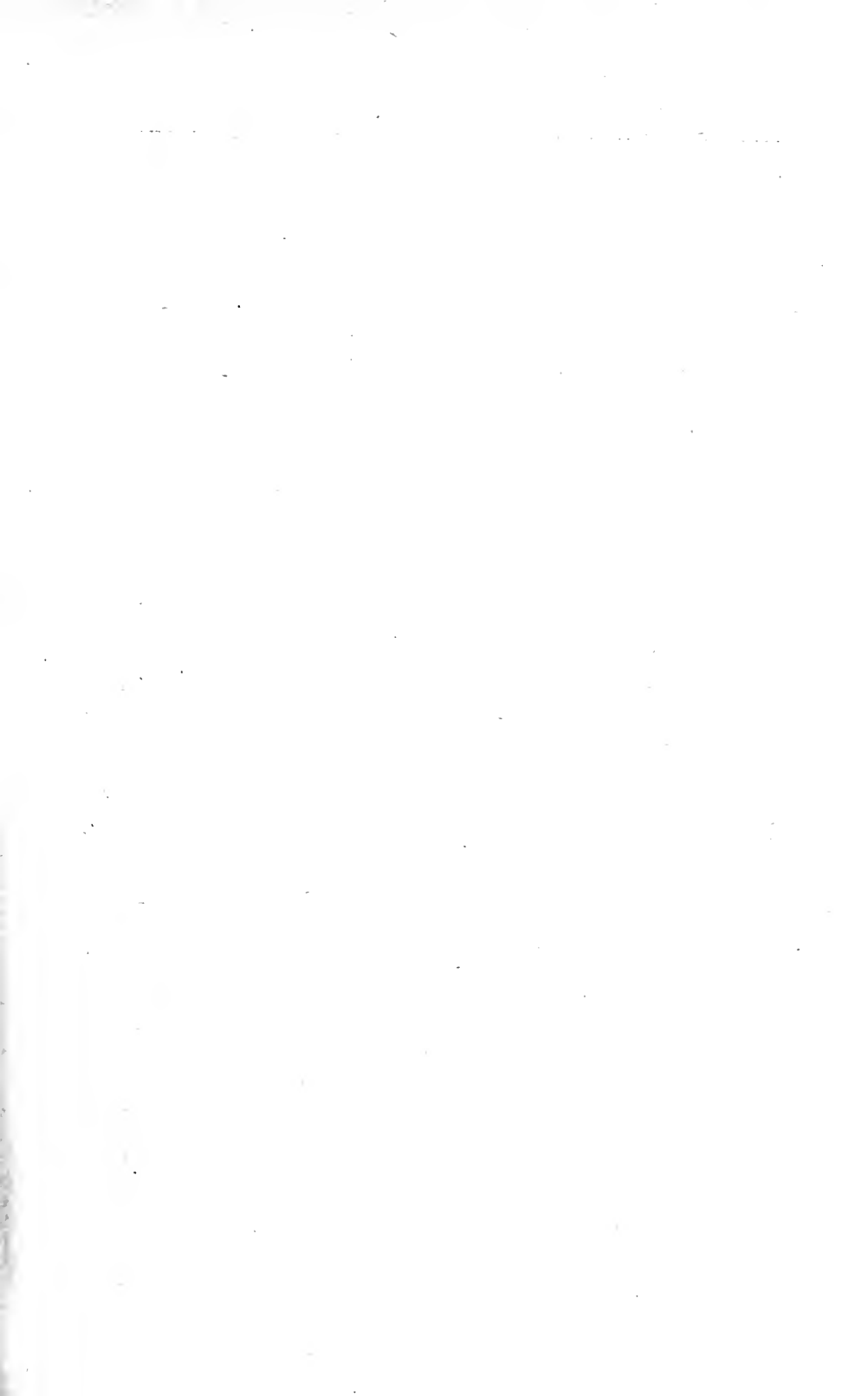
This recommendation was followed by the introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives, at that session, by Mr. Jones, a Representative from Pontotoc County, establishing an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, at or near the town of Pontotoc, in Pontotoc County. This bill went to its third reading in the House, when a "rider" was tacked to it, making the institution a department of Oakland College, a flourishing male college in the State at that time. This "rider" seems to have killed the bill on its final passage. At the session of the Legislature in 1854, a similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Webb, Senator from Pontotoc. This "bill was killed" in the House of its friends, and it seems the energetic Representatives from Pontotoc gave up the idea of securing the prize.

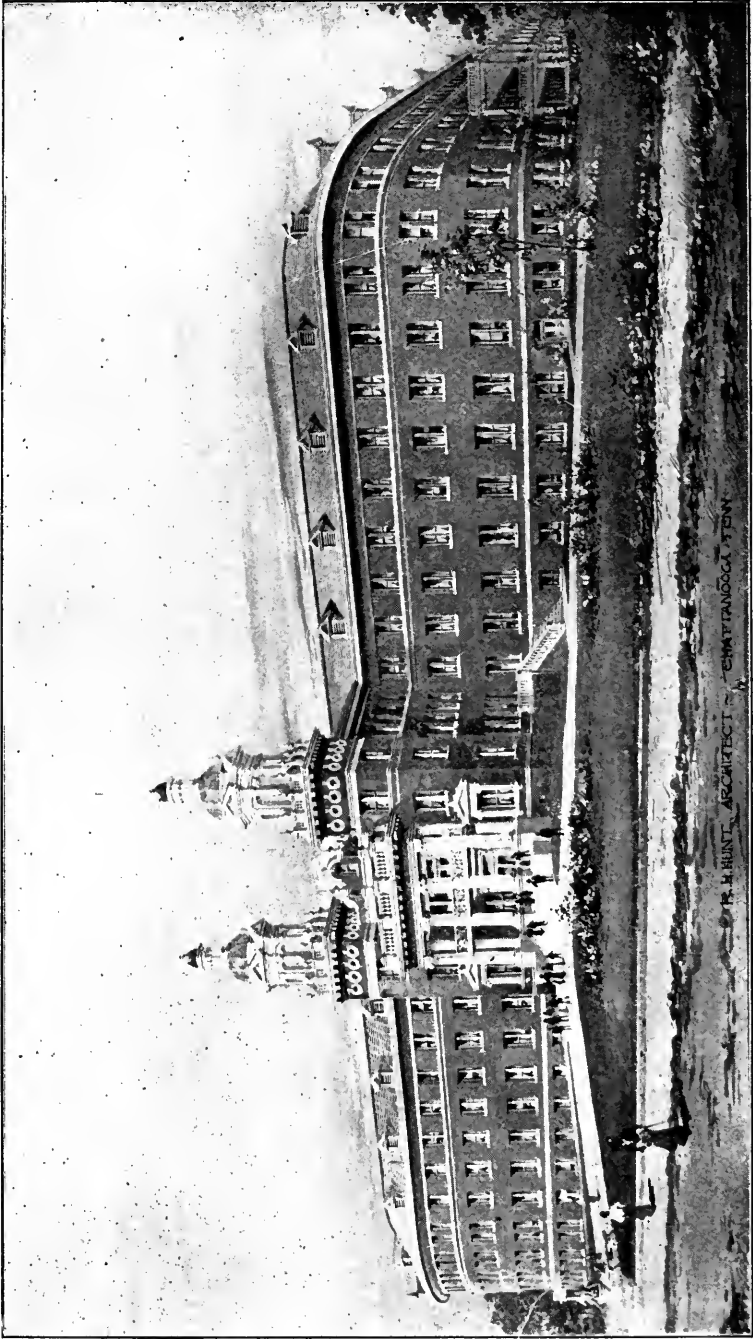
On Tuesday, February 7, 1854, Col. Erasmus R. Burt, a member of the House of Representatives, and the father of the Mississippi Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, to wit:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Education is hereby instructed to enquire into the expediency of enlarging the building of the Blind Institute, so as to furnish apartments for the education of the deaf and dumb, and report, by bill or otherwise."

Colonel Burt was a prominent and influential member from Oktibbeha County, and at that session was not only a member of the Committee of Education, but was the Chairman of the Committee on Claims, the first in the list of committees.

It will be seen that instead of being an asylum, or refuge, for the deaf, its very origin was in the idea of education, and every recommendation, act and resolution had in view the education of the deaf, making it purely an educational institution.





MAIN BUILDING, STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, JACKSON, MISS.



On Wednesday evening, February 22, 1845, just fifteen days after the introduction of that resolution, Colonel Burt, from the Committee of Education, made the following report, to wit: "Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Education have had under consideration the resolution of the House, instructing them to enquire into the expediency of establishing an institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, have instructed me to report the following bill and recommend that it do pass." The report was received; the bill was read the first time and passed to the orders of the day. On the morning of the 28th of February, Colonel Burt called up this bill, and it was made the special order of the evening, at 7 o'clock. When the hour arrived, on motion of Mr. Newman, of Warren County, the special order was taken up. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, considered the bill, and reported it back without amendment, and recommended its passage. The report was received and agreed to, and the bill was read the third time. Mr. Liddell moved an amendment by way of a rider. The rider was read first, second and third times and passed. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill and rider, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill was immediately reported to the Senate. At the afternoon session the next day, March 1, Mr. Webb, Senator from Pontotoc, called up the bill and it passed its second reading. At this juncture, Mr. D. W. Adams, an energetic Senator from Hinds County, got the floor and called up several other bills, which were passed. Mr. J. M. Ackerman, of Monroe County, moved a reconsideration of the bill, and it was finally passed. The bill was reported back to the House at the night session of the same day. Time was short; the Legislature, by a resolution already adopted by both Houses, was to adjourn next day. Mr. Siddall, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the Joint Committee had found the bill correctly enrolled. It was then to be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses, and to be sent to the Governor for his approval before it could become a law. It was reported to the Governor that evening, signed or approved by him that evening, and reported back to the House on the morning of March 2.

Thus was born, March 1, 1854, the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb of Mississippi. Those who are familiar with the workings of legislative bodies know that there must have been some interested, watchful, experienced and influential friend to engineer it, when it was carried through so rapidly and skillfully, and so near the end of the session, the Legislature having adjourned in less than twelve hours after it was reported back to the Governor. There being no other way of finding out who this friend was than from the Journals of the House and Senate, the honor must be attributed to Col. E. R. Burt.

On the 19th of April, following the passage of this bill, Messrs. W. B. Smart, S. Pool and F. C. Jones, Trustees of the Institution for the Blind, organized as Trustees of the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Instead of enlarging the building of the Institution for the Blind, as was contemplated in the Act, and organizing a Department for

the Deaf and Dumb, the Trustees very wisely purchased property and established an independent institution. They purchased the property on Capitol Street, opposite the Governor's Mansion, at \$9,000, and opened the Institution for the reception of pupils August, 1854, with Mr. John H. Gazlay, a deaf mute and a graduate of the New York Institution, as Principal. The salary was insufficient, and Mr. Gazlay resigned in a few months. Mr. Momfort was then employed. He soon resigned to accept a more lucrative position. The school was closed about the first of November, 1855, and up to the time of their first report, January, 1856, the Trustees were unable to secure a principal, on account of not being able to pay a sufficient salary.

In March, 1856, the following Board of Trustees was appointed by Gov. John J. McRae: Jo. Bell, A. B. Cabaniss, W. W. Divine, John T. Hull and W. H. Brown. It appears from the report made by this Board, January, 1857, that the school was closed about three months in 1856, because they were unable to get a teacher. The records do not show at what date the school was opened, but the Trustees say: "We secured, on June 1, Mr. Bliss, a deaf mute, as a teacher, who remained about two months." On July 1, of the same year, they employed as principal Rev. A. Pomroy, and Mrs. Pomroy as matron. Later in the year, they employed Mr. E. N. Bowes, a deaf mute, as assistant teacher. Mr. Bowes had attended the Ohio and Indiana institutions as a pupil. The Board seemed anxious, and very naturally, for the future of the institution, for they say in this report: "How much longer this institution is to exist must altogether depend upon the action of the present Legislature."

Before the close of another year Mr. and Mrs. Pomroy quietly dropped out, and Mr. A. K. Martin, nephew of the distinguished founder, and for thirty-five years the successful Superintendent of the Missouri Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, appears as superintendent. Mr. Martin was one of those educated, high-toned, chivalrous, Christian, Southern gentlemen, whose wise experience and liberal knowledge in the management and education of the deaf rendered him peculiarly well fitted to adorn this position.

The next report is made January, 1859, with thirty-four pupils enrolled. The crisis evidently has passed, the Trustees think. Mr. Martin is still in charge, and the institution is in a highly prosperous condition.

In September, 1860, Mr. Martin resigned to accept a similar position in the Louisiana institution. By the first of October the Board had secured the services of Mr. A. G. Scott, at that time Principal of the Tennessee Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The next report is made in 1861. During this time the number of pupils had increased from thirty-four to fifty-seven, and everything seems to have prospered accordingly. For the first time, this report gives a list of the officers and teachers.

A new era is dawning upon the country. About this time "rumors of unsuccessful and successful wars" filled the air, and the dark cloud of civil strife began to settle down upon this happy and prosperous peo-

ple. Before another biennial term had passed, the iron heel of war was on the neck of this child of State, and she lay trampled in the dust. The buildings were burned, this beautiful and happy home was desolated, and the unfortunate and helpless children were left, it seemed, to the doom of darkness and ignorance. Inexorable war had brought death and destruction, and almost famine, yet, amid all this desolation, the representatives of the people did not forget the deaf, as will be seen by the following section, taken from the Acts of 1862 and 1863:

*"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Trustees of the Mississippi Institution for the Deaf and Dumb be authorized and hereby empowered to place the deaf and dumb orphans in their charge, and such others in the State as are similarly situated, in some suitable institution for the deaf and dumb in or out of the State, until the Trustees of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb properly fit up and organize the same for the reception of scholars."*

The same Act appropriated \$7,000 annually to enable the Trustees to carry out this provision. The next Legislature not only provided for the orphans, but, to use the words of the Act, "for the deaf-mutes who have been, or may be, under the pupilage of the institution for that class."

No one can say that Mississippi has, or will, neglect her deaf children, when, amid the roar of cannon, and while the circling smoke of battle ascends up to heaven as incense from the altar upon which the flower of her manhood had been offered as a willing sacrifice, she takes time to stop and provide for their wants.

Up to 1869, the institution was entirely dependent upon the whims of the Legislature, as that body could abolish it at any time. Fortunately for the deaf, when the Constitution of Mississippi, which was adopted in 1869, was drawn up, some friend was thoughtful enough to secure their interest by the enactment of the following clause, viz.:

*"It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide, by law, for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf, dumb and blind."*

This provision was re-enacted in the Constitution of 1890, consequently, the education of the deaf of Mississippi is an assured fact until this part of her organic law is repealed.

In obedience to this provision, the Legislature of 1871 reorganized and rebuilt the institution, and its history has been one of continued progress from that day to this. Under the act authorizing the rebuilding of the institution, Governor Alcorn appointed a Board of Trustees, which proceeded at once to purchase grounds and buildings.

The Board met July 8, 1871, and elected Dr. J. L. Carter, then a member of the Board, principal. The school was opened on December 1, 1871, on State Street, where it now stands. Before the next annual report was made, Dr. Carter resigned. On the 16th of November following, Mr. Charles H. Talbot, for many years a successful teacher in the Kentucky institution, was appointed to fill this vacancy. Mr. Talbot resigned in December, 1880.

On January 10, 1881, Mr. J. R. Dobyons, the present incumbent, was elected to succeed Mr. Talbot, and entered upon his duties March 1, following. In the report for 1880 and 1881, the superintendent recommended the introduction of articulation teaching, the teaching of trades, the purchase of more ground, and the erection of a school building, and provision for the education of the colored deaf, all of which recommendations were adopted by the Board, and provided for by the Legislature. The teaching of articulation was begun in November, 1882.

On March 18, 1902, the entire part of the building used as dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchens, etc., was destroyed by fire. The pupils were sent home, as no building was available in which to open the school.

With the amount collected from insurance, and some available appropriations, the Board of Trustees erected a number of cottages that can be converted into family residences, to be used as temporary quarters, in which the school was opened again November 1, following the fire. A limited number of pupils has since been accommodated, but the demand for admission is so great that larger and more convenient quarters will have to be provided. At the time of the fire 165 were in attendance.

The following is a list of the superintendents who have been in charge:

Mr. John H. Gazley (deaf).....	1854-1855
Mr. Momfort (deaf).....	1855-1856
Rev. A. Pomroy.....	1856-1856
Mr. A. K. Martin, A. M.....	1856-1860
Mr. A. G. Scott, A. M.....	1860-1862
(Closed on account of Civil War).....	1862-1870
Mr. J. L. Carter, M. D.....	1871-1876
Mr. Charles H. Talbot, A. M.....	1876-1881
Mr. J. R. Dobyons, A. M., LL.D.....	1881-

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Gov. E. F. Noel, *ex officio* President.

T. McClelland, President (*pro tem.*).

T. A. McWillie.

Joseph Ascher.

Z. D. Davis.

H. C. Roberts, Secretary.

In order to provide suitable buildings, the Legislature of 1904 appropriated \$75,000 for this purpose and appointed a commission to carry out the provisions of the act. That commission, composed of Gov. Jas. K. Vardaman, President; Attorney-General William Williams, Gen. J. H. Sharp, J. J. Evans, L. F. Chiles, with J. R. Dobyons, Superintendent of the Institution as Secretary, erected the center part of the present building.

When the Legislature convened in 1906 it was found that the capacity of the new building was not adequate to accommodate the deaf children of the State and an additional appropriation of \$78,000 was made for additions and improvements.

In the meantime the property on State Street formerly occupied as the Institution was sold for \$78,177.29, which amount was returned to the State treasury and placed to the credit of the general fund. It will be seen that the buildings costing \$153,000 were erected by drawing directly out of the State treasury only \$74,822.71. The following is a description of the buildings as they now stand:

This Institution is situated on a tract of sixty acres of land in the western part of the city of Jackson, the western boundary of these grounds being the corporation line of the city. The front of the grounds is about 1,000 feet on Capitol Street, one of the principal streets of the city. The front steps are about 125 feet from the street curbing. The front of the building is about 256 feet with a wing at either end returning in the form of a circle and running back 177 feet, making the entire length 610 feet. The approach to the building has seven stone steps 32 feet long, which lead on to a gallery (or porch) 32 feet by 10 feet, with tile floor and four handsome columns, on stone bases 4 feet square, extending to the third story. The entrance is through double doors 7 feet wide into a reception hall 16 feet by 20 feet; thence between handsome columns on either side into another hall 14 feet by 16 feet, which leads into a rotunda 50 feet square, which extends up through the third story and is lighted by a dome. To the left of the hall, which leads from the entrance to the rotunda, is the entrance through double doors to the general office, which is 36 by 20 feet, divided by handsome oak counters, behind which is located the safe, vault, secretary's desk, etc. To the right of this hall in front is the parlor or reception-room 18 feet square. To the right of this hall and at the rear of the parlor is the Superintendent's private office, 15 by 20 feet. At the rear of the main office and the Superintendent's office are toilet-rooms for the officers. The corners of the main front of the building are carried up into two handsome towers rising 55 or 60 feet from the ground. In the tiptop of each tower is a large electric light. These light up the whole of the grounds around the building.

The rotunda has two handsome brick mantles with large fireplaces for wood. There are eight massive columns extending from the ground to the floor of the third story, supporting the floor of the first story and the balconies of the second and third stories.

At the right of the rotunda is the entrance through folding doors 12 feet wide and 11 feet high, to the library, which is 38 feet wide and 103 feet long. This space is divided into 12 alcoves 9 feet by 12 feet, connected by arches studded with electric lights, thus forming a passageway between the alcoves 19 feet wide. At the rear end of the library is the librarian's office on one side, 14 feet square, and opposite this office is a hall 14 feet square, in which is situated a stairway which leads from the basement to the third story. The space between this office and the hall for the stairway is a 10-foot extension of the library, at the end of which are large double doors leading into a quadrant formed by the circular wing, the arc of which is 74 feet, thus forming a spacious and elegant room.

To the left of the rotunda is the entrance through sliding doors 12 feet wide and 11 feet high to the museum, which is an exact duplicate of the library, including the office for the keeper of the museum and the hall for the stairway, which leads from the basement to the third story. Each alcove in the library and museum is supplied with adjustable electric lights, with cord of sufficient length to carry the light into any part of the alcove, so that the titles of the books, etc., may be readily examined. Each alcove is lighted by a large double window, making fourteen large double windows in the library and the same number in the museum. The offices in the museum and library are lighted by windows of the same size. Two handsome stairways lead from the rear of the rotunda to the second floor. From the rear of the rotunda is a hall 14 feet by 18 feet, which leads to the double doors that enter the pupils' dining-room. To the left of this hall is the matron's dining-room, 18 feet square. To the right of this hall is the Superintendent's storeroom, 9 feet by 18 feet. Back of the storeroom is a linen-room for the pupils' dining-room, 9 feet by 18 feet. The pupils' dining-room is 50 feet by 64 feet, the ceiling is supported by eight handsome iron columns.

At the rear of the pupils' dining-room is a large kitchen, a large serving-room, a storeroom and a stairway leading to the basement. There is a gallery 16 feet wide, two stories, extending the full length of the library and back to the end of the wing and back 36 feet to a door into the pupil's dining-room, through which the boys enter. In this back gallery is a stairway leading from the basement to the second floor. A duplicate of this two-story gallery, except the stairway that leads from the first floor to the second floor, is provided in the rear of the museum, which gives the girls access to the dining-room and chapel through doors opposite those entered by the boys. The wings formed by the library and museum drop back 48 feet from the front line of the center part of the building, giving ample light and ventilation to the offices and parlor.

The second floor of the building, directly over the offices and parlor, is set apart as the Superintendent's private apartments. In addition to this the Superintendent has on the same floor, directly over the end of the library which joins the rotunda, a private dining-room, pantry and kitchen. The Superintendent's apartments are provided with two bath and two toilet-rooms. In front of the Superintendent's apartments is the second floor of the front gallery, making a private gallery 10 feet by 32 feet for the Superintendent's family.

The rear wing, the part over the pupils' dining-room, etc., is divided into two schoolrooms and a chapel, which has a large stage and dressing-rooms on either side. The chapel is entered by the pupils from the galleries on either side. There are double doors forming an entrance to the chapel from the second floor of the rotunda. On this floor of the wing over the library is a room for the boys' supervisor, adjoining which is a room 15 feet by 50 feet, which is to be a dormitory for the very smallest boys in the institution. The opposite side is divided into a room 15 feet by 48 feet for the little boys next in size, a bedroom 15 feet by 18 feet and

two bath and two toilet-rooms. Extending the whole length of this wing is a hall 8 feet wide, extending through the circular parts, thence the whole length of the wing running back, which is entered by a double door from the rotunda, a single door from the rear gallery, and three stairways. The girls' side or wing is almost a duplicate of this.

There is no stairway leading from the second floor of the rotunda to the third floor. The balconies on the third floor of the rotunda are entered through double doors from each wing. The front part of the third floor, directly over the Superintendent's apartments, is to be used for the present as hospitals. A hall leads from either wing to these hospital rooms, which have on either side for convalescents two small rooms 10 by 20 feet for sick patients, with bath and toilets adjoining. The girls' side is a duplicate of this. There is an operating-room between the boys' and girls' side.

The boys' side or wing of this floor has five bath and five toilet-rooms, a hall 8 feet wide extending the full length of the wing, with the rest of the space on either side of this hall divided into small rooms, which are to accommodate two or three boys each. This floor is for the larger boys. The third floor of the girls' wing is an exact duplicate of the third floor of the wing just described. The center wing of this floor consists of two large storage-rooms.

In addition to the stairways which extend from the basement to the third story in the boys' wing and in the girls' wing there are three stairways starting at the first floor of either wing which lead to the third floor and thence to the towers in front.

Under the library or the boys' wing is a playroom for the boys 38 feet by 103 feet and 9 feet high, with brick walls and concrete floor, provided with toilet-rooms.

Under the museum or girls' wing is a duplicate playroom for the girls. Under the wings returning from the front are bath and toilet-rooms, trunkrooms, swimming pools 83 feet long.

Under the center wing is a basement 48 feet wide and 115 feet long and 9 feet high; in the basement are servants' dining-room, a large store-room, two servants' rooms and a creamery. There is no basement under the front part of the building.

In the building there are three systems of locks; one for the girls' dormitories, master-keys to which are carried by the matron and house-keeper alone, not even the Superintendent having a key by which to enter this apartment. There are eight doors leading from the outside into the girls' apartments. In addition to the locks on these doors belonging to the girls' system, there are "dead-locks" on the outside of these eight doors belonging to the third system, making it impossible for any passing through these doors unless both locks are turned.

The second system is for the Superintendent's private apartments.

The third system includes every other door in and around the building. Master-keys to the third system are carried by the Superintendent, the matron and supervisor. Every dormitory room is provided with ventilating flues.

The building is heated entirely by steam.

The building is provided with four long-distance telephones connected with the city exchange.

The building is furnished with thirty-two house telephones, so arranged that communication can be had at convenient points on all floors, including the basement, the colored department and the barn and dairy. This system of house telephones is the non-interfering, intercommunicating system.

A large electric gong for signal purposes is placed in the dome.

The building is provided with electric clocks run by a master clock in the main office.

The building is lighted by electricity. The main switchboard, inclosed in a handsome oak cabinet with glass door, is in the rotunda. This switch has a large marble slab on which are the meter and a double pole double throw 250 ampere switch, which can make connection with the local or city dynamo and switch for each floor of each wing. In addition to this switchboard there are switchboards providing centers of distribution on each floor on each wing.

The rotunda is illuminated with 105 sixteen candle power lamps, the library with 129, the museum with 129, the pupils' dining-room with 32, and the chapel with 60; the parlors, offices, bedrooms and dormitories are lighted in keeping with the other parts of the building. Besides the lights in the towers there are lights under the eaves to illumine outside of the building on special occasions.

The building cost \$153,000.

Directly in the rear of this building and connected with it is a \$14,000 industrial hall, which has a large basement, in which the heating plant for the entire system is located, and ten rooms for training in printing, carpentry, cabinet-making, sewing, cutting and fitting, fancy needle-work, ironing and cooking.

The irons are heated and the machinery run by electricity. This Industrial Hall fronts on the opposite direction of the main building.

Broad driveways go all around the buildings and everything is so arranged as to have no back premises. Some States have larger and more extensive buildings for the deaf, but none have such complete and up-to-date and convenient structures.

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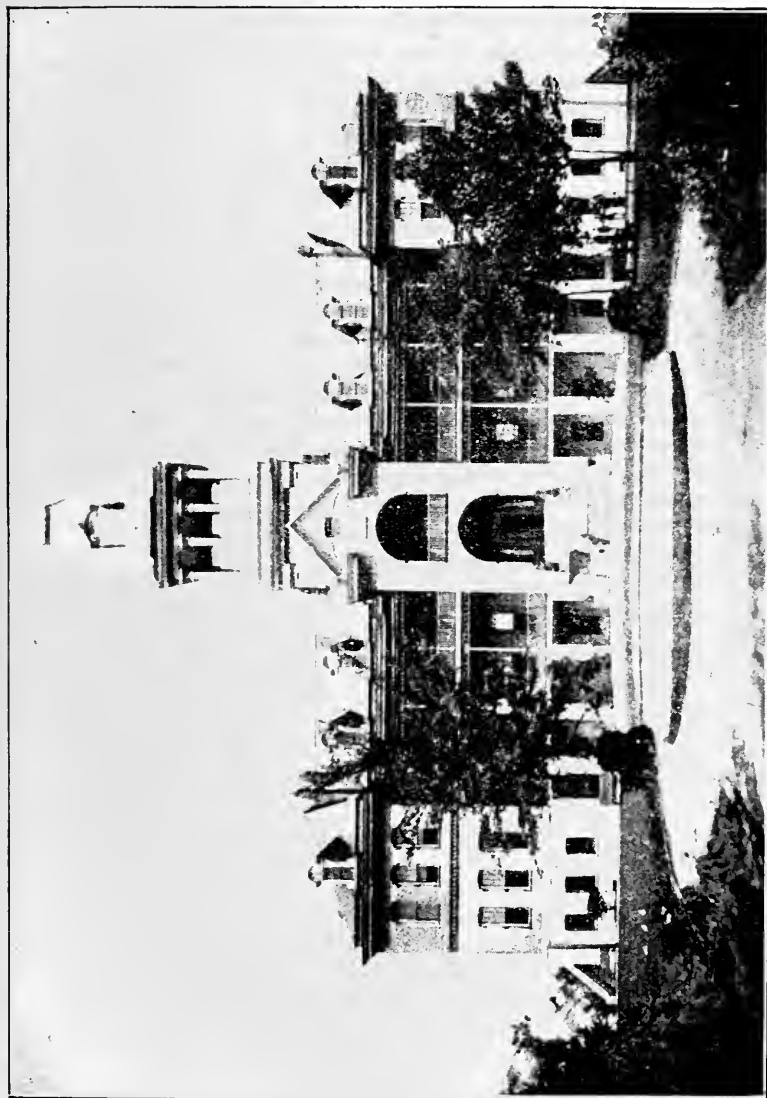
### THE MISSISSIPPI STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

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An institution for the blind was established in 1848, during the administration of Gov. J. W. Matthews. A frame building for the institution was erected on North Street. P. Land, a blind man, was made Superintendent.

The old building was exchanged for a handsome \$50,000 brick structure on North State Street, which was begun in 1881, while Hon. John





STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, JACKSON, MISS.

M. Stone was Governor of the State, and Dr. W. S. Langley was Superintendent of the Institution.

Students are trained in literary, musical and industrial branches. The literary course is about the same as that taught in the public schools of the State. Every facility is given for a thorough musical education, having in daily and constant use pianos, organs and stringed instruments. In the work department the boys are taught broom and mattress-making and cane-seating of chairs; the girls, hand and machine sewing, knitting, crocheting and bead work.

The institution is a school for the education of the blind children of the State, and is not an asylum for the reception of children of impaired faculties. All those of school age, not having sufficient sight to gain an education in the common schools, are eligible for admittance.

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### THE MISSISSIPPI STATE INSANE HOSPITAL.

BY T. J. MITCHELL, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

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A drive of a mile northwards beyond the corporate limits of Jackson brings one to the gates of that most conspicuous monument of the benevolence of our commonwealth, the Mississippi State Insane Hospital.

It is situated on the crest of a ridge that slopes gently in the northern and southern direction for about a quarter of a mile; and the massive, but elegant, proportions of the vast structure, rising above the velvet verdure of the hillside, makes a noble picture, when viewed by the approaching visitor from the eminence one-half mile to the southward. This institution is regarded justly with much pride by the people of the State.

As far back as 1846, Gov. A. G. Brown, then in the Executive Chair, in his message to the Legislature presented the great necessity for an insane asylum, which recommendation was favorably entertained by the Senate, but failed in the House. Our people at so early a period in the history of the State, were unable to appreciate the necessity for an institution of this nature, but in a little while became more responsive to the claims of the insane as evidenced by the change wrought in two years, when the recommendation was renewed and favorably entertained by both Houses of the Legislature. At this time Governor Brown suggested an appropriation of \$3,000, which he thought would be sufficient, but the Legislature dissented from his economical view and appropriated \$10,000.

In addition a lot in the northern portion of Jackson, containing five acres, was presented, which we presume was done by the city. It was quite early made patent to the Commissioners that the limits were too restricted; hence they wisely sold this plot of ground and purchased a site one mile north of Jackson of ample area. With the sum appropriated the Commissioners commenced the work of erecting an asylum for the insane.

After two years, in which they had been prosecuting the work, the Commissioners, much to their chagrin, found that all the money had been exhausted and spent in vain, as it was discovered that the foundation was defective, so much so that they had to commence the work *de novo*.

In this dilemma, the Commissioners in their report made an appeal to the Legislature, when, through Miss Dick's influence, who was known throughout the United States as a most eminent philanthropist, they succeeded in securing an appropriation of \$50,000, which amount by the architect was considered to be ample to complete the enterprise, but after this amount had been expended, the building, including a center and two wings, had only reached the second story, when the Commissioners again in their report, stated that they were short of funds and thought that \$75,000 would still be necessary to complete the edifice and furnish it with gas. As the State had expended so much it was thought too late to recede from the enterprise and in the language of Hon. Henry Clay concluded "to pick the flint and try it again;" and accordingly an Act was passed appropriating the amount called for, which was approved by Gov. John J. McRae on the 16th of March, 1852. But this is still not the end, for after using the latter amount, they called for \$30,000 which the Commissioners stated would certainly complete the building, but disappointment was again the result and they finally borrowed the \$10,000 support fund with which to finish the work and equip the building for the admission of patients.

As the Trustees had loaned the support fund to the Commissioners, they were unprepared to open the institution for the reception of patients. Without means, the Trustees induced the State Auditor, sanctioned by Governor McRae, to issue a warrant for \$10,000, the amount of the support fund, for which they gave an indemnity bond should the succeeding Legislature fail to approve their action. When the next Legislature convened, Governor McRae in his message made a strong appeal in behalf of the insane, in which he presented most cogently why such a departure was made to secure money for the support of the insane without warrant of law, but the Legislature would not condone the well-meant usurpation; and while they passed an Act cancelling the bond of the Trustees, censured the Governor for exceeding his authority, which uncalled for censure stands as a memorial to the transgressor of law, although well intended.

From a small beginning with but few inmates, the asylum, with its annexes for the colored insane, has grown to large proportions, and now shelters as pensioners of the State 1,147 patients, of whom 256 are white males, 317 white females, 278 colored males, 296 colored females.

When the present Superintendent was installed into office nearly twenty-six years ago, there were present about 420 inmates, 100 of whom were negroes, but having no independent building in which to settle them, they were placed in the lower wards, but total isolation of the whites and colored obtained notwithstanding they were domiciled in the same building. At this juncture this institution was so greatly crowded that the Superintendent recommended in his report to the Legislature, that they

establish a new institution that room might be made for the many applicants. The Superintendent recommended that, as more room was needed, no additional improvements be made here from the fact that in the first year of his incumbency there occurred a slight epidemic of yellow fever in Jackson, and on this account he suggested an institution be established outside the yellow fever zone; and although his suggestions were adopted as far as a new institution was concerned, it was disregarded in its location, since Meridian, the place selected, is quite as liable to the invasion of yellow fever as is Jackson. The completion of the asylum at Meridian afforded some relief until 1890, when the demand for more room became quite urgent, so much so, that the Superintendents at the respective institutions of Meridian and Jackson invited the attention of the Legislature to the urgent demand for more room, when the Legislature, after debating for a while the propriety of erecting a colored asylum in the Delta country, where the negro population largely exceeds the white, concluded to make additional room at this institution for the accommodation of the negroes. While to the members from the Delta country there was great disappointment on account of their failure to secure in their section an asylum for the negroes, they cheerfully acquiesced. Had the physicians here have consulted their personal comfort, they would have favored the Delta location, but thought the Legislature acted wisely in refusing this appeal. While the location here imposes additional work, this increase of work was accepted most graciously, since it was the will of the Legislature. For these two annexes for male and female colored there was appropriated \$60,000 with which to build and equip the same, requiring that they be of sufficient dimensions to hold 200 patients each, and while the appropriation was ample to erect two plain edifices for this large number, the population is too crowded for comfort or health. Soon after the completion of these two buildings, when only partially occupied by the colored, an unfortunate fire occurred in the white male building which destroyed about three-fifths of the dormitory room, subjecting the management for a while to a great deal of inconvenience, but due to the fact that the annexes were only partially occupied, succeeding in disposing of all the patients with the exception of sixty-five, who were sent to Meridian, where they had room from the fact that that institution had just been depleted by the transferring of the negro population to this place. Fortunately the Legislature was in session when the fire occurred, for which the officers were especially thankful as an immediate inquiry from one of its committees exonerated them from all blame; besides the presence of this body enabled them to get an early and prompt relief, as the passage of an emergency Act soon gave us more room for quite a number, as repairs were immediately commenced in that portion of the building least damaged. Appreciating the great loss sustained by this fire, the Legislature at once appropriated \$90,000, which amount was ample to replace the destruction sustained by the fire, since the integrity of the main walls was apparently intact, maintaining their alignment almost perfectly, and the first anniversary of the fire found the building ready for occupancy.

Again in 1900 both institutions of the State were so greatly crowded that more room was again sought with the hope that, in giving it, they would place the improvements at Meridian, but they again deemed it best for the sake of convenience to increase the responsibility here by appropriating \$60,000 for two more colored annexes, the counterpart of those previously put up, which buildings were completed within the appropriation, and while the workmanship is quite plain are the most comfortable wards that we have during the winter, which we attribute to the direct radiation of the heat instead of the indirect, by which the other buildings are heated. When these buildings were completed it was thought that quite a while would pass before the State would be called on for another appropriation for dormitory buildings, but the necessity is quite urgent, and the present Legislature will be called on for increased room, but our building grounds have been exhausted, hence they will be forced to enlarge at Meridian, or else will be compelled to erect a new hospital for the insane.

Within the past few years there was an appropriation of \$8,000 given for the building of two infirmaries, the one for the males and the other for the females, which, although quite modest in appearance, subserve an admirable purpose, contributing not only to the comfort of the inmates, but add greatly to the chances for recovery from their physical ailments. These buildings are two stories in height, the lower one being occupied by the colored, while the upper is occupied by the whites, and will accommodate fifty-six persons.

Since the Hospital was opened January 8, 1856, there have been seven Superintendents, the names and official service of whom are as follows, viz.:

Dr. W. S. Langley, the first, was a citizen of Jackson and was recognized as a skillful physician, and although filling the position for only about three years, gave a satisfactory administration to the public, but as his private business demanded his close attention deemed it well to resign.

Immediately succeeding the former, the man of his choice, Dr. W. B. Williamson, of Edwards, was elected by the Board of Trustees, and of whom it can be said that he was also a most skillful physician as well as a most successful practitioner, but his term of service was unfortunately limited to one year, when he resigned and was succeeded by Dr. Robert Kells, also of Edwards, who gave quite a satisfactory service; and inasmuch as the Civil War began soon after his appointment, he had a most trying ordeal through which to pass, but fortunately went through safely both as regards his afflicted household and himself, although at one time the buildings and inmates were in a most precarious situation, having been shelled by the Confederates, who believed the enemy had removed the patients and selected the building as a means of protection; and from which position they could most efficiently assail the Confederates. The mistake was, however, early discovered, when the firing ceased and fortunately no personal damage was sustained. The official term of the latter was about six years when he was succeeded by Dr. A. B. Cabaniss, a citizen of Jackson, and a practitioner of worth and merit, serving about three and a half years, when owing to inability to subscribe to the iron-clad

oath, was superseded by Dr. W. B. Deason, who was in full political affiliation with the dominant party; and one whose professional ability was but little known to the writer; his service was quite short and limited to about one year, when he was succeeded by Dr. W. M. Compton, a citizen of Holly Syring, who was not only a well equipped physician, but otherwise endowed with intellectual ability, and during his term of eight years the buildings were greatly enlarged and in other respects the internal management of the institution received an impulse in the line of progress, rivaling the enlargement of the exterior. At the expiration of his term of service in 1878 he was succeeded by the present Superintendent, Dr. T. J. Mitchell, since which time his service has been continuous, having been appointed by four Governors, but thus far has been favored by fortune; and under his administration the population has been almost trebled.

As previously indicated there are two insane hospitals, one of which is located at Jackson and the other at Meridian, presided over by Dr. J. M. Buchanan, and the latter, whose history has thus far been unnoticed, has only whites, while this institution has both white and colored in almost equal proportions.

The observation of the physicians at this institution teaches them, that even in the insane condition, the same racial prejudices obtain, and in addition they discover, that the whites are less tolerant of control than the colored, and decidedly more aggressive, but much less superstitious than the negro, even when the educational advantages of the latter have been quite as good. It was thought, that in the early administration of the present management, that the negro was about one-fourth as liable to insanity as the whites, which fact was carefully investigated about twenty-five years ago, but time has revolutionized this opinion and now they are found almost as susceptible as the whites; their susceptibility to the invasion of insanity having grown from twenty-five per cent in 1878 to about seventy or seventy-five at the present time, as compared with the whites; and if this progress continues, in a few years their misfortune will in this respect, soon be on the same insane plane as with the whites, which rapid change is exciting great interest, both in the North as well as in the South, with the hope that they may determine the cause for this rapid change, but there are doubtless a combination of causes which conspire to this end.

#### BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The original name for this institution was the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, which nomenclature continued until two years ago, when, for many reasons, the Legislature changed the name; and it is now known as the Mississippi State Insane Hospital, which is far more appropriate, as it conforms more to the purpose for which the institution was established, and goes far towards removing the popular prejudice entertained for the word "lunatic," which implies to the mind of the laity as a place associated with horrors and mistreatment of the inmates therein domiciled.

The main hospital building is located on a gentle declivity facing the south with a lawn of nine acres, which is covered with a most beautiful

sward of Bermuda grass, which resists amazingly the hot sun of the autumnal months with but little change of color, which fact imparts a freshness and cheerfulness to the lawn, which obtains with no other grass of this climate.

The building consists of a beautiful and imposing center, flanked by an alignment of hospital wards on each side, and although the wings are not symmetrical, there being three on the west, while but two on the east side, to a casual observer it is scarcely perceptible. In the immediate rear are located at right angles to the main building four large annexes, which are intended for the colored and capable of caring for 800 inmates, and while without any ornamentation, are quite comfortable and well adapted for the accommodation of the colored insane. Officers: T. J. Mitchell, M. D., Superintendent; Nolan Stewart, M. D., First Assistant Physician; Walter M. Merritt, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Julius Crisler, M. D., Assistant Physician and Surgeon; Thomas A. Downing, Steward; Mrs. Leona Newman, Matron; A. M. Todd, Supervisor; Miss Laura Martin, Supervisoress.

Exclusive of the above named officers there are 112 employes.

The Board of Trustees as constituted this date is as follows: Gov. Edmond Favor Noel, *ex officio* President; Col. R. J. Harding, Jackson, President *pro tem*; Col. John G. Cashman, Vicksburg, Secretary; Capt. H. L. Taylor, Benton; W. M. Carstarphen, M. D., Bolton; R. M. Butler, M. D., Liberty.

The total number of white patients admitted from the opening of the Hospital to the present date is 4,804.

The total number of colored patients admitted from the opening of the Hospital to the present date is 3,159.

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### EAST MISSISSIPPI INSANE HOSPITAL.

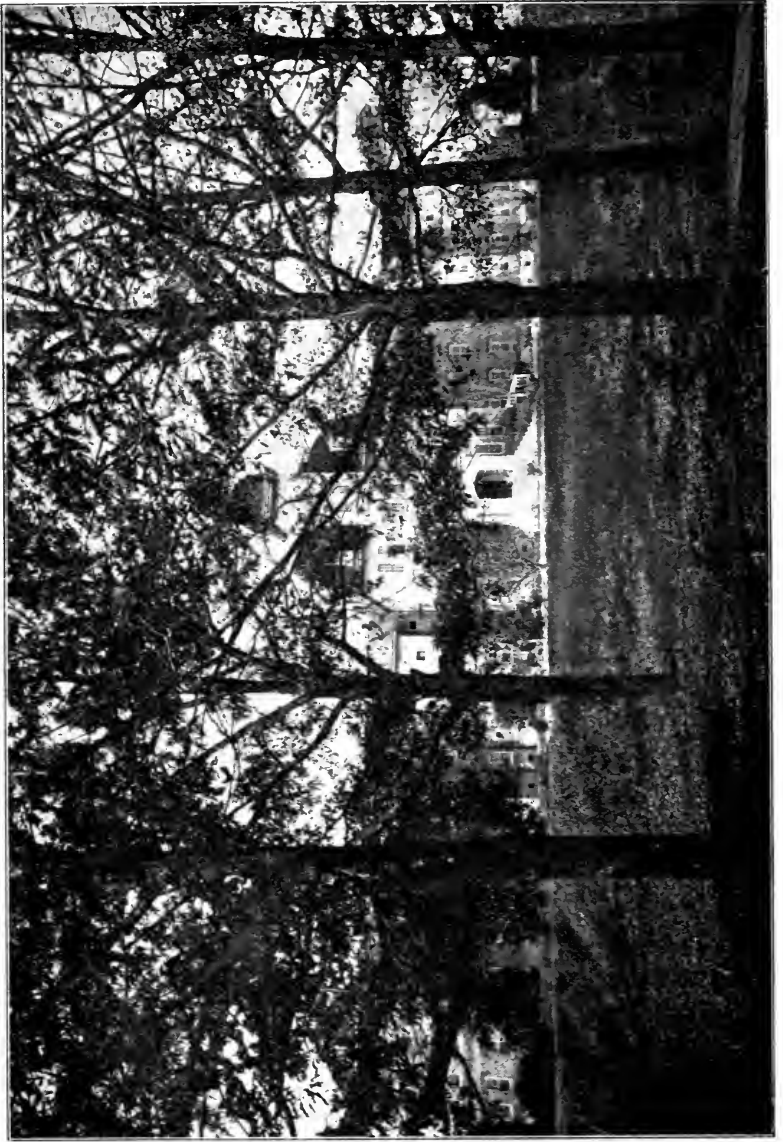
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BY J. M. BUCHANAN, M. D., SUPERINTENDENT.

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On March 8, 1882, the Legislature of Mississippi passed a bill authorizing the establishment of the East Mississippi Insane Asylum, and appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of the buildings; said bill called for a building to accommodate 250 patients.

As an inducement to have the Asylum located at Meridian, the citizens of Meridian donated 560 acres of land lying two miles west of the city. This land was accepted by the Building Commission, and the appropriation of \$50,000 was expended on the buildings, but this amount being too small to complete the buildings, an additional appropriation of \$56,000 was made in 1884. With this amount the building was completed and equipped, and in December, 1884, the Commissioners turned it over to the first Board of Trustees.



EAST MISSISSIPPI HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, MERIDIAN



The Asylum was formally opened for the admission of patients in January, 1885, with Dr. C. A. Rice, of Vicksburg, as Superintendent, and Dr. J. M. Buchanan, of Okolona, as Assistant.

Dr. Rice was Superintendent for five years, and was succeeded by Dr. Buchanan, who is still at the head of the institution.

By an Act of the Legislature in 1898 the name of "Asylum" was changed to "Hospital," and the institution is now known as the East Mississippi Insane Hospital.

Since the first building was erected the Hospital has been enlarged until it now has double the capacity it had originally. This enlargement has been made on the cottage plan, as the trend in hospital construction during the last few years, has been to segregate the patients as much as possible, and this can be done at a better advantage by having small buildings with a limited number of patients than by having a large number in one building. The present plant consists of the original or main building with a central or administration department four stories in height, and two wings three stories high, the wings being for 300 patients.

Two cottages for a mild class of patients, which accommodate forty-five each. These cottages cost \$6,000 each, and are what are known as open wards. The first stories are used as day rooms, they have open fire places, private dining-rooms, toilet and bathrooms, and everything to make them comfortable and homelike. The second floors are used exclusively for sleeping apartments.

One two-story cottage accommodating seventy-five men. This cottage is built on the cross plan, and is well adapted for isolation in case of infectious diseases.

One single story infirmary for feeble and infirm women. This building has large galleries for fresh air for those unable to go outdoors.

Another building to accommodate seventy-five women is now under construction.

A hospital to accommodate thirty patients is now nearing completion. This building will be equipped so as to give the sick and those needing special treatment the best service possible.

The other buildings are a three-story service building, used for kitchen, bakery, dining-rooms, and amusement hall in third story; this is valued at \$10,000. The machinery building containing the boilers, engines, pumps, dynamo, and laundry is two stories, and cost \$5,000. All of these buildings are of brick and covered with slate, and are so situated that if one should burn, the rest of the buildings would be comparatively safe from fire.

The cottages are entirely separated from the main building, but all are supplied from one central kitchen, and are heated from the central heating plant with steam, and electricity is used in lighting them. This makes them more private, and the patients in one form a distinct colony. In addition to these advantages, the sanitary condition of the smaller buildings can be made more perfect.

The entire plant is supplied with water from a well 300 feet deep. The well does not flow, but the water is lifted with an air lift, and then

pumped into a tank 100 feet high, which gives a pressure of forty pounds. This pressure affords fairly good fire protection, but this can be supplemented with two fire pumps, and with these a stream of water can be thrown over any part of the buildings.

Of the 560 acres of land only about 100 acres are in cultivation, the remainder being woodland, a part of which is used for pasture. Some farming is done, and most of the vegetables are raised in the gardens. The products of the farm, garden and dairy add much to the comfort of the patients, as well as to assist materially in their support. This work also gives employment to many, which is beneficial to them. The hospital also maintains a good herd of graded Jersey cows, and large numbers of hogs are raised on the refuse from the kitchen and dining-rooms.

The last biennial report of the Superintendent shows that since the opening of the hospital in 1885, 2,282 patients have been cared for. Of this number 475 were still in the hospital, 710 were discharged as cured, 380 were discharged as improved, 555 died, and the remainder being but slightly improved, or remaining stationary, were removed by relatives who were able to care for them at home. In this list are included those treated for whisky and the morphine habit.

It will be seen then that about thirty per cent of those treated were restored, and when the list of those who were improved is added, we find that about forty-five per cent of the admissions have been restored to the ranks of bread winners and are no longer a burden to the State or friends.

The property of the State owned by the East Mississippi Insane Hospital consists of 560 acres of land, which was donated by the city of Meridian, and the following buildings, with approximate cost of same:

One large central building, three stories high.....	\$100,000
Four cottages for patients.....	40,000
Two buildings under construction.....	40,000
One three-story service building for kitchen and dining-rooms..	10,000
One mechanical building for machinery, boilers and laundry....	5,000
Machinery for various departments.....	10,000
Outhouses, including dwellings for steward and employes, and barns.....	10,000

Last report shows the following officers:

#### TRUSTEES.

H. M. Street.....	President
B. F. Cameron.....	Secretary
C. M. Rubush, C. E. Cunningham, N. M. Collins.	

#### RESIDENT OFFICERS.

J. M. Buchanan, M. D.....	Superintendent
W. R. Card, M. D.....	Assistant Physician
J. F. McBeath.....	Steward

## THE MISSISSIPPI PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

BY HENRY B. LACEY.

What to do with criminals has always been one of the social problems. In the olden days the dominant idea was the punishment of the wrong-doer, and gibbets with hanging chains, and dark dungeons, and instruments of torture were kept ready for the breakers of the law.

As humanity, under the gentle teachings of the Christian religion, progressed in thought, the incarceration of the guilty for the protection of society and the prevention of further crime, impressed itself upon the public thought, and high walls, secure cells and cordons of guards became the controlling means.

But civilization, in its continual advancement, has recognized that, whilst the criminal should be punished, the prevention of further crime on his part and the protection of society is best subserved by the reformation of the criminal.

Mississippi has kept step with the progress of advanced thought in this direction, and, with wise statesmanship, is now evolving a system of control for its penal institutions that, whilst protecting society and punishing the criminal with hard labor, leaves open to him the door of hope, allowing him a large degree of liberty, access to the air, the sunshine and the open sky, so when he steps forth a free man he goes out healthy and rugged, with none of the prison pallor upon him.

The first step taken by the State for the permanent confinement of its criminal population was the setting aside of a small tract of land in the city of Jackson, and the erection of necessary buildings thereon. On the 15th of April, 1840, the first prisoners were received at this prison, and during the year twenty-eight prisoners, all white, were received. The prison consisted of a cell building, three tiers in height, with twenty-five cells on each side of a passage on each tier, making 150 cells in all. It was surrounded by a plank fence eighteen feet high, and 706½ feet in length; length of the area of the prison, 132 feet; width of area, nineteen feet and four inches. The Legislature of the State, by enactment, later declared that the State's prison is the Penitentiary, and is the place for the punishment and reformation, by confinement at hard labor, of all persons sentenced by the courts of the State on conviction of felony.

As the prison population increased, the area of the Penitentiary grounds was enlarged, until it came, in the course of time, to include the four squares, located in the city of Jackson, bounded by President Street on the east, High Street on the North, West Street on the West, and by Mississippi Street on the South, containing about eight acres. Upon this square now stands, in its magnificent proportions, the new Capitol, the pride and glory of the State. Not only was the area of the grounds enlarged, but the temporary structures were replaced with others of a

more durable character, and commodious buildings for offices, workshops and cell-buildings were erected, surrounded by lofty brick walls. A handsome residence for the Warden was situated immediately outside the walls.

During the war between the States the prison was destroyed by fire by the Federal troops, and was re-erected in 1866 on the same location in more imposing style.

The Constitutional Convention provided, in its article on Penitentiary and Prisons, that "No penitentiary convict shall ever be leased or hired to any person or persons, or corporation, private or public, or quasi-public, or Board, after December 31, A. D. 1894, save as authorized in the next section, nor shall any previous lease or hiring of convicts extend beyond that date; and the Legislature shall abandon the system of such leasing or hiring as much sooner than the date mentioned as may be consistent with the economic safety of the State.

"SEC. 224. The Legislature may authorize the employment, under State supervision and the proper officers and employes of the State, of convicts on public roads or other public works, or by any Levee Board on any public levees, under such provisions and restrictions as it may, from time to time, see proper to impose; but said convicts shall not be let or hired to any contractors under said Board, nor shall the working of convicts on public roads, or public works, or by any Levee Board ever interfere with the preparation for or the cultivation of any crop which it may be intended shall be cultivated by the convicts, nor interfere with the good management of the State farm, nor put the State to any expense.

"SEC. 225. The Legislature may place the convicts on a State farm or farms and have them worked thereon under State supervision exclusively, in tilling the soil or manufacturing, or both, and may buy farms for that purpose."

Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, the Legislature, soon thereafter assembled, appointed a Commission to purchase lands as a penitentiary farm, the convicts in the meantime being worked on leased plantations, and in small numbers at the Jackson walls. This Commission purchased in Rankin County 3,200 acres, for \$17,600; in Hinds County 2,700 acres, for \$20,000, and in Holmes County 2,000 acres, for \$27,000. On these places the bulk of the convicts were employed in farming operations, the Rankin farm being occupied by the white prisoners exclusively. This land being inadequate to employ all the prison population, partnership contracts were entered into with a few Delta planters by which the overplus of convicts was utilized. This partnership system was never popular with the masses of the people, who have always regarded it with suspicion as an indirect effort to perpetuate the abominable lease system, and as in violation at least of the spirit of the Constitution.

The Legislature of 1900, controlled by this sentiment, enacted a law for the purchase of other lands, of not less than 8,000 acres nor more than 15,000 acres, if practicable to be selected in a body, and requiring

that the necessary steps be taken at once to properly prepare said land for the use and occupation of the convicts.

The purchase by the State of Mississippi of what is now known as the "Sunflower farm," in Sunflower County, to be used in connection with the penal system of Mississippi, constituted an epoch in prison management in this State. For a considerable period of time after the war between the States the practice had been to hire out the prison population to railroads and to private individuals. This method of disposing of the convicts had resulted in little profit to the State, and in cruelty to and oppression of the unfortunate criminals. Legislative investigations had disclosed the infamy of this system, and, in obedience to public clamor, a new system was inaugurated of the State working her own prisoners on land owned or leased by the State.

The inauguration of the reform proceeded in a half-hearted way. A farm was purchased in Rankin County, about nine miles from Jackson, upon which the white prisoners were placed, and attempts made to raise cattle and other stock with their labor. Another farm was purchased at Oakley, Miss., where a hospital was established and where the diseased and least able bodied were employed. Still another farm was purchased near Tchula, Miss., in Holmes County, intended for the working of negro convicts. But these farms were only capable of employing about one hundred convicts each, and had accommodations for less. As the prison population at the time numbered over one thousand it will be seen that no provision was made for the employment of at least seven hundred prisoners, except the walls at the city of Jackson, and the system of procuring lands from private individuals, either worked in partnership or leased direct for a stipulated money consideration. The former was the general practice, and rich landlords soon dominated the affairs of the Penitentiary. To them was assigned the pick of the able-bodied convicts, and their places were brought to the highest state of cultivation, whilst the State derived a paltry compensation.

At last aroused public sentiment secured the adoption in the organic law of a prohibition of any further leasing after a stated period, and the prison authorities commenced in earnest the carrying out of the public will.

It was then that the "Sunflower farm" was purchased. This farm consists of a tract of land situated in the northeast portion of Sunflower County, Miss., containing 13,889 acres. A few convicts were placed upon it in 1901, confined in a small storehouse, formerly belonging to a mill, whilst the employes slept in a rooming-house built also by the lumber company, former owners of a portion of the land. It was necessary to cut down the cane to make room for a place for the convicts to eat, and for the guards to be stationed. The clearing of the land was at once commenced and a small corn crop planted. In 1902 a larger number of convicts were brought to the place, and building operations of all necessary structures rapidly pushed. That year 800 bales of cotton were produced. The work has gone steadily on until to-day 9,000 acres of land have been cleared and put in cultivation. The place is subdivided

into what are called "Camps," consisting, generally speaking, of about 1,000 acres to the camp and employing about 100 men. To-day there are nine established camps and one in course of clearing and erection of buildings. There is also a sawmill camp, about twenty white men being employed there, the rest of the force on the place being negro convicts. There are about 1,000 negro convicts on the farm. Each camp is in charge of an officer called a "sergeant," and he has his assistant called a "driver," together with guards, etc. Each camp is independent of the others, subject only to the authority of the Superintendent and Board of Trustees. By this system the convicts can be worked to the best advantage and their labor more intelligently supervised and controlled. At each camp there is erected a commodious barracks for the housing of the men, together with residences for the sergeant and family, and for other employes, and also all necessary outhouses, such as barns, stables, cribs, kitchens, etc. A fine artesian well at each camp gives plenty of good water, though the installation of waterworks and sewerage is up to the present time defective. Two up-to-date gins on the place, one on the eastern and the other on the western line, give ample facilities to gin the cotton crop, about 4,000 bales of cotton being raised this year. These gins are situated on railroads, the Yazoo Delta Railroad traversing the eastern part of the farm and a branch of the Y. & M. V. Railroad, called the "Roundaway" on the western line. A sufficiency of corn to feed the stock, fatten the hogs and furnish meal for the men, is raised on the place, together with plenty of peas, potatoes, garden vegetables for the convicts, and forage for the stock. Good roads have been built on the place, and a system of ditching which rids the farm of all surplus water. Black Bayou runs through the farm in a horseshoe shape and makes an excellent drainage canal for the whole. The farm has proven not only self-sustaining but turns into the State treasury annually nearly \$100,000 net profit.

The Penitentiary farm near Tchula, called the "Belmont" place, employs about 125 negro convicts and raises cotton, corn, peas, hay and other agricultural products. Its system of management is similar to that of the Sunflower farm, and the results of its operations annually show a handsome net profit for the State.

Rankin farm, working white men exclusively, grows very little cotton. Efforts have been directed to make this a model stock farm, but with indifferent success.

The Oakley farm, worked by negro convicts, will, we understand, show a small profit for the year's operations.

These farms constitute the Penitentiary of Mississippi. Under the provisions of Section 3589 of the Code of 1906 of the State it is established: "The plantation owned by the State in Sunflower County, and such other places as are now owned or may hereafter be owned or operated by the State, shall constitute the Penitentiary." The wall system is permanently abolished. The convicts are worked together in the open air and social intercourse between them is not forbidden. This plan of management of working them on farms has passed the experimental

stage. It has proven a success, and under wise control will continue in the future a success.

Under the law of 1906 the penitentiary system is under the control of three trustees elected by the people. The Trustees are given full authority and are held to a strict responsibility. The new plan of control has been in operation long enough to indicate its success.

## SUMMARY OF MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATION.\*

1904.

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MISSISSIPPI STATE FLAG.  
Adopted at Convention of 1861.





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## PART V.

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## INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

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The publication of the "Military History of Mississippi" is the result of the collecting activities of six years, conducted by the Department of Archives and History. The Department was charged with this duty in the Act by which it was established, in so far as the collection of data relating to Mississippi soldiers in the Civil War is concerned. Under the terms of Chapter 33, Section 1639, Code of 1906, the Department was authorized to extend the scope of the work to data of Mississippi troops in all military operations in which they have been engaged.

In the beginning of the work the source material for the undertaking was entirely wanting, and its collection seemed almost impossible. As the collection of original materials proceeded public interest in the undertaking began to grow, and active support was given by the various Confederate organizations of the State.

The sources of information which have been used consist of a very valuable collection of original manuscript rolls, minutes of military boards, order books, correspondence, diaries, scrap books, official reports, military telegrams, registers of appointments, newspaper files, military service blanks filled out by Confederate veterans, interviews with soldiers, correspondence and accounts, and miscellaneous collections of military papers. Printed sources have been extensively used, and every volume of the "Records of the Union and Confederate Armies" has been thoroughly searched. The record here presented is as full and complete as it could be made from available sources, and its publication at this time will indicate in what respects it is incomplete. It is believed that its publication now will serve to impress upon the patriotic citizens of the State the very great importance of the subject.

TO THE MEMORY OF  
GENERAL EDWARD CARY WALTHALL  
AND  
GENERAL STEPHEN DILL LEE

THE FRIENDS AND COUNSELORS  
OF MY YOUTH



# MILITARY HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI.

1803-1898.

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## AT THE TRANSFER OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE IN NEW ORLEANS, 1803.

The first Mississippi battalion called out by United States authority accompanied Gov. William C. C. Claiborne to New Orleans in 1803, to take possession of the Louisiana purchase. When the Spanish garrison departed from the city Daniel Clark organized there a battalion of Americans and French Creoles, about 300 in all, to maintain order. Among his men were Col. Reuben Kemper, George Martin, George Newman, Benjamin Morgan, Dr. William Flood and Woodson Wren, citizens of Mississippi Territory. Claiborne embarked to Natchez, December 1, a company of the Natchez artillery, another of riflemen, and a company of militia infantry, in all about a hundred men, on the schooner Bilboa. There was a long delay at Fort Adams, where the Governor wrote, December 8th: "Our men were mustered this morning and amount to about two hundred." The regular troops numbered about 250. "On the 17th of December the two American commissioners (Claiborne and General Wilkinson) encamped within two miles of New Orleans." After communicating with Prefect Laussat they visited his house "with an escort of thirty of the Mississippi horse volunteers, and on their approach were saluted with nineteen guns." December 20th the American troops marched into the walled city, greeted by a salute of twenty-one guns, and formed upon the plaza (now Jackson Square) facing the Louisiana militia. After Laussat had delivered the keys of the city and proclaimed the transfer of the vast province, the French tricolor dropped, the stars and stripes were raised, and the Natchez artillery, with their brass field piece, participated in the joyous roar of cannon from batteries and boats. Monette says (11, 354) the Governor's "military escort consisted of a company of volunteer cavalry under the command of Capt. Benjamin Farrar, the first troop ever formed in the Territory and one which for many years afterwards maintained an elevated character for patriotism and chivalrous bearing." This was the Adams troop, distinguished in the War of 1812.

### BATON ROUGE FRONTIER.

The militia of the vicinity of the Spanish frontier was called out by the Governor in 1815, and at times afterward, mainly under Capt. Joshua Baker, to guard or patrol the frontier of the district of Baton Rouge, which was under Spanish government.

## SABINE CAMPAIGN, 1806.

Governor Williams was instructed by the Secretary of War in April, 1806, to have the militia of the Territory in readiness for active service on account of danger of trouble with "our Spanish neighbors." In August Governor Claiborne of New Orleans and Governor Mead of Mississippi had a conference at Concord, near Natchez, at which Mead agreed to put his militia in training and prepare to support the Mayor of New Orleans, defend Mississippi territory and send at least a hundred men to Natchitoches. General Wilkinson, under orders to command all the troops that might be raised to repel an invasion of United States territory, arrived at Natchez September 7th and made a requisition on Governor Mead for militia. September 25th the Governor ordered to rendezvous in the Jefferson district, October 4th, Captain Farrar's troop of dragoons, Captain Newman's company of Natchez infantry, Captain Poindexter's company of Mississippi Blues of Adams County, Captain Davidson's dragoons of Jefferson County, and a similar order for rendezvous at Fort Adams was sent to Colonel Ellis of the Adams district. Farrar's troop was the first to report. October 6th General Wilkinson's requisition was filled and the men crossed the river and started forward. The field and staff officers were: Ferdinand L. Claiborne, Major commanding; Thomas H. Williams, Captain Adjutant and Quartermaster; Frederick Seip, Surgeon; Heritage Howerton, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Joshua Knowlton, Sergeant-Major. The companies were commanded by Captains Benjamin Farrar, cavalry; George Poindexter, Alexander Bisland, Basil Andrews, William T. Voss and Ralph Regan, infantry. Captain Thomas Hinds' dragoons from Jefferson County, and a company of mounted infantry from Wilkinson County, prepared to follow in a few days. But Major Claiborne, on reaching Rapides, was met by orders from Wilkinson directing the infantry to return to Natchez and Farrar's troop to proceed to Natchitoches. The Spanish had retired beyond the Sabine. The infantry reached Natchez October 15th, and were mustered out at the town of Washington. The Adams troop joined General Wilkinson, who made one of its members, Walter Burling, his aide and assistant in arranging the famous "neutral ground treaty." In November the troop returned home.

## BURR EXPEDITION.

In December 1806, the ketch Vesuvius, fourteen guns, the schooner Revenge, twelve guns, the ketch Etna, fourteen guns, and five gunboats of two guns each, under Commodore Shaw, were stationed in the vicinity of Natchez to meet the army which, according to the rumors afloat, Aaron Burr was bringing down the Mississippi for the conquest of Mexico and the annexation of the southwestern United States to his proposed Mexican empire. Major Joshua Baker of the Mississippi militia occupied Fort Adams with twenty-five men December 14th, and the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Militia Regiments were ordered to muster in January.

Col. F. L. Claiborne sent an expedition of about 300 men to the mouth of Cole's Creek. Colonel Woolridge, of the militia, marched to Bayou Pierre, with thirty-five men, when Burr arrived, and with Captain Regan and Lieutenant Lindsay visited him on the Louisiana shore. Col. Thomas Fitzpatrick next interviewed Burr and on January 16th the Governor's aides, George Poindexter and William B. Shields, made with Burr an arrangement under which he went to the town of Washington for an investigation of his expedition. There were about sixty men in Burr's party. After a diligent search, Colonel Fitzpatrick discovered no indication that Burr's expedition was of a military nature.

The country had been greatly excited over Colonel Burr's mysterious movements, and the National Government had called on the Governor of Mississippi Territory for troops to suppress a warlike expedition. Whatever may have been Burr's purpose it was thwarted by the prompt action of the authorities of Mississippi Territory.

#### MISSISSIPPI BATTALION, 1809.

"December 7, 1808, in obedience to the order of the President, Governor Williams ordered the organization of a picked battalion of 335 officers and men, to be composed of infantry and riflemen, chosen out of the Territorial Brigade by volunteering or otherwise. High water prevented the rendezvous planned in January, 1809, and it was postponed until February 15th. Major Andrew Marschalk was assigned to command by the Governor. February 17th the levy was ordered to be put in marching order. July 6, 1809, Governor Holmes ordered the command to be disbanded, in pursuance of orders from President Madison, who expressed his thanks to the corps for their readiness to answer a call for service. This was part of the military preparations for war with France or England, a state of war on the high seas actually existing." (Encyc. Miss. Hist. (1907), from data in the Mississippi Archives.)

#### WAR OF 1812, INCLUDING WAR WITH CREEK INDIANS.

Governor David Holmes, at the town of Washington, then the seat of government of the Mississippi Territory, which included what is now Alabama as well as the present State of Mississippi, received on Sunday, the twentieth of June, 1812, letters from the Tombigbee region assuring him that part of the Creek Nation of Indians was determined on war. These letters were from Col. James Caller, Col. Joseph Carson and Maj. John McGrew, officers of the Territorial militia. They were dated June 14, and had come to the Governor by express, a horseman charged to travel with the greatest possible speed. The route lay through the Choctaw Nation, whose attitude in case of war was open to doubt. Governor Holmes had also to consider this time the organization of the Spanish coast country between the Pearl River and Perdido, annexed to his territory by Act of Congress, also the revolution in and about San Antonio, in which some Mississippians were actors, and above all, the dan-

ger of war with Great Britain. He had, before the addition of the Mobile strip, a military organization representing thirteen regiments of militia. In the Tombigbee-Alabama settlements, threatened by the Creeks, Col. Jas. Caller was the commanding officer of militia. At Fort Stoddart, in the same region, there was a detachment of United States troops under Maj. John Bowyer, and at Cantonment Washington, near the Governor, was the headquarters of Col. Leonard Covington, whose advice the Governor immediately asked. The action taken by Holmes and Covington, which began the participation of Mississippi in the War of 1812, was to request Major Bowyer to send out a full company of regulars to an advanced point on the frontier. Another dispatch to Colonel Caller instructed him to send a party of mounted militia with the regulars, also to detail from the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Regiments of militia one Major, six Captains, six Lieutenants, six Ensigns and 360 privates, with the competent number of non-commissioned officers "to be held in readiness to march at the shortest notice. This detachment is intended to unite and act with the regular troops in case the Indians should enter the country in considerable force with hostile intentions." The militia was generally unarmed. Colonel Caller was directed to obtain 200 stands of arms from Major Bowyer. The rendezvous of the militia was to be at Fort St. Stephens. It does not appear however, that this battalion was called into the field. The Creeks were yet under the control of the peace party, the murderers of white settlers had been punished and quiet restored for a year on that frontier.

The express from James Monroe, Secretary of State, announcing the declaration of war with Great Britain, was addressed to Governor Holmes on the nineteenth of this same June, and received by the Governor, by way of Cantonment St. Tammany, July 11, 1812.

On July 14th the Governor issued his general orders announcing the declaration of war, and as Commander-in-Chief of the militia "making such a disposition of the militia of the Territory as he may deem best calculated to protect the citizens thereof, to maintain order, and to make war upon the enemy with all the effect that our force and situation will permit."

#### THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF MISSISSIPPI MILITIA IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In this order the Governor called for details from militia regiments as follows: From the First Regiment (Amite County), one company; from the Second Regiment (Wilkinson County), one company; from the Third Regiment (Adams County), three companies, including the volunteer companies of Captains Becket and Painboeuff; from the Seventh Regiment (Baldwin County), one company; from the Fourth, Fifth, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Regiments (Jefferson, Claiborne, Warren, Franklin, Marion Counties), each parts of a company. The previous orders to the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth and Twelfth Regiments (Washington,



Baldwin, Wayne and Greene), exempted those counties from this detail. In addition to these details the cavalry troops were ordered to be in readiness to take the field whenever ordered.

Ferdinand L. Claiborne, recently appointed Brigadier-General of militia, was entrusted with the execution of the order, and General Wilkinson, in command of the United States Military Department, was asked to supply the necessary equipment. General Claiborne reported August 18, 1812: "It will be particularly gratifying to your excellency to be informed that the requisition has been filled principally by voluntary enrollment. The counties of Wilkinson, Jefferson, Claiborne, Warren and Marion had no occasion to resort to draft; Amite and Franklin for but a few privates. Adams was completed by draft principally." The arms, ammunition and camp equipage were delivered at Natchez landing by steamboat September 19, 1812, and a little later in that month about 600 men were in camp at Cantonment Washington. A further detail of 300 was then called for. November 3d the regiment began its march to Baton Rouge, with General Claiborne in command with the rank of Colonel. Capt. A. H. Holmes, brother of the Governor, was inspector of the regiment during its organization. The period of service of this command, which was known as "the detachment of Mississippi militia in the service of the United States," was six months. This was spent in camp at Baton Rouge or vicinity. The Legislature that winter by resolution acknowledged and praised the response to the public call. When the term of service was near expiring many of the members of this command enlisted in the regiment next to be mentioned.

Another organization under the orders of the Governor in the year 1812 was a battalion in the Mobile region under Col. Joseph Carson. At Natchez a volunteer company was formed by men legally exempt from military duty, which the Governor assigned to patrol duty.

#### FIRST REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was organized at Baton Rouge beginning in January, 1813, with the re-enlisting members of the Mississippi regiment above mentioned as a nucleus, recruited by volunteers from the Territory. Cowles Mead was first commissioned as Colonel and Joseph Carson as Major, but Mead soon resigned and Carson was made Colonel and Daniel Beasley, General Claiborne's aide, was appointed Major. Lieut. W. R. DeLoach was Adjutant; Lieut. B. F. Salvage, Quartermaster; William R. Cox, Surgeon's Mate. The companies were commanded by Captains Philip A. Engle, Archilaus Wells, Randall Jones, William Jack, William C. Mead, Benjamin Dent, Hutton Middleton, Abram M. Scott, James Foster, L. V. Foelckil, C. G. Johnson, Hans Morrison, The First Lieutenants were James Bailey, Richard Bowman, A. L. Osborn, William Morgan, J. D. Rodgers, W. R. DeLoach, Theron Kellogg, A. Montgomery, John Camp, Alexander Calvit, John Allen, Robert Layson, Benjamin F. Salvage. Second Lieutenants, Kean Caldwell, Charles Moore, Charles

Baron, S. M. Osborn, N. Lockridge, R. C. Anderson, George Dougherty, Robert Swan, James Luckett, George H. Gibbs, Robert Burton, D. M. Callihan. Ensigns, Stephen Mays, Y. R. McDonald, Benjamin Blanton, Benjamin Stowell, William S. Britt, Isaac W. Davis, Robert Davis, Charles West, Samuel Guest, Richard Smith (Register of the Army, r813). A morning report dated at Liberty, July 18, lists the Captains as Jack, Engle, Jones, Mead, Painboeuff, Dent, Scott, Middleton, Johnson, Foster, Brandon, and Morrison, with an aggregate present and absent of 402. (Claiborne's MS. Collection.)

This regiment and a Louisiana regiment organized at the same time and place, formed a brigade, which Gen. Ferdinand L. Claiborne, of Natchez, was assigned to command, he being commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers in the United States service in March. On his staff were Capt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Brigade Major; Lieut. Alexander Calvit, Aide, and Dr. John Ker, Surgeon. In the latter part of June the regiment was ordered to the Tombigbee River because of Indian hostilities. Colonel Carson and his men reached Mount Vernon late in July. General Claiborne, upon his arrival, stationed the companies for the defense of the settlements. The companies of Captains Jack and Middleton were sent to garrison a stockade east of the Alabama River, called Fort Mims. This detachment, including six or seven commissioned officers and about 100 non-commissioned officers and privates, were killed by the Indians, who took the stockade August 30th. Two private soldiers alone escaped.

This massacre was avenged by the campaigns into the Creek country from the northward, under General Andrew Jackson, while General Claiborne and his men remained in the vicinity of Mobile charged with the duty of guarding against attack by the British. Late in the year 1813 General Claiborne led the regiment into the Indian country and destroyed the camp at Holy Ground December 23d. This affair ended the record of the regiment, which was marked by great privation and suffering, with no opportunity for service or renown. January 14, 1814, General Claiborne wrote from Mt. Vernon: "My volunteers are returning to their homes with eight months' pay due them, and almost literally naked. They have served the last three months of an inclement winter without shoes or blankets and almost without shirts, but are still devoted to their country and properly impressed with the justice and necessity of the war."

#### REGIMENT OF MISSISSIPPI MILITIA IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Previous to the Fort Mims massacre Governor Holmes ordered five companies of infantry and all the cavalry to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice. The Dragoons, as elsewhere noted, were the first to go to the field. "In consequence of a representation from the commanding General that a further force was necessary," Governor Holmes wrote in his message of December, 1813, "I ordered the five companies of infantry and two companies of mounted riflemen to rendezvous at

the most convenient points, and to proceed immediately to the eastern frontier. The order was promptly obeyed, and these corps are now acting in that quarter of the country." The seven companies were ordered to Fort Stoddart in October, and two other companies were detailed to be held in readiness, the whole to constitute a regiment under the command of Col. George H. Nixon, of Marion County. The regiment was preceded in its march to the Tombigbee by the Third Regiment, U. S. A., Col. Gilbert C. Russell, which had been recruiting at Cantonment Washington for several months. Colonel Nixon reached Mount Vernon November 25, 1813. Two companies, Downs' and Bond's, marched with Russell to Alabama Heights, a garrison was placed at Pierce's stockade, and with the balance Colonel Nixon was ordered to co-operate with the troops below in case the British should attempt to land, as was reported. Most of the regiment was mustered in December 30, 1813.

The muster roll of the "Detachment of Militia of the Mississippi Territory ordered to the Eastern Frontier," etc., preserved in the Department of Archives and History shows the following officers of the field and staff: George H. Nixon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry Cassells, Major; Nathan Swayze, Major; Robert Alexander, Adjutant; Philo Andrews, Quartermaster; Richard Roach, Surgeon; Malcolm Gilchrist, Sergeant-Major; Samuel S. Montgomery, Second Quartermaster; Oliver W. Fuller, Senior Musician; and Captains Robert Swilley, Samuel Bachellor, Parmenas Briscoe, John Lowry, John Bond, J. Downs. In December, 1813, John F. Bowie was "Adjutant and inspector of a regiment of Mississippi militia in the service of the United States," this command.

Two more companies were sent to the regiment in February, 1814, one from Colonel Nielson's regiment (Amite County) and Captain Ralphe's company from Washington. When the term of enlistment expired in April, 1814, the regiment was recruited. March 20, 1814, the Governor wrote to Colonel Russell, Third United States Infantry: "I have ordered six companies of infantry to be drafted and marched to the eastern frontier as expeditiously as possible." To Nixon the Governor wrote: "These six companies, with the two that marched under the command of Major Swayze, and as many as can be prevailed upon to remain of those now in service, will form your command. Major Smoot is detailed to act as one of your Majors. Major Cassells will return with such of the troops as have a right to be discharged in April next, and who will not voluntarily consent to stay longer." (Journal of Governor Holmes.)

On July 16, 1814, Nixon's command marched from the Alabama River with a part of the Thirty-ninth regulars, under Col. Thomas H. Benton, to hunt out the refugee Creeks on the Escambia River. Later in 1814 they were stationed at Pierce's stockade, whence Captain Bachelder was sent out against Creek marauders December 16.

It is said in Pickett's History of Alabama, "During the Creek war Colonel Nixon, at the head of a considerable force, scoured the swamps

of the Perdido and other streams and frequently killed and captured Indians. After he had accomplished all he could he marched to the head of the Perdido, where he divided his command, sending Major William Peacock, with the troops of the Thirty-ninth (U. S., Col. John Williams) to the boatyard on Lake Tensaw, while he marched the remainder of the command to Fort Claiborne. He was an excellent officer and served in the war until its conclusion."

The companies were raised sometimes by volunteering and sometimes by draft. There is a paper in the Mississippi Archives entitled "Muster Roll of the Company ordered to be Drafted from the Fourth Regiment of Militia, M. T., August 27, 1813," and signed by David Carradine, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding.

It seems from correspondence in the Archives that Nixon's regiment had not been formally discharged in April, 1815, though disbanded. "On the 14th of March, 1815, a general order was issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Seventh Military District, directing the whole of the militia of the Mississippi Territory to be discharged." (Letter of Maj.-Gen. E. P. Gaines to Col. G. E. Nixon, April 14, 1815, Mississippi Archives.)

#### MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

The militia organization in 1814, as given in the Natchez Almanac, was as follows: Ferdinand Lee Claiborne, Brigadier-General; Andrew Marschalk, Adjutant-General; Aides-de-Camp to the Governor: Joseph Sessions, Thomas Percy, John Haines, Charles K. Blanchard. John Wood, Aide-de-Camp to General Claiborne. Lieutenant-Colonels commandant: David Nielson, First Regiment, Amite County; Samuel Stocket, Second Regiment, Wilkinson County; David Fleming, Third Regiment, Adams; David Carradine, Fourth Regiment, Jefferson; Raymond Robinson, Fifth Regiment, Claiborne; James Caller, Sixth Regiment, Washington (Ala.); Peter Perkins, Seventh Regiment, Madison (Ala.); James Powell, Eighth Regiment, Baldwin (Ala.); James Patton, Ninth Regiment, Wayne; Henry Manadere, Tenth Regiment, Warren; Robert Witherspoon, Eleventh Regiment, Franklin; Josiah Skinner, Twelfth Regiment, Greene; George H. Nixon, Thirteenth Regiment, Marion; John Hinson, Fourteenth Regiment, Mobile (Ala.); Reuben Saffold, Fifteenth Regiment, Clarke (Ala.); Charles Burris, Sixteenth Regiment, Madison; William Bates, Seventeenth Regiment, Jackson; Jordon Morgan, Eighteenth Regiment, Hancock.

#### CALL OF 1814.

"Conformably to a requisition made by the President of the United States upon the Executives of the several States and Territories for a corps of 93,500 militia, orders were issued early in September last for the quota assigned to this Territory, being 500 infantry, to be organized and rendezvoused at points from whence they could be most conveniently

marched to Mount Vernon. This force was formed into five companies agreeably to the military establishment of the United States, and were directed to repair to their place of destination without delay. In addition to these corps I furnished for the service of the United States, upon the requisition of Major-General Andrew Jackson, four full troops of dragoons. The entire force is now acting under the orders of that distinguished commander." (Message of Governor Holmes, November, 1814, Mississippi Archives.) These companies were ordered to rendezvous at Washington, Liberty and John Ford's, on Pearl River. Jackson sent in haste for the infantry and cavalry September 14th. The British fleet was then off Mobile point. On the 20th General Jackson wrote to the Governor thanking him "for the promptitude with which you have assembled and marched your quota of troops. Captain Doherty's troop is composed of fine young men and calculated to endure hardship."

#### THE MISSISSIPPI DRAGOONS.

This cavalry battalion was organized in September, 1813, after the Fort Mims massacre, of the Jefferson troop, Capt. Thomas Hinds; the Adams troop, Capt. James Kempe; the Madison (Alabama) troop, Capt. J. G. Richardson; the Amite troop, Captain Dunn, in all about 200 men. Captain Hinds was promoted to Major commanding. The battalion set out from the town of Liberty September 23, 1813, accompanying the Third United States Infantry. "The arrival of these troops rendered the entire force on the eastern frontier efficient and reputable," wrote Governor Holmes in his subsequent message. "The commanding General of the district accepted the services of the cavalry and ordered them to do duty with the volunteers in the service of the United States, and it gives me satisfaction to inform you that while they were employed upon the frontier they rendered to the company essential service." They were not, however, mustered into the United States service. After two and a half months they returned home.

In January, 1814, the Governor wrote to the Secretary of War: "The cause of their returning from the frontier before the expiration of the term of service, which was six months, is explained in a report made by the commander of the squadron and in the correspondence between General Flournoy and myself."

In September, 1814, they returned to the field at the moment of danger, mobilizing from their homes and moving with great rapidity to the support of General Jackson at Mobile, after which they took part in the campaign against Pensacola, where they were under fire of the forts and British ships. Below Pensacola, Lieut. Alexander Murray, second in command of the Adams troop, was shot by an Indian and instantly killed.

General Jackson's next movement was to New Orleans, where the dragoons were ordered to report as soon as possible. "They marched to Liberty, Amite County, where as many as desired it were furloughed

for three days to get a remount, and rendezvous at Camp Richardson in Wilkinson County. The march was pushed on day and night, the weather very cold and wet, the roads exceedingly bad. They entered the city on the night of the 23d of December, at 2 o'clock, and bivouacked on what is now known as Lafayette Square." (Mississippi Archives.) The date of arrival was given by a survivor, Anthony Campbell, writing in 1837, as December 18-20. Their first fighting was on the night of December 23, when Jackson attacked the advancing British and checked them with such vigor as to indicate the outcome of the campaign. In this very important and decisive engagement Coffee's riflemen and Hinds' Mississippi Dragoons formed the advance in the line of Jackson's march. "About nightfall the troops were formed in line of battle, the left composed of a part of Coffee's men, Beale's Rifles, the Mississippi Dragoons, and some other mounted riflemen, in all about 700 men, General Coffee in command, Colonel Laronde as guide." The Dragoons were 107 strong, according to Latour. Jackson, in command of the right of his battle line, opened the attack at about eight o'clock in the evening, following the bombardment by the gunboat Caroline. "Meanwhile Coffee's troops, from the rear of Laronde's plantation, were moved to the boundary limits of Lacoste and Villere, with a view of taking the enemy in the rear. Coffee extended his front and ordered his men to move forward in silence and fire without orders, taking aim as best they could. They drove the enemy before them and took a second position in front of Lacoste's plantation. Here was posted the Eighty-fifth Regiment of the British Army, which was forced back by the first fire toward their main camp. Coffee's Division finally took a last position in front of the old levee near Laronde's boundary, where it harassed the enemy as they fell back, driven by Jackson on the right." (The Battle of New Orleans, by Zachary F. Smith, 1904.)

In this fight the Mississippians had no opportunity for cavalry work, the field being cut up with ditches. On the next day "the Mississippi mounted riflemen and the Feliciana Dragoons, with the Seventh Regiment, were left at Laronde's in order to observe the enemy's movements." Skirmishing followed until the British line broke and the troops returned to camp. "Nothing of importance took place in the course of the three following days. Parties of our troops frequently went out to reconnoitre. Major Hinds with his cavalry several times displayed in sight of the enemy, who never ventured out of his position." On the evening of the 28th the British moved forward, driving in our advance guards. "Major Hinds, with the cavalry and the Second Regiment, had neglected no opportunity of harassing the enemy, and the advanced sentries and piquets had often exchanged with him a few shots." On the 30th "Major Hinds, at the head of the cavalry, went out on reconnoitring toward the enemy's advanced posts on the right. His troops sustained the fire of all the outposts and three dragoons were wounded." (Latour's Historical Memoir.) This was the famous event of the ditch or canal, filled with British soldiers, whose presence Hinds and his men disclosed by

charging. "They leaped the ditch, which was crowded with soldiers, made a circuit in front of the British lines and charged over the ditch a second time, each dragoon firing his pistol on the astounded soldiers as they bounded over. . . . They recovered in time to give us a general volley, which wounded several of the troops and tumbled over a number of horses. L. C. Harris and Charles E. Jourdan each got a bullet in the right shoulder." (M. W. Trimble, quoted in Claiborne's Mississippi.)

In the battle of January 8th the cavalry was held in reserve. "On the morning of the 19th it was perceived that the enemy had evacuated, not a single man appearing." A letter was received from General Lambert asking care for the wounded left behind. "Doctor Kerr, Surgeon-General of our army, was immediately sent with the British doctor to Jumonville's plantation. . . . Shortly after, General Jackson ordered Colonel Hinds, commanding the cavalry, to repair with all speed to Villere's canal and proceed along it as far as possible, harrassing the enemy on his retreat. . . . Colonel Laronde, accompanied by Colonel Kemper and a detachment of Major Hinds' cavalry, went in pursuit of the enemy through the prairie. They took four prisoners . . . and advanced within a mile of the forks of Bayou Bienvenue. . . . On the night of the 25th of January Colonel Hinds, with his troop of horse, General Humbert and the engineer Latrobe, went once more to reconnoitre the enemy's position, which they found he had not changed. Colonel Hinds had one man killed and two wounded by the cannon of the enemy, and finding it impossible to execute for the present the object he had in view, which was to erect a battery on Bayou Bienvenue in the place best calculated to oppose the enemy, should he be disposed to revisit the Mississippi, he returned with his detachment."

By a resolution of the 2d of February the Legislature voted thanks to the troops of Tennessee, Kentucky and the Mississippi Territory, to their commanders, Generals Carroll, Coffee, Thomas and Adair, and also to Colonel Hinds, for their services in the defense of the State." (Latour's Historical Memoir.)

In his address to the army, below New Orleans, January 21, 1815, General Jackson said: "The cavalry from the Mississippi Territory, under their enterprising leader, Major Hinds, was always ready to perform every service which the nature of the country permitted them to execute. The daring manner in which they reconnoitred the enemy on his lines excited the admiration of one army and the astonishment of the other." The battalion was mustered out in March, 1815.

#### NATCHEZ VOLUNTEER RIFLEMEN.

The Natchez Volunteer Riflemen, under Captain James C. Wilkins, "by the most strenuous efforts reached the city on the 8th, at an early hour in the morning. They were hurrying to the battlefield when they perceived the American forces on the opposite bank of the river in great confusion retreating before a British regiment. Having received no

orders it occurred to Captain Wilkins that the best service he could render would be to cross over and reinforce our defeated party. A couple of plantation ferry boats enabled him to cross, and he immediately took a strong position behind a ditch and sent Lieutenant Bingaman to report to General Morgan. A number of fugitives joined him here. While calmly waiting, determined there to check the enemy or to die, Colonel Thornton, who had been driving our disorganized forces before him, suddenly fell back. He had just been apprised of the disasters on the other side and ordered to recross the river." (Claiborne's Mississippi.) This company of volunteers returned to Natchez February 14.

Major Henry Chotard, a gallant Mississippian of the Third U. S. Infantry, Adjutant-General on the staff of General Jackson, was wounded by a shell in the British bombardment of the Chalmette plantation buildings January 8. (Latour.) In his report of the battle of December 23 Jackson wrote: "Colonels Butler and Piatt and Major Chotard, by their intrepidity, saved the artillery."

Judge George Poindexter served on the staff of General Carroll, commanding the Tennessee militia.

After the battle many of the British prisoners were guarded at Cantonment Washington until escorted to Natchez for embarkation March 1, by Capt. James Green's company of militia.

#### THE LAST CALL, 1814-15.

Other detachments of militia were called out for United States service in December, 1814, but the information so far discovered in the Archives is very fragmentary. One muster roll has been found "of a company of mounted infantry of the militia of the Mississippi Territory in the service of the United States, commanded by Captain Alexander Calvit from the 31st of December, 1814, to the 4th of February, 1815." Dr. James A. Maxwell, Greenville, applied for commission as surgeon December 29, 1814. He wrote: "I was informed yesterday that another regiment of militia was to be raised immediately." (Mississippi Archives.)

Following the battle of New Orleans General Jackson received reinforcements which he stationed on his fortified line to resist an expected second attack from the British, who were encamped on Bayou Bienvenue and Lake Borgne. In his account of these operations in the latter part of January, 1815, Major Latour writes, in his "Historical Memoir," "The number of troops encamped on Lafon's plantation had been augmented with Colonel Nelson's regiment of volunteers from the Mississippi Territory, four hundred and fifty men strong." This was doubtless Colonel David Nielson of the First Regiment, Mississippi militia, Amite County, but no data are at hand regarding the troops under his command.

P. Dorkins, writing to Governor Holmes from Camp Mandeville, February 6, 1815, said: "The troops at this place are sickly. We are a little upwards of two thousand strong and upwards of three hundred



on the sick report. We bury on an average one a day. I have had command at this place for some time past, but the brigadiers begin to come on so fast I shall be succeeded in a few days. Ever since I reached headquarters I have been so fortunate as to have a separate and honorable command. My service has been as pleasant as I could wish, except the anxiety which we have to be with the army at New Orleans during the last forty days. . . . In a few days more we leave service without ever seeing an enemy."

In the Archives (through the courtesy of Mrs. Kate B. Watson, of Fayette, Miss.) is a monthly return of one of the commands at Camp Mandeville, "Capt. Samuel Bullen's company of Mississippi militia now in the service of the United States." The date is January 31, 1815, and the time and place of last inspection are given as Fort Charlotte (Mobile Bay), 1st December, 1814.

It is estimated that six or seven hundred Mississippians took part in the defense of New Orleans December 23 to January 8. The record of the War Department of the United States shows the total enlistment from Mississippi Territory during the war: Cavalry—officers, 44; men, 442; mounted infantry—officers, 51; men, 738; riflemen—officers, 21; men, 326; spies—officers, 1; men, 13; total, 1,667. In a letter to the Secretary of War, June 2, 1815, Governor Holmes wrote: "Almost every man in the Territory liable to perform militia duty served a tour of six months during the late war, either by person or by substitute. Very few have received any compensation."

In the regular army General Leonard Covington, regarded as a citizen of the Territory, fell in Canada, and Major Andrew Hunter Holmes, brother of the Governor, was killed at Mackinac.

Doubtless a considerable number of Mississippians enlisted in the United States regiments, particularly in the Third, stationed at Cantonment Washington, where an effort was made to secure recruits early in the war. Later, other United States regiments were recruited in the South.

#### CHOCTAW TROOPS.

In 1812 a battalion of Choctaw Indians joined General Claiborne, and about 150 of them, under the command of Pushmataha, were with Claiborne in the expedition to Holy Ground. Later in the war Pushmataha commanded fifty or more warriors attached to Major Blue's command, in the Pensacola and Mobile operations. When New Orleans was threatened General Jackson appealed to this faithful nation for assistance. Silas Dinsmore, Indian agent, under orders from General Jackson, writing to Governor Holmes from "Camp Pearl River, 30th January, 1815," said: "It is probable that in two weeks four or five hundred Indians will be ready for service, say one hundred and twenty already at or near Mobile, one hundred here, one hundred from the upper towns, fifty from Chickasawhays and one hundred from the lower towns." (Mississippi Archives.)

## SEMINOLE WAR, 1836.

After news had reached Gen. E. P. Gaines at New Orleans of the Dade massacre in Florida, December, 1835, that General called for volunteers from the militia of the adjoining States, including Mississippi, and organized a regiment in Louisiana, with which and a battalion of regulars, he sailed to Tampa in February, 1836. Several companies were formed in Mississippi which did not go, as Gaines' requisition was unauthorized. One company of sixty was organized in Yalobusha County and marched to Vicksburg, where it was disbanded by order of the President. The State expended \$6,135 in calling out volunteers.

MISSISSIPPI COMMANDS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES  
IN THE WAR WITH MEXICO, 1846-1848.

The organization of the "Army and Navy of the State of Mississippi" at the beginning of the war with Mexico was as follows:

Governor Albert G. Brown, Commander-in-Chief; B. C. Buckley, Adjutant-General; Wiley P. Harris, Quartermaster-General; James Roach, C. W. Clifton, W. B. Tebo, W. F. Courtney, Aides-de-Camp; Samuel Daugherty, E. Rush Buckner, R. B. Miller, William E. Eppes, Assistant Quartermasters-General. Wiley P. Harris was made Adjutant-General and Clifford D. Mitchell Quartermaster-General July 13, 1846. H. L. French, Adjutant-General, October 12, 1847, and Patterson Fletcher Aide-de-Camp, and Azel B. Bacon, Assistant Quartermaster-General, in 1847.

*First Division*—Major-General William L. Brandon, of Pinckneyville; Robert Semple, Inspector; P. F. Keary and Thomas McLochlin, Aides; J. D. Stewart, Quartermaster. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, F. C. Talbert, of Liberty. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, Daniel A. Hall, of Leakesville.

*Second Division*—Major-General, Arthur Fox, of Monticello (successor of John A. Quitman); R. M. Gaines, Inspector; Cornelius McLaurin, Quartermaster; William Strother and L. A. Turner, Aides. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, Robert Stanton, of Lafayette. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, Alexander Trotter, of Quitman, succeeded in 1847 by Cornelius McLaurin, of Covington County.

*Third Division*—Major-General, John M. Duffield; Jefferson J. Hughes, Inspector; J. Shall Yerger and Horace Keating, Aides; Lewis M. Maney, Quartermaster. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, Samuel S. Heard, of Spring Ridge, succeeded by S. A. D. Greaves, of Raymond, in 1847. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, Albert F. Bennett, of Yazoo City, resigned September, 1846, succeeded by Thomas Shackelford.

*Fourth Division*—Major-General, C. F. Hemingway, of Middleton; M. C. Womack, Inspector; Shilman Durham, Quartermaster; Robert D.

Palmer, Thomas Montgomery, Aides. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, James T. Owens. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, William Brown, of Macon, succeeded in 1847 by William B. Wade, of Columbus; William Barksdale, Inspector. Third Brigade—Brigadier-General, A. B. Wooldridge, of Philadelphia.

*Fifth Division*—Major-General, John C. Bradford, of Pontotoc; John F. Wray, Inspector; Samuel Crig and Thomas B. Carroll, Aides; Simon B. Spight, Quartermaster. First Brigade—Brigadier-General, Benjamin Collins, of Ripley (successor of Reuben Davis); Simon R. Speight, Inspector. Second Brigade—Brigadier-General, James S. Oliver, of Hernando. (Adjutant-General's Register of Commissions, 1846-48.)

There was a dispute as to whether General Brandon or General Duffield was the senior Major-General, which the Governor decided in favor of Duffield.

There were sixty-eight regiments, one in each county, some fully organized, some partially, and some with no returns of organization on the Adjutant-General's record. Each regiment when fully organized had its staff of Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Judge Advocate and Surgeon, and ten companies with Captains and other officers.

It was through this organization that Governor A. G. Brown first acted in 1846 in preparing to furnish troops to the United States Government.

The life of the State military, however, was in the volunteer companies. These had been increased in number somewhat, before this, on account of the Oregon dispute with Great Britain. Mississippi's patriotism was not confined to the Southwest. The Adjutant-General's record covering the years 1844-48 shows the following volunteer companies. The list is of historical interest, though incomplete. The dates are the dates of commissions of the Captains, but some of the companies were older than these dates, while in many cases the date indicates the beginning of the company.

#### *Warren County.*

Hill City Guards, Capt. John B. Markham, 10 July, 1847.  
 Volunteer Rifle Company, Capt. A. M. Winn, 3 July, 1846.  
 Warren Troop, Capt. William A. Lake, 14 May, 1846.  
 Light Artillery corps, Vicksburg Southrons, Capt. John Willis, 17 May, 1846.

#### *Hinds County.*

Brown Guards, Capt. John C. Turner, 10 July, 1847.  
 Utica Guards, Capt. D. A. Jones, 16 October, 1847.  
 Raymond Reserve, Capt. Joseph W. Stewart, 6 July, 1846.  
 Brownsville Volunteers, Capt. Joseph W. Birdsong, 9 July, 1847.

*Lowndes County.*

Lowndes Invincibles, Capt. R. B. Covington, 6 August, 1847.  
 Tombigby Guards, Capt. John H. Lauderdale, 12 October, 1847.  
 Mississippi Guards, Columbus, Capt. J. Riley, 27 March, 1847.  
 Columbus Rifle Company, Capt. H. Abert, 7 September, 1847.  
 Columbus Riflemen, Capt. Chas. H. Abert, 30 August, 1846.

*Hinds County.*

State Fencibles, Capt. J. L. McManus, 30 May, 1846.  
 Brownsville Volunteers, Capt. R. D. Chapman, 25 June, 1846.  
 Raymond Fencibles, Capt. R. N. Downing, 2 June, 1846.  
 Jackson Dragoons, Capt. Harvey S. Crittenden, 20 May, 1846.  
 Oregon Guards, Capt. S. B. Pyrcce, 30 June, 1845.  
 State Fencibles, Capt. Charles W. Clifton, 12 July, 1845.

*Jackson County.*

Dauntless Blues, Capt. Ellis Fairbanks, 10 June, 1846.  
 Jackson Grays, Capt. Joseph Rogers, 10 June, 1846.

*Greene County.*

Greene Guards, Capt. Campbell McKay, 27 January, 1846.  
 Greene Light Infantry, Capt. Charles Bellman, 17 February, 1846.

*Amite County.*

Amite Volunteers, Capt. E. M. Davis, 22 May, 1846.

*Wilkinson County.*

Wilkinson County Volunteers, Capt. D. H. Cooper, 15 May, 1846.

*Adams County.*

Natchez Guards, artillery, Capt. J. W. Bruce, 17 March, 1845.  
 Adams Light Guard.  
 Natchez Fencibles, Capt. Thomas W. Clay.

*Claiborne County.*

Claiborne Guards, Capt. Henry T. Ellett, 12 January, 1846.  
 Quitman Riflemen, Capt. Richard Parkinson, 4 August, 1845.  
 Claiborne Volunteers, Capt. F. J. Poor, May, 1846.

*Yazoo County.*

Yazoo Mounted Infantry Capt. J. W. Sharp, 15 May, 1846.

*Madison County.*

Madison Citizens Corps, Capt. Thomas Shackelford, 25 July, 1845.

*Holmes County.*

Volunteer Company, Capt. Fleming Amyx, 15 July, 1845.

*Kemper County.*

Kemper County Rangers (cavalry), Capt. T. S. Cocke, 15 January, 1846.

*Oktibbeha County.*

Starkville Dragoons, Capt. William T. Montgomery, 24 July, 1845.  
Starkville Guards, Capt. A. J. Maxwell, 25 June, 1845.

*Winston County.*

Louisville Light Infantry.  
Nanna Warrior Legion, Capt. John McLeod, 19 July, 1845.

*Yalobusha County.*

Coffeeville Guards, Capt. Ephraim Fisher, 31 March, 1845.  
Yalobusha Guards, Capt. A. H. Davidson, 8 August, 1846.

*Carroll County.*

Carroll County Volunteers, Capt. B. D. Howard, 26 May, 1846.  
Volunteer Company, Capt. Calvin Carns (?), 3 July, 1845.  
Carroll Guards, Capt. J. M. Strang, 4 July, 1845.  
Carroll Guards (cavalry company at Middleton), Capt. Wm. H. Curtis, 10 July, 1847.

*Jasper County.*

Volunteer Riflemen, Capt. G. W. Ryan, 17 September, 1845.  
Jasper Volunteers, Capt. James McDougal, 7 August, 1845.

*Smith County.*

Republican Blues, Capt. Richard Cosper, 28 August, 1845.

*Attala County.*

Kosciusko Cavalry, Capt. James Hayden, 26 October, 1846.  
Attala Guards.  
Attala Blues, Capt. David P. Crawley, 14 August, 1847.

*Chickasaw County.*

Prairie Guards, cavalry, Capt. W. L. Baskin, 14 October, 1846.

*Itawamba County.*

Volunteer Cavalry Company, Capt. Joshua Scurlock, 10 October, 1846.

*Tippah County.*

Tippah Guards, Capt. A. M. Jackson, 1 June, 1846.

*DeSoto County.*

DeSoto Dragoons, Capt. James H. Murray, 23 October, 1846.

*Lafayette County.*

Oxford Guards, Capt. E. W. Smith, 10 July, 1847.

Rough and Ready Cavalry, Capt. M. G. Kelso, 27 July, 1847.

Lafayette Guards, Capt. John F. Davidson, 21 March, 1845.

Lafayette Volunteers, Capt. William Delay, 1 June, 1846.

Lafayette Cavalry, Capt. James M. Cook, 6 July, 1846.

*Monroe County.*

Aberdeen Guards, Capt. C. T. Valentine, 24 June, 1845.

*Jefferson County.*

Jefferson Troop, cavalry company, Capt. Charles Clark.

*Marshall County.*

Marshall Guards, Capt. A. B. Bradford.

Marshall Avengers, Capt. Thos. G. Polk.

*Pontotoc County.*

Pontotoc Rovers, Capt. J. D. Bradford.

The war began as a result of the order to Gen. Zachary Taylor, commanding United States troops in Texas, to take a position of "observation" on the Rio Grande. Taylor was a Mississippian by intention, had no property except in the State, and had long been the owner of a plantation on the river in Jefferson County, where he intended to make his home after retiring from the army, near his son-in-law, Jefferson Davis.

After General Taylor had marched to the Rio Grande and had come into conflict with the Mexicans in April, 1846, he called on Texas and Louisiana for eight volunteer regiments. General E. P. Gaines, in command of the Military Department of the United States Army, also made a requisition for volunteers, including two regiments from Mississippi, without authority from the War Department, which soon repudiated his action and relieved him of command. Governor Brown was bitterly criticised by many in the State for disregarding the Gaines requisition, and later complimented and thanked by the War Department. For there was no way to care for the men who went on Gaines' call and they suffered much unnecessarily. Late in April and early in May there was intense excitement in Mississippi.

On May 9 Governor Brown sent out an order to the Colonels of militia advising them to have all the effective militia enrolled in companies, "and with a view of responding to any call that may be made on this State for troops you are advised to open a list for the enrollment of such volunteers as are ready to march at twenty-four hours' notice."

General Duffield was appointed "drill officer," as provided in the militia law, and directed to visit the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Jefferson, Adams, Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Copiah, Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll and Yalobusha, to urge these enrollments, it being expected that the State would be asked for 2,500 men.

Volunteer companies were drilling on the streets of Mississippi towns by the middle of May. The Governor accepted conditionally twenty-eight companies organized under his instructions to the Colonels. He also, on the advice of General Gaines, began the organization of a cavalry regiment, and awaited the call from Washington. When this came, May 29, the Governor and the State were disappointed, for it asked for only "one regiment of infantry or riflemen." (Act of Congress, May 13, 1846.) The Governor's call for ten companies to serve one year under his requisition was published June 1.

Meanwhile not a few Mississippians had entered the organizations in other States where regiments were formed to meet the calls of General Taylor and General Gaines.

It appears that the first citizens to go to the war from Natchez were Dr. Joseph A. Applewhite, Kemp Sprague, John Stockman, Burrus Wren, and James Filmore, who took boat for New Orleans May 6, and enlisted in Colonel Dakin's Louisiana regiment, which they accompanied to Mexico. This regiment served three months.

#### THE SPARROW VOLUNTEERS.

At Natchez, in the first week of May, a company was recruited with James D. Galbraith as Captain, William W. Wood and Ezra R. Price Lieutenants, which crossed the river and were mustered in as volunteers under the requisition of General Taylor upon the State of Louisiana. They took the name of "Sparrow Volunteers," in compliment to General Sparrow, of Concordia Parish. They left New Orleans for the front May 20, as Company E, Fourth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers (Montezuma Regiment), Col. Horatio Davis, landed on Brazos Island, crossed the Rio Grande June 7, and marched to camp near Matamoras. In August the regiment accepted discharge, on the ruling of the War Department that they could not be retained longer than three months. Lieutenant Price, who had been made Adjutant of the regiment, joined Taylor's army and was distinguished at the battle of Monterey.

A company of Mississippians, commanded by Captain J. A. Talbot, arrived at New Orleans on May 22, from Biloxi.

Governor Brown called June 1, 1846, for ten companies to make up the regiment of riflemen, which was the quota of Mississippi in Presi-

dent Polk's call for 17,000 volunteers. The companies were to rendezvous at Vicksburg, and as the State had no money which could be used, the citizens were asked to loan money for the transportation and subsistence of the troops. Thirty thousand dollars was put at the Governor's disposal in response to this request.

On June 10 the following companies had reported to the Governor: Vicksburg Southrons, Captain Willis; State Fencibles, Captain McManus; Raymond Fencibles, Captain Downing; Yazoo Volunteers, Captain Sharp; Carroll Volunteers, Captain Howard; Natchez Fencibles, Captain Clay; Claiborne Volunteers, Captain Poore; Tombigbee Volunteers, Captain McClung; Marshall Guards, Captain A. B. Bradford; Pontotoc Rovers, Captain J. D. Bradford; Lexington Volunteers, Captain Amys; Grenada Hornets, Captain Judson; Woodville Volunteers, Captain Cooper; DeSoto Volunteers, Captain Labauve; Vicksburg Volunteers, Captain Crump; Lawrence Guards, Captain Delay; Lawrence Volunteers, Captain Williams; Quitman Riflemen, Captain Parkinson; Copiah Volunteers, Captain King; Lauderdale Volunteers, Captain Daniel; Tippah Volunteers, Captain Jackson; Attala Guards, Captain McWillie. Besides these twenty-two companies the Lexington Volunteers, Woodville Volunteers and Vicksburg Volunteers were entered as alternates for the Yazoo company, Claiborne company and Natchez Fencibles.

By June 10 the Vicksburg Southrons, State Fencibles of Jackson Raymond Fencibles, Yazoo Volunteers and Carroll Volunteers had been mustered in at Camp Brown, near Vicksburg. There was a pressure of companies to be admitted, but those were accepted that were first complete and organized. The famous Natchez Fencibles, one of the first to go to Vicksburg, failed to come within this rule by a deficiency of two or three men, and their indignant remonstrances and the retorts of the Governor filled the newspapers for several weeks. The regiment was completed with the following companies, in which list an attempt has been made to give all the commissioned officers during its service:

Company A, Yazoo Volunteers—Capt. John M. Sharp, Lieutenants Philip J. Burrus, Thomas P. Slade, Amos B. Corwine, S. M. Phillips.

Company B, Wilkinson Volunteers—Capt. H. Cooper, Lieutenants Carnot Posey, James Calhoun, Sam R. Harrison.

Company C, Vicksburg Southrons—Capt. John Willis, Lieutenants Henry F. Cook, Richard Griffith, Rufus K. Arthur.

Company D, Carroll County Volunteers—Capt. Bainbridge D. Howard, Lieutenants Daniel R. Russell, Louis T. Howard, E. W. Hollingsworth, Thomas J. Kyle, Leon Trousdale.

Company E, State Fencibles, Hinds County—Capt. John L. McManus, Lieutenants Crawford Fletcher, J. H. Hughes, C. M. Bradford.

Company F, Lafayette Volunteers—Capt. William Delay, Lieutenants W. N. Brown, F. J. Malone, W. W. Redding, J. J. Tatum, John P. Stockard.



Company G, Raymond Fencibles—Capt. Reuben N. Downing, Lieutenants Samuel A. D. Greaves, W. H. Hampton, F. J. McNulty, Samuel B. Thomas.

Company H, Vicksburg Volunteers—Capt. George P. Crump, John S. Clendenin, Lieutenants Robert L. Moore, Hugh M. Markham, James E. Stewart, John J. Poindexter, Richard Hopkins.

Company I, Marshall Guards—Capt. Alexander B. Bradford, succeeded by James H. R. Taylor; Lieutenants Christopher H. Mott, Samuel H. Dill, W. E. Epps.

Company K, Tombigbee Volunteers—Capt. Alexander K. McClung, succeeded by William P. Rogers; Lieutenants William H. H. Patterson, William P. Townsend.

At the election of officers July 18, Capt. A. B. Bradford, who had been a soldier under Jackson in 1812-15 and Colonel of a regiment of Tennessee volunteers of Armstrong's mounted brigade under General Call in Florida, 1836, and was known as "the hero of Withlacoochee," was supported by the northern counties for Colonel and received 350 votes to 300 for Jefferson Davis, who was a graduate of West Point, had been a Lieutenant in the regular army in the Black Hawk war, and Adjutant of the Dragoons in a Comanche war, and was at the time a Representative of Mississippi in Congress. R. N. Downing also received 135 votes, W. L. Brandon 91, and A. G. Bennett 37. Bradford declined to consider the election his, although it was sufficient in militia elections, unless he had a majority of the regiment. On the second ballot Davis received a majority of 147. A. K. McClung, R. E. Downing and Major-General Duffield were candidates for Lieutenant-Colonel and McClung was elected on the second ballot. On a subsequent day Bradford was elected Major. McClung commanded the regiment until after it reached New Orleans,

The staff officers were: Richard Griffith, Adjutant; Seymour Halsey, Surgeon; John Thompson, Assistant Surgeon; Charles T. Harlan, Sergeant-Major; S. Warren White, Quartermaster-Sergeant; Kemp S. Holland, Commissary; Stephen Dodds, Principal Musician.

Colonel Davis, then at Washington, D. C., arranged that the regiment should be armed with rifles instead of the ordinary infantry musket. On this subject he said later in life: "General Scott endeavored to persuade me not to take more rifles than enough for four companies, and objected particularly to percussion arms as not having been sufficiently tested for the use of troops in the field. Knowing that the Mississippians would have no confidence in the old flint lock muskets, I insisted on their being armed with the kind of rifle then recently made at New Haven, Conn., the Whitney rifle. From having been first used by the Mississippians, those rifles have always been known as the Mississippi rifles." The arms were sent to the regiment by ship, to New Orleans. They were without bayonets, there having been no time to make them. Colonel Davis, traveling by way of Wheeling, joined his command at the camp near New Orleans July 21, 1846.

While the regiment was in camp in Louisiana many men were taken sick, some died, and a considerable number were sent home. The regiment sailed on the steamship Alabama July 26, and landed at Brazos Island, seven miles from Point Isabel, where they encamped and remained until August 2. They were assigned, in the organization of General Taylor's army, to the Third Brigade of the Second Division, there being brigaded with them the regiments from Alabama and Georgia, and the Baltimore and Washington battalion. The commander of the brigade was John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, who had been commissioned July 1 Brigadier-General of Volunteers. This command was notable for its gallantry in the severe fighting which led up to the capture of Monterey.

Quitman's brigade brought up the rear in the march out of Camargo, August 19. The assault upon Monterey began September 21. Quitman's brigade attacked the fort called the Teneria. Colonel Davis advanced his riflemen obliquely by the left of companies into a line near the works, under the enemy's fire, the Mississippians opening fire as soon as they formed in open order. Then as the Mexican fire slackened, the Mississippians charged, the flanks converging toward an open embrasure that lay before the center of the line. "The enemy fled from the rear sally port as we entered the fort." Colonel Davis wrote in his report, "leaving behind him his artillery, a considerable number of muskets, his dead and wounded." Hot pursuit was made and many of the refugees captured in a fortified stone building which they had not time to close before the Mississippians were upon them. With part of the regiment Davis crossed a stream and attacked another fort on the interior line, but while waiting for reinforcements the battalion was withdrawn to another part of the field, where they repulsed a charge of Mexican lancers. Colonel Davis wrote: "I saw no exhibition of fear, no want of confidence, but on every side the men who stood around me were prompt and willing to execute my orders. I cannot omit to mention the gallant bearing of Lieutenant-Colonel McClung. At the storming of the fort he first mounted the parapet and turning to the regiment waved his sword over his head in that position to cheer the men on to further danger. It was my misfortune soon after to lose his services. At the fortified stone building he was dangerously wounded. I must also mention Lieutenant Patterson, who sprung into the open embrasure as Colonel McClung mounted the parapet, and fired the first American piece within the works of the enemy. Captain Downing, in whom is happily combined the qualities of a leader and commander, was severely wounded whilst (among the foremost) cheering his company to the charge, and I felt severely the loss of his services. Corporal Gresham, of Captain Taylor's company, fell near me, after we had crossed the stream and were advancing upon the fort beyond it. He had fired his rifle several times and was advancing, firing with exemplary intrepidity, when he fell forward with two wounds and died as he had fought, calmly, silently, with his eye upon the foe. Lieutenant Calhoun attracted my attention by

the gallantry with which he exposed himself and the effort he made to shelter others."

The manuscript report of Colonel Davis to Governor Brown on the gallantry of the Mississippi troops is preserved in the Department of Archives and History.

Next day (22d) Quitman's brigade, including the Rifles, occupied the Teneria fort, exposed to the fire of the Citadel, Fort El Diablo and other works, while attacks were made in other quarters. On the last day of the battle (23d) Colonel Davis took Company H, Lieutenant Moore, and Company C, Lieutenant Greaves, and two Tennessee companies out on a perilous reconnaissance into the town. Lieutenant Cook volunteered to take the place of Adjutant Griffith, wounded. They found El Diablo evacuated, but swept by the Mexican fire so that it was untenable. Company B, Captain Cooper, and Company D, Lieutenant Russell, joined them and they advanced, encountering the enemy at a barricade, which they carried, Colonel Davis narrowly escaping the Mexican balls. Private Tyree was killed here. They pushed on, driving parties of the enemy from courts, gardens, houses and housetops, until near the plaza, where they found the streets all barricaded and swept by so severe a fire that the adventurous Mississippians halted and set about building a barricade. They intended to hold their position against artillery and musketry, but were recalled. In the return Lieutenant Howard and others were wounded. Colonel Davis specially mentioned Captain Cooper, Lieutenants Moore, Russell, Posey, Greaves, Hampton and Cook, Surgeons Seymour and Halsey and Sergeant-Major Harlan. Two volunteers, Ezra R. Price, lately Lieutenant of the Natchez company of the Fourth Louisiana, and I. R. Smith, of New Orleans, were conspicuous for gallantry. On this same day (23d) the remainder of the regiment made a sortie into the city under Major Bradford. "We carried the street for several hundred yards under a continued shower of grape and canister shot, accompanied with musketry," Bradford reported, "and took a position in the heart of the town and maintained it firmly for several hours under a most galling fire the whole time, and until we were ordered by the commanding General to draw off, and then retired in good order. The officers with us were Captains Willis and McManus, Lieutenants Patterson, Townsend, Wade, Arthur, Bradford and Markham, who all behaved with great presence of mind and courage, as did every soldier who accompanied us." Next day Monterey was surrendered to Taylor, Colonel Davis being one of the three American officers who met the Mexicans to arrange terms.

The honor of first entering the Mexican works was contested by a Tennessee regiment. As Douglas H. Cooper said, it was true that the flag of the Tennesseans first floated there, but the inference was not correct. "The reason that the Mississippi flag was not the first to wave there was that they had no flag with them to unfurl. The ladies of Wilkinson would have had the pleasure of knowing that the beautiful colors their fair fingers and generous hearts bestowed upon the Wilkinson

volunteers were the first to throw its broad stripes and bright stars abroad over the blood stained ramparts of the east fort at Monterey but for the simple fact that it was left in a hurry in the knapsack of a sick volunteer at Ceralvo."

The following were the casualties among Mississippi troops at Monterey:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. McClung, dangerously wounded.

Company B—Wounded, W. H. Miller, A. Lanehart, J. L. Anderson, J. H. Jackson, G. H. Jones, R. W. Chance (mortally).

Company C—Killed, L. M. Turner. Wounded, Lieut. H. F. Cook, Lieut. R. K. Arthur, J. B. Markham, H. B. Thompson, P. W. Johnson.

Company D—Wounded, Lieut. L. T. Howard, Serg. E. W. Hollingsworth, George Wills, W. Huffman, E. W. Jones, A. Cobb, William Orr, D. Love.

Company E—Killed, S. Meechem, Wounded, Serg. J. H. Langford, H. W. Pierce, W. H. Fleming, Wm. Shadt, A. P. Broinham (mortal), Jacob Fredericks, John Coleman, W. P. Spencer, W. M. Smith, James Kilby.

Company G—Killed, Samuel Potts. Wounded, Capt. R. N. Downing, J. Williamson, Warren White, A. W. Seague, Robert Owen.

Company H—Killed, Joseph P. Tennille. Wounded, D. D. Dubois, B. F. Roberts, A. Noland, Robert Grigg, F. Matheois (mortal).

Company I—Killed, Joseph Heatron, Joseph Downing, W. H. Grisham. Wounded, Serg. F. A. Wolf, C. F. Cotton, G. Williams, Nat Massie.

Company K—Killed, John Tyree. Wounded, Serg. W. H. Bell, E. B. Lewis, Charles Martin, J. S. Thompson, John Stewart, John McNorris, P. Snedecor (mortal).

Company D—Dr. G. W. Ramsey, mortally wounded.

Total—Fourteen killed and forty-seven wounded.

The regiment went in camp and for a short time the war was supposed to be over. Colonel Davis visited his home, leaving Major Bradford in command. December 14 the army began the march to Saltillo. General Scott had arrived on the coast and Taylor was ordered to co-operate in a campaign from Vera Cruz. The troops marched 260 miles to Victoria, under the command of Quitman. Scott ordered Quitman's troops into his army, allowing Taylor to retain Bragg's and Washington's batteries and any one regiment he might choose. Taylor's choice was the Mississippi Rifles. They turned back sadly from what seemed the path of glory, unaware that they were destined to serve their country with almost unparalleled prominence on a battlefield that should be immortal in song and story. The Rifles encamped at Agua Nueva, eighteen miles from Saltillo, and were joined by some new regiments from Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Arkansas, under General Wool. This was the compo-

sition of Taylor's army, no seasoned troops but the Mississippians and two batteries, when the ablest Mexican General, Santa Ana, advanced with nearly three times as many men for the purpose of crushing Taylor and thus defeating Scott's plan of invasion. Taylor fell back toward Saltillo and prepared to fight at the pass of La Angostura, a little south of the ranch called Buena Vista. The famous battle of February 22-23, 1847, was for the possession of this pass and the fighting was in a mountain valley. On the first day the Mexicans gained a flanking position on the hills, while their cavalry, under the famous Minon, threatened Saltillo, in the rear. Taylor took the Mississippi Rifles and May's Dragoons back to the town in the night. Two companies (the Tombigbee and Carroll Volunteers) were left there, in that place of vital importance, when Colonel Davis returned with eight companies to Buena Vista in the morning. Before their arrival the Mexicans had overwhelmed and driven back the left wing of the army. The day seemed lost when Taylor arrived. He sent Davis with his eight companies to meet the enemy coming down the hillside and himself took the dragoons to support the artillery yet holding the pass. The Mississippians advanced through the demoralized commands that had yielded to the fierce attack, some of them not until practically destroyed, and on nearing the enemy formed in line of battle, advancing at double quick until in rifle range, then more slowly, firing as they advanced. A difficult ravine was crossed under heavy fire and the steady march resumed in good order. The enemy in front fell back, but the Mexican cavalry circled to the rear of the Mississippians, who found themselves alone in a perilous position. Colonel Davis then retired his regiment behind the ravine, where he was joined by Kilbourn's battery and Lane's Indiana regiment. With this aid the battle swung back and forth. Davis was greatly embarrassed by lack of cavalry to meet the enemy's horsemen, which all the time menaced the flank of his line. Finally, in one of the retiring movements, a more formidable attack of cavalry was seen rapidly advancing from the flank of the position he had just fortunately abandoned. "The Mississippi regiment was filed to the right," Colonel Davis wrote in his report, "and fronted in line across the plain; the Indiana regiment was formed on the bank of the ravine, in advance of our right flank, by which a re-entering angle was presented to the enemy. . . . The enemy, who was now seen to be a body of richly caparisoned lancers, came forward rapidly and in beautiful order, the files and ranks so closed as to look like a mass of men and horses. Perfect silence and the greatest steadiness prevailed in both lines of our troops as they stood at shouldered arms awaiting an attack. Confident of success and anxious to obtain the full advantage of a cross fire at a short distance, I repeatedly called to the men not to shoot. As the enemy approached his speed regularly diminished until when, within eighty or one hundred yards, he had drawn up to a walk and seemed about to halt. A few files fired without orders and both lines then instantly poured in a volley so destructive that the mass yielded to the blow and the survivors fled." [The original report of Colonel Davis on the gallantry of Mississippi troops

at the battle of Buena Vista is on file in the Department of Archives and History.] This victory won, Davis and his men were asked to help in a movement against the enemy at the base of the mountain, coming under heavy artillery fire. Thence they were called by Taylor to help meet the attack of the enemy on the right. The second battle was at the place where the Mexican reserves made the last assault, sweeping away the Illinois and Kentucky infantry, until they were held in check only by the three guns of Captains O'Brien and George H. Thomas, reinforced at the critical moment by Couch, of the Washington battery, and a little later by Bragg, who was in time to let fly some canister and check the enemy. It was there that the famous order came from Taylor, "A little more grape, Captain Bragg." The ravine was strewn with the American dead and dying, among them Colonel Hardin, McKee and Henry Clay, Jr., when Davis and Lane reached the adjoining plateau, the Mississippians coming up in time to pour a destructive fire into the right flank of the Mexican line. The enemy fled in confusion and the battle ended with Bragg pursuing the fugitives, supported by the Mississippi riflemen. "In this last contest of the day my regiment equalled—it was not possible to exceed—my expectations," Davis reported. "Though worn down by many hours of fatigue and thirst, the ranks thinned by our heavy loss in the morning, they yet advanced upon the enemy with the alacrity and eagerness of men fresh to the combat." Meanwhile the Tombigbee and Carroll companies, under Capt. W. P. Rogers and Lieut. D. R. Russell, had, with some help, held Saltillo against Minon's cavalry.

Colonel Davis was painfully wounded in the right foot when the regiment first went into action, but throughout the engagement exhibited perfect composure and superb presence of mind. In his report he particularly commended the service of Major Bradford, Adjutant Griffith, Sergeant-Major Miller, Quartermaster-Sergeant White, Commissary Mott, Quartermaster Slade, and the company commanders, Captain Sharp, Captain Delay, Lieutenant Cook, who commanded Company C; Lieutenant Moore, who led Company H and fell in the first fight and was succeeded by Lieutenant Clendenin; Lieutenant Fletcher, who commanded Company E, and Captains Taylor, Cooper and Downing.

Companies A and F, on detached duty during the battle of Monterey, had the honor of first division in the battle of Buena Vista.

Quartermaster Slade mounted his teamsters and others on wagon horses and joined the artillery in a brilliant sortie that drove the Mexican cavalry from the American camp.

Captain Sharp stayed with his company through the fight, on horseback, though shot through both thighs.

Lieutenants Posey, Corwine and Stockard, Sergeants Scott and Hollingsworth and private Malone were given honorable mention for continuing on duty after being wounded. In addition to these Lieutenants Calhoun, Dill, Arthur, Harrison, Brown and Hughes were honorably mentioned in the Colonel's report.

General Taylor, in his official report, mentioned the Mississippians first among the volunteer regiments, saying: "The Mississippi riflemen, under Colonel Davis, were highly conspicuous for their gallantry and steadiness, and sustained throughout the engagement the reputation of veteran troops. Brought into action against an immensely superior force, they maintained themselves for a long time unsupported and with heavy loss, and held an important part of the field until reinforced. Colonel Davis, though severely wounded, remained in the saddle until the close of the action. His distinguished coolness and gallantry at the head of his regiment on this day entitle him to the particular notice of the government."

Of peculiar value is the mention by Colonel Lane: "At this critical juncture the Mississippi regiment, under the command of Colonel Davis, arrived upon the field, and being joined by a part of the Second Indiana regiment, met the enemy in a most gallant style, and after a severe and bloody engagement repulsed them with great loss." Again he wrote: "In a battle so fierce and protracted as this, where there were so many exhibitions of coolness and bravery, it is a difficult and delicate task to particularize. But justice compels me to mention Colonel Davis and his regiment of Mississippians, who so nobly came to the rescue at the proper time to save the fortunes of the day."

CASUALTIES AT THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA AS REPORTED BY ADJUTANT  
GRIFFITH.

Col. Jefferson Davis, shot through the foot.

Company A—Killed: Serg. Wm. Ingram, C. O'Sullivan. Wounded: Captain Sharp, Lieut. A. B. Corwin, Henry Clark, W. H. Stubblefield, Sergt. D. M. Hollingsworth, S. P. Stubblefield, R. L. Shook, George Brook (mortally).

Company B—Killed: Seaburn Jones, Lewis Turbeville, Thomas H. Tilley, W. H. Wilkinson. Wounded: Lieutenant Posey, Solomon Newman, James M. Miller, G. H. Jones, W. Spurlock, W. A. Lawrence, J. W. Donnelly. Missing: F. M. Schneider.

Company C—Killed: William Couch, D. H. Eggleston, James Johnson, John Preston. Wounded: Howard Morris, G. W. Conn, Sergt. W. H. Scott, J. A. McLaughlin, Samuel C. Suit, J. N. Collier, John Barnes, Levi H. Stevens.

Company E—Killed: Sergts. Wm. W. Phillips and Joseph Langford; Corporals Frank M. Robinson and Joseph C. Reville; privates Robert A. Joyce, William Sellers. Wounded: Richard Claridy, A. B. Puckett, John Kennedy, Isham C. Laird, Robert Fox, James Waugh.

Company F—Killed: Sergt. Ben Higany, Corporals J. W. Blakely and D. L. Butler; privates Stephen Jones, Enos Garrett, P. Dunevant. Wounded: James N. Bigby, J. L. Simpson, Thomas Courtney, James W. Morris, Lieut. J. P. Stockard, F. G. Malone.

Company G—Killed: Lieut. Francis McNulty, J. S. Bond, J. H. Graves, W. M. Seay, R. E. Parr, Corp. J. M. Alexander, R. Felts, L. A. Cooper. Wounded: Corp. A. B. Atkinson, B. S. Edwards, Job Hammond, Ph. Burnett, P. Sinclair, G. W. Harrison, A. W. Neely, C. W. Gibbs.

Company H—Killed: Lieut. R. L. Moore, W. D. Harrison, Pat Raridon, Jacob Locke. Wounded: Thomas White (mortally), William Winans, Sam Edwards, John Dart, Henry Land, S. D. Carson, Sergt. A. M. Newman, W. H. McKinney. Missing: J. E. Stewart.

Company J—Killed: Sergt. Garland Anderson, H. F. Trotter, John S. Branch, A. Collingsworth, John Peace, J. W. Vinson. Wounded: Sergt. P. M. Martin, John Hedspeth, T. O. McClanahan, T. D. Randolph, John Bass.

Total, 42 killed, 51 wounded.

The period of enlistment having expired, the First Regiment returned to the coast and sailed May 29, 1847, from the Brazos for New Orleans, where it arrived June 9. "When the regiment went to the war its numbers aggregated, officers and men, 926. It brought back to New Orleans but 376, showing a loss in battle and from disease of 550 men." The regiment was welcomed with great enthusiasm at New Orleans, and addressed on behalf of the city by Sergeant S. Prentiss. Its gallantry at Buena Vista and the efficacy of the peculiar V formation of the line to meet a cavalry charge were favorite subjects of discussion, not only in Mississippi but all over the Union for many years.

Col. Jefferson Davis became a national character by reason of his brilliant record. There was much comment upon his refusal to accept a commission as Brigadier-General from the President, which refusal he put on the ground that the Constitution did not authorize such appointments. He accepted appointment to succeed Jesse Speight in the United States Senate, and in January, 1848, was unanimously elected to the same office by the Legislature. Because of his wound he used crutches two years, suffered much for five years, and was for a much longer time disabled.

#### THE CLAIBORNE VOLUNTEERS.

The Claiborne Volunteers, organized at Port Gibson in May, 1846, for the First Regiment, on failing to gain admission took boat at Grand Gulf June 7, and proceeded to New Orleans, where they again found no encouragement, and whence, at their own expense, they sailed to Point Isabel. There were sixty-five men in the company and the officers were William R. Shavors, Captain; W. H. Jacobs, First Lieutenant; H. E. Hall, Second Lieutenant; M. W. Goff, First Sergeant. They were assigned to the First Texas Regiment on reaching Point Isabel and by August 1 they were at Camargo. In the same month the Texans voted to go home and disbanded, the enlistment of the regiment being irregular and not binding for more than three months. Some of the Missis-



sippians also left, but enough stood firm to save Shivors' company, which was the only one that remained on duty. There remained ten officers and twenty privates, besides the twelve in hospital, and the company was recruited from the Texans who desired to stay. The Mississippians received the special praise of Generals Taylor and Worth, and Taylor paid them the high compliment of assignment to the Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, in Twigg's Brigade. With this command they were in the battle of Monterey on active and perilous duty in the hottest of the fight. Later, when it was generally believed the war was over, the company accepted discharge and arrived at home in November, 1846.

#### SECOND REGIMENT MISSISSIPPI INFANTRY, 1847-48.

Under a second requisition from the President, Governor Brown called for volunteers November 27, 1846, enlistment to be for the period of the war, the rendezvous to be at Vicksburg, January 1-5, 1847. December 18 the Governor announced that he had accepted seven companies, as follows:

Lowndes Guards, Capt. Andrew K. Blythe.  
 Marshall Relief Guards, Capt. J. H. Kilpatrick.  
 Choctaw Volunteers, Capt. Enos Elder.  
 Monroe Volunteers, Capt. Joel M. Acker.  
 Tippah Guards, Capt. A. M. Jackson.  
 Lauderdale Volunteers, Capt. W. J. Daniel.  
 Thomas Hinds Guards (Jefferson County), Capt. Charles Clark.  
 Very soon afterward the other companies were accepted:  
 Panola Boys, Capt. A. A. Overton.  
 Union Grays, (Attala County), Capt. Adam McWillie.  
 Union Company (Lawrence and Covington).

The full list of Captains during the service included, besides the above named: Fleming Amyx, Chesley S. Coffee (who succeeded Clark), John B. Deason, William M. Estelle, Wilson Ijams, Phillip F. Liddell.

The First Lieutenants were: Christopher C. Chinn, Everard Downing, William C. Faulkner, James M. McKinney, Holland Middleton, Jesse G. Steele, William Strother, A. W. Weaver.

Second Lieutenants: George Barrows, Mark J. Biddle, Thomas Y. Carter, Robert Cleland, Robert M. Cook, Richard S. Cromer, Felix Goff, Charles Gouvenaux, Alston Gregory, Francis M. Heckworth, Eli G. Henry, Thomas C. Hickman, John A. Jackson, William H. Jackson, William C. Lauderdale, James M. Liddell, M. A. Mann, Robert Martin, Beverley Matthews, Thomas S. Munce, Edward B. Shelton, Andrew J. Trussell, Martin S. White. (Historical Register U. S. A.)

The companies went into camp at Camp McClung, three miles north of Vicksburg, in January. The Governor wrote to the Secretary of War: "The regiment is of the very best material and will do as good service

as any in the world. It contains judges, generals, legislators, lawyers, doctors, farmers, mechanics and gentlemen of every description."

January 12 Reuben Davis was elected Colonel (the vote being, Davis 485, B. C. Buckley 312), Captain Kilpatrick Lieutenant-Colonel and Ezra R. Price Major. The staff officers were: Beverly Matthews, Adjutant; William Barksdale, Commissary; Charles M. Price, Quartermaster; Thomas M. Love, Surgeon; D. A. Kinchloe, Assistant Surgeon. Lieut. Thomas S. Munce succeeded Matthews as Adjutant. Capt. Charles Clark succeeded Davis as Colonel, and Lieut. John A. Wilcox was made Lieutenant-Colonel while in Mexico.

It was the intention of the War Department to arm this regiment with muskets, but through the endeavors of General Price, editor of the *Mississippian*, the Second was, like the First Regiment, equipped with rifles by the government, also authorized to add bowie knives as side arms if desired.

While at Vicksburg the regiment suffered severely from sickness. Going to New Orleans in January the men were assigned to tents on the old battle ground, which was soon submerged by heavy rains. According to a letter from Charles Clark the regiment lost there from sickness and death three times as many as the First Regiment lost in battle at Monterey. The bureau officials denied the Mississippians and a Pennsylvania regiment, there at the same time, the use of the barracks. The Vicksburg *Sentinel*, commenting, said: "Men thrust out like beasts, without clothing, and denied the shelter they saw others enjoying, put to wallow in the mire and exposed to the bitter elements which they felt every moment destroying their lives, were little disposed to obey the restraints of discipline, and the real wonder is not that a few outbreaks were committed by such as flew to the wine cup to forget their sufferings, but rather that the whole regiment, with arms in their hands, did not march and take the buildings they knew belonged to their government, but from which a tyrannical partiality was excluding them." The regiment reached the mouth of the Rio Grande the day of the battle of Buena Vista and ascended to Matamoras, where Colonel Davis was in command of the city. A letter from the seat of war said: "The Second Mississippi riflemen left Matamoras on the 14th (March) for Monterey. This regiment has suffered awfully. Originally consisting of 850 men, it now numbers 650. They have lost 135 by death and fifty are now sick. The rest are eager for a fight." A list of those who had died, prepared by Lieut. John Martin, dated May 10, 1847, was reprinted from the *Picayune* in the *Natchez Weekly Courier* of June 9, 1847 (on file in the Mississippi Archives). The following is a summary: Lowndes Guards, 23; Monroe Volunteers, 19; Union Grays, 17; Panola Boys, 21; Marshall Relief Guards, 13; Lauderdale Volunteers, 18; Choctaw Volunteers, 18; Union Company, 12; Tippah Guards, 7; Thomas Hinds Guards, 8; total, 156. Among these were Captain Elder and Lieutenants R. Martin, M. D. Laird and H. Middleton. In June the death list was 167, 134 had been discharged, 38 had deserted. Captain Clark returned

to Mississippi in July to enlist recruits. When General Scott's army advanced on the Mexican capital the Second was advanced to Saltillo and Buena Vista. In a skirmish with Indians near Agua Nueva, Henry Bell, of Holmes County, with the Texas Rangers, was killed, and part of the Second was called out, but the enemy had disappeared. Save an occasional alarm, there was no experience of war. The men suffered from smallpox and Mexican diarrhoea. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, when desperately sick, resigned, and Captain Charles Clark was elected Colonel and Lieut. John A. Wilcox Lieutenant-Colonel. Afterward the remnant of the regiment was encamped near the city of Calderito, not far from Monterey. In April, 1848, the headquarters were at Cedras, 120 miles south of Saltillo.

The Second Regiment returned home in the summer of 1848 and was welcomed with a barbecue at Fort Adams August 3, by the citizens of Wilkinson County.

#### BATTALION OF RIFLEMEN, 1847-48.

A third requisition was made by the President in 1847 for a battalion of five companies of riflemen, under which the Governor issued his call July 29, 1847, appointing the rendezvous at Vicksburg. Several companies had been formed, partly of veterans from the First Regiment, but only one reported by August 24. Various reasons were assigned for the apathy, but the real reason was, according to the *Vicksburg Sentinel*, "the dictatorial and capricious, almost contemptuous, course which the Secretary of War has pursued towards our State in refusing the wishes of our people. The great wish of Mississippi has been to furnish a mounted force for the war." There is little information in records or newspapers regarding this battalion. The company first enrolled was the Chickasaw Heroes, Capt. William M. Keyes. The Governor sent out a second and urgent appeal in October, also recruiting agents. But a very exciting political campaign was on, and the purpose of his agents was misrepresented. The *Vicksburg Sentinel* of November 25 said: "Two companies of the battalion called for from this State left on the Old Hickory last evening. There were three completed and encamped here, and we learn that a fourth is now on the way from Pontotoc. This will leave but one company yet to be raised to complete the battalion. The companies which have been encamped here are made up generally of fine, intelligent looking men." The activity of General Duffield finally filled the battalion in the latter part of December. The Pontotoc Avengers was Company D, Capt. John F. Wray (died at Vicksburg), succeeded by Nathaniel R. Cary; Lieutenants Columbus M. Leland and John W. Stewart. Company E came from Monroe County.

Lieut.-Col. James P. Anderson was the commander of the battalion. Lieut. John A. Anderson Adjutant. The Captains were: Nathaniel R. Cary, Elisha Crowson, Hilliard P. Dorsey, William M. Keyes, George

E. Stewart. First Lieutenants: Samuel C. Astin, Ezekiel W. Evans, Richard S. King, William H. Landers, Columbus M. Leland. Second Lieutenants, Jeremiah Alexander, John A. Anderson, William T. Cocks, William H. Dillingham, Hardman C. Forrest, Samuel Hunter, Thomas Ivey, Luke Lowe, Thomas J. Ramsey, William T. Sharp, John W. Stewart, Thomas Washer.

The New Orleans *Delta*, early in January, 1848, said that Companies A and B of the battalion had been for about six weeks encamped in a swamp at the rear of the barracks, and that Company C had been there since December 17. "There are now, we are informed, over seventy of them in the hospital. Five men are reported dead there yesterday morning. The Captain of Company A reported yesterday that of his whole command not twenty men were fit for duty. The prevailing sickness is pleurisy." The other companies arrived in New Orleans in January, and the battalion was sent to the Mexican coast. Hostilities had then ceased, but there was need of troops to preserve order. July 1, 1848, the Vicksburg *Sentinel* said: "By general subscription of our citizens a collation was given on Thursday last to the battalion from this State, just returned from its station at Tampico. An address was delivered by Mr. Horace Miller, and Lieut.-Col. Anderson replied on behalf of his command."

Mississippi's most distinguished representative with General Scott's army was General John A. Quitman. He was more deeply interested in the war than any other of the Generals. It had long been his dream and object of effort to cause the annexation of Mexico. After the battle of Monterey, where he was distinguished, he welcomed the transfer from Taylor's army to Scott's. On the coast he took part in the siege of Vera Cruz, with Commodore Perry made the Alvarado campaign (in token of which he presented two captured cannons to Mississippi), was voted a sword by Congress for his gallantry at Monterey, and being commissioned Major-General in the regular army in April, 1847, was next in rank to General Scott, who did not, however, give him an opportunity for command. Finally, when the Mexican capital was reached, he carried the Belen gate, entered the city with his troops and was "the first to plant the stars and stripes above the halls of the Montezumas."

The first raising of the flag in the city of Mexico was afterward the subject of discussion by Congress. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs reported that the only flag displayed at the Belen gate was that of the Palmetto regiment, and it was displayed under the personal order of General Quitman. And in regard to the grand plaza, "It is undeniable that Captain Roberts, under the immediate orders of General Quitman, was the first to display our national colors from the staff upon the Mexican capital."

He was appointed Governor of the city, of which the New Orleans *Delta* said: "To gallant Mississippi belongs the honor of giving to Mexico her first American Governor and, we may add, her first wise Governor. General Scott displayed equal judgment and magnanimity in this ap-

pointment. General Quitman had had the misfortune to be excluded from the battle of Cerro Gordo and of Contreras. His brave spirit and acknowledged military talents had met with disappointments, which no doubt grieved his gallant soul. But, in the closing scenes, he availed himself of the long delayed opportunity and covered himself with glory in the various difficult operations which preceded the occupation of the city."

After restoring order he demanded command of a full division of the army, and, not obtaining the same, repaired to Washington and presented plans for the permanent occupation of Mexico. Being offered by the President any position to which his rank entitled him, he asked command of the military district including General Taylor's army. But the treaty of peace ended his military hopes and he was honorably discharged in July, 1848. He held the highest rank ever attained by any Mississippian in the regular army of the United States.

With Scott's army also was Earl VanDorn, son of Peter A. VanDorn, of Port Gibson. A Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. Infantry, he won promotion to Captain and Major for gallantry at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco, and was wounded at the Belen gate. He was presented a sword by the Mississippi Legislature and another was given him by Claiborne County.

## MISSISSIPPI IN THE CIVIL WAR.

1861-1865.

## INTRODUCTION.

VOLUNTEER COMPANIES—STATE MILITIA—SOURCE OF ARMS—SECESSION  
—HOSTILITIES AT VICKSBURG—ABERT'S REGIMENT AT PENSACOLA—  
ORGANIZATION OF ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI—FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS—  
OCCUPATION OF SHIP ISLAND—GENERAL CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

In Congress, a few years after the war with Mexico, Governor Brown declared his opinion that the militia system of the State was a "nuisance." In that view, while yet Governor, he recommended volunteer companies. His successor, Governor Matthews, made the same recommendation to the Legislature, and when General Quitman became Governor, he urged such organizations even more strongly, for he had large experience and a clear vision of military needs. Nothing was done, however, until 1858, when, under the recommendation of Governor McWillie for a thorough arming and organization, provision was made for aid of volunteer companies. Four companies qualified, the Quitman Light Infantry, Quitman Guards, Covington Guards and Company B, Adams Light Guard. In 1860 the militia system yet continued. The general and field officers of the Mississippi Militia in that year were as follows: Major-Generals, W. W. Wood, I. M. Patridge, E. O. Huntley, T. I. Rogers and W. D. Beck; Brigadier-Generals, William F. Cain, A. M. Dozier, R. H. Davis, J. C. Higgins, R. O. Reynolds, W. C. Falkner, James D. Ruffin, with two of the ten brigadierships vacant.

After the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry in the fall of 1859, the Legislature, meeting in December, appropriated \$150,000 for arming volunteer companies and created a "Volunteer Military Board," to be composed of the Captains of the companies. This was to be supplementary to the militia. "As soon as the passage of the Act appropriating the sum of \$150,000 for arms was known throughout the State, military organizations commenced springing up from her northern borders to the sea coast," wrote the Adjutant-General in his report of January, 1861. "These organizations of volunteer companies progressed steadily, though slowly, during the spring and summer months, organizing at the rate of some two companies per month, the military ardor aroused by the John Brown raid abating to some extent."

The Volunteer Military Board met in May, 1860, and adopted a plan by which the State constituted one division of two brigades, each brigade comprising two regiments of two battalions each. The law did not permit the commissioning of the commanders as Generals, Colonels or Majors. Following is the organization effected at that session:

Commander-in-Chief, Governor John J. Pettus. Staff of the Commander-in-Chief: Walter L. Sykes, Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General; Nathaniel F. Barksdale, Quartermaster-General, with rank of Colonel; C. G. Armstead, Henry L. Muldrow, G. M. Fowler, V. L. Terrell, Aides-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; F. Labauve, William A. Barber, John C. Russell, S. H. Terral, Assistant Quartermasters-General, with rank of Major.

Commandant of Division, Captain Thomas W. Harris, of the Home Guards.

First Brigade—Commandant, Captain James R. Chalmers, of the Irrepressibles. First Regiment: Commandant, Captain J. G. Hamer, of the Salem Dragoons; Battalion Commandants: First, Captain J. H. Buchanan, of the O'Conner Rifles; Second, vacant. Second Regiment: Commandant, Captain A. R. Bowdre, of the Invincibles; Battalion Commandants: First, Captain W. Delay, of the Lafayette Guards; Second, Captain M. S. Ward, of the Panola Guards.

Second Brigade—Commandant, Captain H. H. Miller, of the Vicksburg Sharpshooters. First Regiment: Commandant, Captain C. H. Abert, of the Columbus Riflemen; Battalion Commandants: First, Captain G. T. Weir, of the Noxubee Rifles; Second, Captain R. S. Weir, of the Enterprise Guards. Second Regiment: Commandant, Captain L. Julienne, of the Mississippi Rifles Company; Battalion Commanders: First, Captain J. J. Thornton, of the Rankin Guards; Second, Captain William McKeever, of the Port Gibson Rifles.

When the organization of volunteer companies had begun to drag, the election of President Lincoln, in November, gave a great impetus. "These expiring military fires are being rekindled," wrote the Adjutant-General two months later, "and companies are organized and have been organizing at the rate of from seven to eight per week, numbering from fifty to sixty men." The number of volunteer companies had increased to eighty-one.

The ordinance of secession from the United States was adopted by the Mississippi convention January 9, 1861, and the same action was taken by the convention of Florida, January 10, and the convention of Alabama, January 11. The naval works on Ship Island were seized by Mississippi forces after several attempts, one made as early as the 13th. Lieutenant F. E. Prime, in command at the Island, reported "On the morning of the 20th instant, a third armed body of men took forcible possession of the works and engineer property at Ship Island." Before this, on January 4, the Alabama government took possession of Fort Morgan and the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, and Louisiana troops, on January 10, took possession of Baton Rouge arsenal and the forts on the river. While the river forts were yet under the United States flag, Governor Pettus, at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, gave orders to "prevent any hostile expedition from the Northern States descending the river." Captain Kerr, with sixteen of the Jackson Artillery Company, was ordered to Vicksburg, and Captain H. H. Miller

was ordered to call out the volunteer companies of that city, including his own, the Sharpshooters, the Vicksburg Southrons, Captain Moore, and Warren Guards, Captain Brown. January 11, the steamer O. A. Tyler, from Cincinnati, was fired upon. News soon arrived that the forts in Louisiana were occupied.

At Pensacola, Florida, as at Key West and Charleston, the situation was different, the Commander showing no disposition to submit without actual conflict. The military power of Florida being slight, Governor Moore of Alabama ordered several companies of his troops to Pensacola, and Governor Pettus took like action. In his message to the special session of the Legislature, January 15, Governor Pettus wrote: "Seven companies of volunteers, of this State, have been sent from the counties of Chickasaw, Lowndes, Noxubee and Clarke, to aid Florida and Alabama in taking possession of the forts and navy yard at Pensacola. . . The result of the expedition is not yet known to me. Major Mims was sent by me to meet the Mississippi Volunteers at Enterprise, with instructions to provide them with all necessary camp equipage and provisions, that the sons of Mississippi might not be required to suffer more privations and hardships than are necessarily incident to the life of a soldier." This was the first military corps sent out of the State in the war for the Confederacy. It was, of course, not in the service of the Confederate States, which government was not then formed, but was for service under the control of the Governor of Florida, and there was no law requiring the troops to obey such an order. A history of this episode has recently been written by one of the volunteers, Judge Baxter McFarland, of Aberdeen, under the title, "A Forgotten Expedition to Pensacola." (Publications Miss. Hist. Society, vol. ix). It is also described by Dr. L. W. Lipscomb, in an article, "Columbus During the Civil War" (Columbus Dispatch, 1902). The companies received orders to proceed to Mobile, January 11, 1861, and they took their departure promptly and amid great excitement.

On January 12, Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding the United States artillery detachment at Fort Barrancas, transferred his command to Fort Pickens, on Santa Rosa Island. Next day the movement of the Mississippi battalion was begun by rail to Mobile and thence by boat to Pensacola. At Mobile they were joined by two Alabama companies, one under the command of Theodore O'Hara, author of the famous poem that commemorates the battle of Buena Vista. Arriving at Pensacola harbor the Mississippians were stationed half a mile west of Fort Barrancas, in view of Fort Pickens. January 17 they organized themselves into a regiment, with the following officers:

#### ABERT'S REGIMENT.

Colonel—Charles A. Abert.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William B. Wade.

Major—Samuel F. Butler.

Adjutant—J. L. Duck.



Quartermaster—William H. Brown.

Commissary—Charles S. Morton or Hugh Topp.

Surgeon—W. D. Lyles.

Assistant Surgeons—A. B. Vaughn and C. B. Dickinson.

Chickasaw Guards: Captain, William F. Tucker; Lieutenants, L. W. Galbraith, J. H. Moore, W. C. White. (See Eleventh Regiment).

Columbus Riflemen: Captain, Charles H. Abert; Lieutenants, W. E. Baldwin, Sam D. Harris, J. W. Benoit. (See Fourteenth Regiment).

Lowndes Southrons: Captain, W. B. Wade; Lieutenants, George H. Lipscomb, T. P. Shields, W. C. Richards. (See Tenth Regiment).

Prairie Guards (Noxubee and Lowndes): Captain, J. W. T. Hairston; Lieutenants, A. H. Ledbetter, James H. Hairston, William H. Gray. (See Eleventh Regiment). Enrolled 65.

Noxubee Rifles: Captain, George T. Weir; Lieutenants, J. H. Rives, William Longstreet, Joseph Koger Dixon.

Enterprise Guards: Captain John W. O'Ferrall; Lieutenants, W. S. Reynolds, Andrew E. Moody. (See Fourteenth Regiment).

Quitman Light Infantry (Clarke County): Captain J. L. Duck; Lieutenants, F. G. Nicholson, William A. Hughs, J. Elbert Hardy.

Lauderdale Rifles: Captain Constantine Rea; Lieutenants, Will Whitaker, Laines Lasley, A. J. Crawford (or Crumpton) or William Spinks. (See Sixth Battalion).

Lieutenant Baldwin was elected Captain of the Columbus Riflemen, with S. D. Harris, J. W. Benoit and R. A. Bell Lieutenants. Lieutenant Lipscomb was elected Captain of the Lowndes Southrons, with T. P. Shields, W. C. Richards and Jacob Isaacs as Lieutenants.

The time at Pensacola was spent in drill, the anticipated hostilities being strictly forbidden by orders from the Senators at Washington until the Confederacy could be organized.

The State Convention, January 23, adopted an ordinance to regulate the military system of the State, which was a revision of the Law of 1860, providing the same number of regiments, but under the name of "The Army of Mississippi," and giving the general officers proper rank. These general officers were immediately elected and commissioned, as follows: Jefferson Davis, Major-General, commanding; Earl VanDorn, Charles Clark, James L. Alcorn and Christopher H. Mott, Brigadier-Generals. All of these, except Alcorn, were veteran officers of the war with Mexico, and men of high military reputation. With the Governor they constituted the Military Board, to have entire control of the army and military property. Richard Griffith, Adjutant of the First Regiment in 1847, was made Adjutant-General; William Barksdale, Quartermaster of the Second Regiment in Mexico, Quartermaster-General, and Samuel G. French, who had been on General Taylor's staff in Mexico, Chief of Ordnance. The Board adopted, as the Mississippi uniform, gray frock coat and trousers, with red trimmings for infantry, yellow for cavalry, and orange for artillery; hat of black felt, looped up on three sides with horse-hair pompon for men and plumes for officers.

The membership of the Military Board changed rapidly. General Davis was soon elected President of the Confederate States, and was succeeded by VanDorn and he by Clark, both of the latter taking commissions in the Army of the Confederate States, after which Reuben Davis became Major-General July 1, 1861. Griffith and Barksdale, of the staff (succeeded by Beverly Matthews and Madison McAfee) became Brigadiers and then went to the front as Colonels. Mott also took a regiment, and in the place of these, A. M. West, John W. O'Ferrall and Charles G. Dahlgren were made Brigadiers.

One of the first duties of General Clark was to proceed to Pensacola and muster out Abert's volunteer regiment, which was done early in February, whereupon the men returned to their homes. Quartermaster William H. Brown became Quartermaster-General of the State army, succeeding Beverly Matthews, and Captain O'Ferrall, as has been noted, was promoted to Brigadier-General of State troops.

President Davis was inaugurated February 22, 1861, and the first call upon Mississippi for troops followed on March 9, the Governor being asked to send 1,500 men to Pensacola, other troops being called from other Gulf States at the same time for service at Pensacola and Charleston. In acknowledging the receipt of this request Governor Pettus wrote, March 16: "The organization of the Army of Mississippi is not yet complete. Thirty or forty companies have been mustered into service. The material of which our volunteer army is composed, I think, will not enlist in the regular army of the Confederate States." He obtained assurance that the troops were not for the regular, but for the provisional army, would be enlisted for twelve months, and could select their own officers.

Twenty companies for Pensacola were forwarded late in March, accompanied by General Charles Clark, as commander. From these companies were organized the Ninth Regiment, Colonel J. R. Chalmers; and the Tenth, Colonel S. M. Phillips; the Colonels' commissions bearing date of April 11, and General Clark, on the 14th, transferred the troops to the command of General Bragg, of the Confederate States Army. These regiments, though the first in the Provisional Army, were numbered as they were, to follow the eight regiments being filled at home for the Army of Mississippi. About the same time Tull's, Kerr's and Lovell's artillery companies entered the Confederate service at Pensacola.

President Davis made his first general call for troops April 8, when Mississippi was asked to organize and hold 3,000 men in readiness. The bombardment and capture of Fort Sumter occurred a few days later, followed by the call to arms in the North, and President Davis asked for 5,000 more from Mississippi, increasing the quota to 8,000 for twelve months' service. April 23 two regiments of the Eighth were asked for.

May 21, the Governor ordered into camp at Corinth, under General Clark, fifty of the State companies. Out of these were formed the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments.

June 29, the Governor was asked to raise two more regiments, to serve during the war, and send them to camp at Corinth. Next day a general call was made for 30,000 men to be organized at Corinth into a "Reserve Corps," Mississippi's quota to be three regiments in addition to the two just called for, these also for the period of the war.

The Second Regiment of State troops, Colonel Falkner, was sent to Virginia early in May, and it retained its original number. Colonel Moore's regiment was sent about the same time, and it was numbered Eleventh, following the Pensacola regiments. Griffith's and Barksdale's regiments were organized at Corinth, the middle of May, and numbered Twelfth and Thirteenth. Meanwhile Mott, Russell and Humphreys were organizing regiments to serve during the war, the others having been for twelve months, and these regiments were numbered Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first. Bonham's regiment, Twenty-second, was enlisted for the war. A second Second regiment, State army, went to Kentucky and was called Third and later Twenty-third. Dowd's regiment, Twenty-fourth, was completed in November; the number Twenty-fifth was given to Martin's Mississippi Valley regiment; Reynolds' regiment, which went to Kentucky in December, was Twenty-sixth; the Twenty-seventh was formed of companies which had gone to Pensacola in 1861.

Beside these, in 1861, the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth regiments, State army, were completed; the "Army of Ten Thousand," or sixty-day troops, under Alcorn and Davis, sent to Kentucky, also infantry battalions of Taylor in Virginia, and Hardcastle in Kentucky; Martin's cavalry battalion in Virginia; Miller's and Blythe's battalions and Wirt Adams' regiment in Kentucky; Kilpatrick's battalion at Pensacola; three batteries at Pensacola, four in Kentucky and one in Virginia, and some in the State.

Before this first year's work was completed Wiley P. Harris wrote to President Davis from Jackson, September 30, 1861: "I do not think the requisition for the reserve of 3,000 men for the war will be filled, even without the requisition of General Johnston for 10,000, recently made. There are, from accounts I get here, fifteen companies in camp. The twelve-months State troops (6,000) have absorbed the young men. The 10,000, if in addition (these State troops are, it is supposed, transferred already) to troops already raised, if you consider Adams', Bonham's and Russell's regiments, together with the fifteen companies in camp and the 6,000 State troops, cannot be obtained. You would be struck with the aspect which our State now presents. Except in the principal towns the country appears to be deserted. There are not more men left than the demands of society and the police of the slave-holding country actually require. The State has put in the field and in camp about 25,000 men. This exceeds her proportion."

*Mississippi Commands in the Army of Northern Virginia, Confederate States Army, 1861-1865. Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.\**

## SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—William C. Falkner, May, 1, 1861 to April 23, 1862; John M. Stone.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Bentley B. Boone to reorganization; David W. Humphries, killed at Gettysburg; John A. Blair, wounded at Weldon Railroad.

Majors—David W. Humphries to reorganization; John A. Blair, promoted; John H. Buchanan.

Adjutants—Lawson B. Hovis, to reorganization; Owen.

Sergeant-Majors—John A. Blair, wounded at first Manassas, promoted; Walter Rutledge.

Surgeon—H. H. Hubbard.

Assistant Surgeon—Joseph Holt.

Commissary—Thomas P. Young.

Quartermaster—M. Surratt.

Sergeant—J. J. Guyton.

Chaplains—W. A. Gray, T. D. Witherspoon, Wilson Frierson, died in hospital, 1864.

Company A, Tishomingo Riflemen, mustered into State army at Corinth, 20 February, 1861; officers commissioned 30 April, 1861.

Captains—Bentley B. Boone, elected Lieutenant-Colonel May 10; James M. Leeth, to April 23, 1862; Richard E. Clayton, wounded at Sharpsburg, died; Andrew R. Walker, killed at Petersburg 15 September, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Lafayette Reynolds, to 23 April, 1862; William M. Ralston, killed at Manassas 29 August, 1862; Gustavus A. Mathers, to February 10, 1863, dismissed by court martial; Green G. Ralston, wounded at Gettysburg 1 July, 1863, died.

Second Lieutenants—Wilson Patrick, resigned 12 July, 1861; Henry Davenport, to 23 April, 1861; Gustavus A. Mathers, promoted; Andrew R. Walker, promoted Captain; Arthur M. Belsher.

Third Lieutenants—Richard E. Clayton, elected Captain 23 April, 1862; Andrew R. Walker, promoted; Green G. Ralston, promoted; William M. Moody (brevet), killed at Gettysburg 3 July, 1863; James McKay, wounded 18 August, 1864, died; Robert A. Neely. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company B, O'Connor Rifles, Tippah County, officers commissioned by Governor 4 February, 1861; mustered into State army at Ripley, 4

\*The rosters of regimental and company officers are made up from available record evidence in the Department of Archives and History. They are not complete in every instance for the reason that the Confederate Records in the War Department in Washington, taken from Richmond, are not at the disposal of historical investigators.

March, 1861; assembled April 30 at Ripley; presented a flag by Mrs. Judge Green; marched to Saulsbury, Tenn., and took cars for Corinth.

Captain—John H. Buchanan, promoted Major.

First Lieutenants—Lawson B. Hovis, Adjutant after first Manassas; J. T. Buchanan, April, 1862; John C. Lauderdale, killed at Gettysburg.

Second Lieutenants—David Humphries, elected Major; J. N. Scalley, wounded first Manassas; R. Talbot, April, 1862.

Third Lieutenants—H. F. Counseille, H. L. Byrn.

Sergeants—Augustus L. P. Varian, Henry F. Counseille, Thomas H. Duncan, John C. Lauderdale, Daniel A. Burnett.

Company C, Town Creek Riflemen, Itawamba County, mustered into the Army of Mississippi 27 February, 1861, at Verona.

Captain—William C. Bromley.

First Lieutenant—William M. Pounds.

Second Lieutenant—James L. Sargent.

Third Lieutenant—L. L. Davis, killed at Sharpsburg.

First Sergeant—Samuel S. Owen.

Company D, Joe Matthews Rifles, Tippah County, mustered into State army at Toombs' Store, March 9, 1861; Beck Rifles, enlisted 27 April, 1861.

Captains—William D. Beck, to 23 April, 1862; Robert M. Brandon, elected at reorganization, mortally wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; John J. Hicks, wounded at Wilderness, May 5, 1864, disabled.

First Lieutenants—Newton J. Blythe, in State service; Hugh S. Holland, to November 4, 1861, disability; Cornelius L. Harris, to reorganization; Nutt Thompson, wounded at Sharpsburg, disabled.

Second Lieutenants—James C. Butler, in State service; James J. Elliott, discharged June 26, 1861, sickness; James C. Butler, killed first Manassas; Cornelius L. Harris, promoted; Robert M. Brandon, elected Captain; W. C. Bessonette.

Third Lieutenants—John L. Moore, in State service; Orren A. Beck, to reorganization; Henry L. Thompson, wounded June, 1862, disabled; Gideon W. Willis.

Statement, March 15, 1865—Total roll, 112; died of disease, 6; killed and died of wounds, 13; discharged and resigned, 38; deserted, 23; transferred, 8. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company E—Calhoun Rifles, mustered into State army February 18, 1861, at Saltillo.

Captains—John F. Boothe, resigned August, 1861; Robert P. Bates, to reorganization; Madison L. Robinson, to November 1, 1862, disability; Allen Williams, retired account of wounds.

First Lieutenants—Robert P. Bates, promoted; Thomas S. Mayes, to reorganization; William S. Allen, promoted; Peyton R. Bailey.

Second Lieutenants—Madison S. Robinson, promoted; Gilbert Caruthers, died of wounds; Andrew Stephenson, discharged; Robert Whitley, from January, 1863

Third Lieutenants—Wesley Woodward, to reorganization; Andrew Stephenson, promoted; Peyton R. Bailey, promoted; Benjamin Richardson, killed at Gettysburg July 3.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 141; died of disease, 26; killed and died of wounds, 9; discharged, 28; deserted, 30; transferred, 4; remainder, 44. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company F, Magnolia Rifles, Tippah County, mustered into State army March 4, 1861, at Ripley; presented a flag by Mrs. W. R. Cole, April 30; proceeded to Corinth and was mustered into Confederate service.

Captains—William C. Falkner, elected Colonel; William L. Davis.

First Lieutenant—William L. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—Abbott C. Rucker.

Third Lieutenants—Nathan T. Brasselman, promoted Second, killed at first Manassas.

Lieut. John H. Smith, killed at first Manassas.

Company G, Pontotoc Minute Men, mustered into State army at Pontotoc, 2 March, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service 30 April, 1861.

Captains—Hugh R. Miller, to reorganization; Thomas J. Crawford, elected at reorganization, wounded October 2, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Robert A. Palmer, killed at first Manassas; Thomas J. Crawford, promoted; John W. Dillard, captured in Pennsylvania.

Second Lieutenants—William W. Leland, resigned, disability; John W. Dillard, promoted; James W. Combs.

Third Lieutenants—Charles D. Fountain, resigned; Oliver C. Carr; John McCurley, elected April, 1862, captured at Gettysburg.

Statement, March 15, 1865—Total strength, 129; died of disease, 9; killed and died of wounds, 12; discharged, 26; deserted, 18; transferred, 6; promoted, 1; cashiered, 1; remainder, 56. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Sergeant—Richard Drake, promoted to Lieutenant and Chief of Ordnance Laws Brigade.

Company H, Conewah Rifles, Pontotoc County, mustered into State army at Chesterville, 1 March, 1861, and enlisted in Confederate service at Lynchburg, May 10, 1861.

Captains—Samuel H. Taylor, to reorganization; William M. Cunningham.

First Lieutenants—John J. Stone, one year; William M. Cunningham, promoted; David Marlin, killed at Gettysburg July 3; John O. Fears, promoted in Western Army.

Second Lieutenants—Robert F. Gray, disabled; John B. Vance, disabled; William M. Cunningham, promoted; James W. Porter, to reorganization; Franklin R. Brookshire, killed at Gaines' Farm; A. K. Roberts, killed at Gettysburg July 1; John C. Fears, promoted; James H. Strain.

Third Lieutenants—John B. Vance, promoted; William M. Cunningham, promoted; James W. Porter, promoted; Boston L. Frierson, to reorganization; John C. Fears, William L. Burton, wounded; A. K. Roberts, killed at Gettysburg; James H. Strain, promoted.

Statement, March 15, 1865—Total strength, 136; died of disease, 6; killed and died of wounds, 25; discharged, 48; deserted, 17; transferred, 2; remainder, 29. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company I, Cherry Creek Rifles, Pontotoc County, officers commissioned by Governor 1 April, 1861.

Captains—John Herring, R. M. Leavill.

First Lieutenant—S. A. Campbell.

Second Lieutenants—R. M. Leavill; Abner Dixon, killed at Sharpsburg; Joseph S. Owen, killed at Wilderness.

Third Lieutenant—R. B. Pitts.

Lieutenant Ira D. Gamball, killed at Suffolk.

Company K, Iuka Rifles, Tishomingo County, mustered into State army at Iuka, 6 April, 1861.

Captains—John M. Stone, elected Colonel 22 April, 1862; George W. Latham, killed at second Manassas; Jesse A. Cook, killed at Sharpsburg; H. C. Terry, killed at Wilderness.

First Lieutenants—George W. Latham; W. O. Castleberry, died of wounds, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—John Erwin; D. M. Latham, killed at Cold Harbor.

Third Lieutenant—Calvin J. Hyatt.

Company L, Liberty Guards, enlisted March 5, 1862, at Ripley for three years; joined regiment at Fredericksburg April 6, 1862.

Captains—Robert Story, died at Richmond, 1863; Joshua L. Henson.

First Lieutenants—James W. Falkner, Joshua L. Henson, Thomas Story.

Second Lieutenants—Joshua L. Henson, Thomas Story; Ransom Jenkins, killed October 2, 1864.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas Story, Ransom Jenkins. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The volunteer companies forming this regiment were first assigned to the Second Regiment, Mott's Brigade, State Army. They assembled at Corinth early in May, and on the 3d completed the election of regimental officers. Arrived at Lynchburg, Va., May 9, and next day the regiment was mustered into the Confederate States service for one year. With the Eleventh and Second Battalion the regiment was sent to Harper's Ferry, arrived May 21.

The Inspector-General reported from Harper's Ferry, May 23: "The two regiments from Mississippi have with them their tents and camp equipage but are not satisfied with their arms, which are chiefly of the old flint-lock musket changed into percussion. As usual with troops with this description, they all want rifles." In the way of clothing, he

said, "almost every necessary is wanting. They seem to have come away from home without making proper preparation in this respect."

The force at Harper's Ferry, under the command of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, fell back to Winchester June 16, before the advance of General Patterson from Pennsylvania. July 18 Johnston received an order to support Beauregard at Manassas. In the preparation for the transfer to Manassas Colonel Falkner was assigned, June 17, to command of a brigade composed of the Second and Eleventh Mississippi, Fourth Alabama and First Tennessee, until two days later Gen. Bernard Bee, of South Carolina, arrived and took command of this brigade. The other brigades of Johnston's force were commanded by Thomas J. Jackson, Bartow of Georgia and Elzey of Maryland.

The sick were left in Winchester and the infantry marched through Ashby's Gap in the mountains to Piedmont, where they took cars for Manassas. Jackson's brigade and part of Bartow's were the first to arrive. The Second Mississippi and two companies of the Eleventh arrived with Johnston and Bee about noon of the 20th. A battle was planned by Beauregard on the next morning, in anticipation of which the Mississippians were stationed in position to support the advanced line at either McLean's or Blackburn's ford of Bull Run. But about sunrise next morning the enemy unexpectedly attacked the left flank of the Confederate line, where Colonel Evans with a small command formed a new line to meet the onslaught. The Mississippians and other parts of Bee's and Bartow's brigades on the field were sent to support that line, and finding Evans' men fighting against desperate odds, advanced rapidly across Young's branch and went into the fight about 11 o'clock. Supported by two batteries they held the line against great odds, under a heavy musketry and artillery fire until finally compelled to fall back, badly shattered, having done all that could be expected of them, and yielded the front of the battle to Jackson's fresh brigade until they could reform.

In his report General Jackson says: "Before arriving within cannon range of the enemy I met General Bee's forces falling back. I continued to advance with the understanding he would form in my rear." At the next summit Jackson halted and established a line of defense. Jeb Stuart, who soon made a brilliant cavalry charge that aided materially in saving Jackson from overthrow, reported: "Just after the cavalry charge our reinforcements arrived upon the field and formed rapidly in line. The first was Colonel Falkner's regiment (Mississippians), whose gallantry came under my own observation." The Mississippians stood their, with their comrades, "like a stone wall," until the Federal triumph was changed into rout. "The brave Bee," said Beauregard, "was mortally wounded at the head of the Fourth Alabama and some Mississippians."

Official report of casualties—Killed, 25; wounded, 82; missing, 1.

The winter camp of the Second and Eleventh was near Dumfries until March 8, 1862, when the brigade, now under General Whiting,



was moved to Fredericksburg, and thence to Yorktown, in April, where the regiment was reorganized for the war and recruited. Colonel Falkner was defeated by a few votes for re-election, Captain John M. Stone being successful, and taking command April 23. They arrived at Richmond May 10, and took part in the battle of Seven Pines May 31 and June 1. Though the regiment was not severely engaged, Lieut. D. H. Miller was killed. They formed part of the division under Whiting, sent to reinforce Jackson in the valley, arriving at Strasburg June 18, and a few days later returning to make the flank attack on McClellan's army on the Chickahominy.

In the seven days battles before Richmond the brigade, made up of the Second and Eleventh, with the Fourth Alabama and Sixth North Carolina, under Col. E. M. Law, was in Whiting's division, Hood's Texans being their associate brigade. The two brigades marched from Ashland at three in the morning, June 26, as the advance of Jackson's army, rebuilt a bridge over the Totopotomoy that they found in flames, bivouacked that night in sound of the battle of Mechanicsville. June 27 moved toward Cold Harbor (Gaines' Farm) and went in line of battle at three in the evening and after an advance through woods and swamps and ravines found the battle which they had heard for an hour, going against the Confederates. "Men were skulking from the front in a shameful manner, the woods were full of troops in safe cover, from which they never stirred." The only troops that could be seen advancing were Pickett's brigade, when the Mississippians and Texans together made their famous charge across the ravine held by the Federal infantry and artillery. "Over ditch and breastwork, hill, batteries and infantry, the division swept, routing the enemy from their stronghold. Many pieces of artillery were taken (fourteen in all) and nearly a whole regiment of the enemy." After this the Second was detached to open fire on the retreating masses of the enemy. "The Second Mississippi, Col. J. M. Stone, was skillfully handled by its commander and sustained severe loss," wrote General Whiting. The loss was 21 killed and 79 wounded. They were next under fire on July 1, in the battle of Malvern Hill, and suffered from a murderous artillery fire with no opportunity for action. Here the Second lost 1 killed and 10 wounded.

Among the killed were Lieutenants F. R. Brookshire, G. G. Carothers and D. M. Latham.

The following names were published in the roll of honor (all privates, except when otherwise stated);

Battle of Seven Pines—John H. Cotton (killed), Sergt. R. A. Roberts (killed at Gettysburg), J. H. Walker, Sergt. James McCully (killed at Sharpsburg), J. B. Smith (killed), W. E. Manahan, Franklin S. McKinney (killed), W. J. Sims (killed), Thomas D. Hampton, J. A. McAllister.

Gaines' Farm (Cold Harbor)—W. J. Key, A. J. Pegram (killed), William Bell (killed), J. P. Lewis (killed), Joseph Compton (killed), R. L. Northrup (killed), Sergt. Rich Drake, A. C. Mars (killed), J. M. Scott, Thomas D. Hampton (killed), W. H. Bryan (killed at Sharpsburg).

Malvern Hill—W. J. Key, J. H. Parker (killed), Sergt. J. A. Atkins (killed at Suffolk), J. L. Ralph (killed at Sharpsburg), Corporal T. J. S. Cooper, A. K. Roberts, Hillery Andrews (killed August 29), J. M. Moore, Corporal J. M. Ward (killed). (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

July 25 General Lee declined to transfer the Second and Eleventh to a Mississippi brigade, saying he considered Whiting's a Mississippi brigade commanded by a Mississippian. To withdraw the regiments would "break up a veteran brigade distinguished for good service from the beginning of the war in Virginia."

The brigade, under the command of Gen. E. M. Law, continued their association with the Texans and their famous "rebel yell," in Hood's division of Longstreet's corps in the second Manassas campaign. The division marched to Freeman's ford August 22 and drove a force of Pope's army across the Rappahannock; next marched to Waterloo ford, and then, the main body of Longstreet's army having come up, they marched through Thoroughfare gap to the support of Jackson's army, already in battle with Pope's. The Mississippi brigade was on the left of Hood's line as it was marched down to take a stand with Jackson's wearied troops. At sunset August 29, Hood was attacked, and he ordered his men to charge, which they did most gallantly and successfully. Colonel Law's brigade, engaged with King's Federals, captured one piece of artillery, three stands of colors and 100 prisoners. An incident of this fight was reported by Colonel Work, First Texas: "The Second Mississippi, having recrossed the creek, became entangled with the Thirty-third New York Regiment, when Colonel Stone sent me a message requesting me to move up to his relief, which I did. The Fourth Texas and Eighteenth Georgia pressed closely after. The regiment advanced 'with a yell,' which was taken up by the other regiments of the brigade and continued until the woods resounded." After dark Law repulsed attacks of both infantry and cavalry.

Next day, in the battle called Manassas Plains, the brigade advanced to Groveton in support of a battery, was under a heavy artillery fire for half an hour, and then took part in the fight for a Federal battery at Hogan's house, taking some prisoners and pushing ahead until after dark. The loss of the Second was 9 killed and 69 wounded. Among the killed were Capt. George W. Latham and Lieut. William M. Ralston. The roll of honor for the regiment was: John C. Chrisman, W. H. Davis (killed), Corporal C. S. Vinson (killed), Sergt. C. C. Davis, color-bearer; Thomas Woodard, J. L. Harbin (killed), Sergt. J. F. Wray, J. Westmoreland, D. P. Suber (killed), I. N. Aldridge, James Middleton (killed). (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

In his march through Maryland, September, 1862, Hood's two brigades turned back to meet the pursuing enemy in Boonsboro gap, and the men made a bayonet charge with their accustomed gallantry that relieved the pressure. From there they were the rear guard of the army to Sharpsburg, where they were stationed near the Dunker church,

and repulsed an attack of the enemy on the evening of the 16th. This was all done with no food for three days but green corn and one-half ration of beef one day. After a night meal they arose next morning early to meet the attack of McClellan's army, and their resistance against enormous odds General Hood described as the most terrible clash of arms that had occurred during the war. "The two little giant brigades of this division wrestled with the mighty force, losing hundreds of their gallant officers and men." (See Eleventh Regiment.) All the field officers, Colonel Stone, Lieutenant-Colonel Humphreys and Major Blair were wounded while leading the Second Regiment. The total casualties were 27 killed and 127 wounded. Col. R. R. Dawes, Sixth Wisconsin, wrote to Colonel Stone in 1876: "We fought the Second Mississippi in the corn field in front of the Dunker church at Antietam. They drove us and we barely saved by hand a battery of six twelve-pounder Howitzers, planted in front of some haystacks."

After the return to the Shenandoah valley the Second and Eleventh were ordered to Richmond to join the Mississippi brigade under Gen. Joseph R. Davis. The Second arrived at Richmond November 17, was ordered to North Carolina, reaching Goldsboro about December 15; left there for Blackwater Bridge, Va., February 2, 1863; moved to Suffolk April 8, and was there during the siege, forming part of Longstreet's army; returned to the Blackwater camp; left there for Fredericksburg June 3; was attached to Heth's division, A. P. Hill's corps; started on the Pennsylvania campaign June 15 (Lieut. R. A. Neely's memoranda.)

July 1, 1863, with the main Confederate army beyond South Mountain, Heth's division was ordered to move toward Gettysburg, Pa., where the presence of Federal troops was reported. Heth sent the brigades of Davis and Archer ahead to observe what strength the enemy had. On their long march from below Richmond and into Pennsylvania the Second Regiment, after being out all night on picket, had stopped for breakfast at Cashtown, and then marched eastward on the Gettysburg road, the men having no idea a battle was at hand. Within a mile of Gettysburg resistance was encountered. Heth reported that Davis advanced, driving the enemy and capturing batteries, but was unable to hold the position he had gained against the overwhelming force that assailed him. "The brigade maintained its position until every field officer save two were shot down and its ranks terribly thinned."

Davis first encountered Buford's dismounted cavalry, the advance guard of the Blue, as the Mississippians were the advance of the Gray army, already turning rapidly from its northward course to follow in forced march the movement to Gettysburg. "Often as the opposing forces had exchanged hard blows in the last two years the encounter on the Willoughby run marked a new epoch in the war," writes an English commentator, Cecil Battine. "Never before had the Federal troops displayed the same confidence in themselves and eagerness to engage. The tenacity with which they clung to their ground imposed on the Confederate infantry, who expected only to have a weak detachment to deal

with." When Wadsworth's division came up to help Buford the Mississippians were driven back with heavy loss. The Second, after defeating a New York regiment, was pushing in for a flank attack on Wadsworth's line, but the left wing got into the railroad cut through the ridge west of the seminary and there was subjected to an enflading fire from the end of the cut. Though some persisted in fighting surrender was inevitable. Colonel Dawes, Sixth Wisconsin, reported that Major John A. Blair, commanding the regiment (Second Mississippi Volunteers), surrendered to him his sword and command, including 7 officers and 225 men. The flag was sent to the Federal rear in care of a Sergeant, who was wounded and captured and held two days in Gettysburg, where he managed to conceal the colors, with the assistance of ladies, until the Confederate army was withdrawn. But this was not the entire regiment. It was a little later in the day, probably, after Early's division had hurried back from its advanced position toward the Susquehanna River, and struck the Federal line on the flank, compelling the retreat through Gettysburg to Cemetery Hill, that a detachment of the Second and Forty-second, under Lieut. A. K. Roberts, of the Second, captured the colors of a Pennsylvania regiment in a hand-to-hand fight, in which the gallant Roberts was killed. Col. J. M. Stone, who was wounded severely, was with the other wing of the regiment. The remnant of this regiment (sixty muskets) shared in the famous charge of the Mississippians up the slope of Cemetery ridge, July 3, a charge made by Heth's division, under Pettigrew, and Pickett's division, and of this heroic remnant all but one were killed, wounded or captured. Among the badly wounded and captured was Sergeant Varian, Company B, from whose diary many facts are obtained for this sketch. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Humphries.

The casualty list of the regiment at Gettysburg was 40 killed and 183 wounded. The following roll of honor was published: For July 1—Micajah Faris, Sergt. M. J. Bennett, H. H. Story (killed on the 3d), J. Fulton, C. L. Humphries (killed on the 3d), W. L. Luna, Patrick McAnally, Corporal J. A. Raines, W. D. Cobb (killed), W. J. Condrey (killed), D. M. White (killed); for July 3—J. P. Ticer, W. D. Bazemore (killed), W. T. Moore, L. J. Blythe, J. J. Donalson, H. McPherson, M. Yeager (killed), James L. Akers (killed); O. F. Carpenter (killed). (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

On the retreat to Virginia the remnant of the regiment took part in the gallant action of the rear guard at Falling Waters on the Potomac, July 14, where Corporals P. G. Braddock and G. M. Easterwood and Privates Henry W. Miller and J. M. Nunnelee gained a place on the roll of honor.

After the return to Virginia Davis' brigade was in battle at Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863, and lost 8 killed, 38 wounded and 2 missing. The Second lost 2 killed, 8 wounded. The roll of honor published included P. C. Eddings, J. A. Walding, A. M. Butler, F. M. Smith.

In December they left their camp on the Rapidan and went into line of battle at Mine Run, but Meade withdrew his army without making an attack.

Heth's division of A. P. Hill's corps, Colonel Stone in command of Davis' brigade, which now included the Second, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth and Forty-second Mississippi, Fifty-fifth North Carolina and First Confederate battalion, moved from camp near Orange Courthouse to meet Grant's army, which had crossed the Rappahannock. Capt. J. H. Buchanan commanded the Second Regiment. Moving along the plank road, May 5, the Federal cavalry was pushed back until Stone encountered the Blue infantry in the Wilderness. The fighting was desperate all the afternoon, the Confederates gradually gaining ground. The thick undergrowth in front of Stone's brigade was cut down by the rain of rifle balls. The tangle was too dense for artillery. After night, when the lines were reformed, Stone's brigade was on the left of Heth, next to Wilcox's division. All were praying for the arrival of Longstreet. Before sunup on the 6th Grant attacked and broke Wilcox's division, which came pell mell down the line, then three brigades of Heth's division broke, also part of Stone's brigade, but Stone held his ground with the Second, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth and Forty-second Mississippi. He changed front, and not only resisted the panic but held back the Federal attack for two hours. Then Longstreet came up and Stone's brigade went into the fight again with his line. Longstreet fell, and in the confusion that followed Stone moved to the rescue of an Alabama brigade, drove the enemy back and built a breastwork of logs that he held till he was called back to the line formed by General Lee. Next day Heth declared that Stone had fairly earned promotion as Major-General. (Nelm's MS.).

Heth's division was the last to move to Spottsylvania, being left behind to bury the dead. On the 10th Davis' brigade, with others under General Early, defeated the Federal movement toward the Confederate depot at Beaver Dam station, a fight (Talley's Mill) in which there was heavy loss to the brigade. The brigade held its part of the line intact under the famous assaults of May 12 and 18. When the battle moved to the North Anna, Heth's division repelled the Federal demonstration at Jericho Ford. On the Cold Harbor line (Bethesda Church) the brigade was in the attack on Grant's right flank. June 3 they aided in the bloody repulse of Grant's assault.

Casualties at Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, killed, 24; wounded, 107.

Roll of honor for battle of the Wilderness—Corporal T. S. Carter (killed), Corporal S. L. Neely, L. C. Guyton, R. Y. Bennett, J. C. Flinn, J. M. Champion, Sergt. Z. D. Prescott, W. A. Thomas, J. S. Bryant, S. D. Kyle, D. B. Cutbirth, John J. Brown, W. A. Edwards, W. C. Handley, P. Clark, G. B. Cobb, J. L. Freeman, T. W. Billingsley, Isaac McKeown (killed), John Lewallen, R. C. Jeter. At Talley's Mill—Corporal S. L. Neely, W. H. Byrn, A. T. Sargent, W. J. Grisham, W. Levitt, W. T. Ayers, J. T. Dillard, T. J. Harwell, D. F. Sims (killed), John Lewallen. At Spottsylvania Courthouse—Corporal S. L. Neely, R. A. Helms, W. H. H. Ralph, Corporal E. L. Earle, A. M. Rea, John Lewallen. At Bethesda Church—Corporal S. L. Neely, W. M. Cochran, D. E. Hughes

(killed), J. W. Wilson, M. L. Clark, W. T. Ayers, Corporal R. J. McDole, J. T. Dillard, J. W. Carr, W. G. Milam, D. G. Chism, Sergt. D. P. Tigert. (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

On the Richmond-Petersburg lines in the latter part of 1864, the regiment was in battle August 18-19 on the Weldon Railroad (Ream's Station); October 1, at Fort Bratton; October 3 at Squirrel Level road (Jones' Farm); October 27, at Hatcher's Run, after which they passed the winter on the front lines six miles from Petersburg.

Casualties at Ream's Station—5 killed, 31 wounded; at Jones' Farm—3 killed, 25 wounded, 2 missing; at Hatcher's Run—2 killed.

Among the wounded at Ream's Station were Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, who had been exchanged and promoted; Major J. H. Buchanan, Lieutenant Sorey, Company I; Lieutenant Thomas Story, Company L. The station of the regiment on the Petersburg line was very close to the Federal line and there was constant sharpshooting. September 13, while General Lee, Colonel Stone and Captain Walker were looking over the line, Walker was killed. Men were frequently killed in the rifle pits.

Not many of the gallant regiment ever reached Appomattox Court-house. Colonel John M. Stone, with some of the brigade returning from furlough, made his last fight and they were captured at Salisbury, N. C., and imprisoned several months. General Davis surrendered with Lee's army a brigade of 21 officers and 54 enlisted men.

## ELEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—William H. Moore, disabled July 22, 1861; Philip Frank Liddell, elected at reorganization, killed at Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862; Francis M. Green, killed at Spottsylvania; Reuben O. Reynolds.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Philip Frank Liddell, promoted; Samuel F. Butler, elected at reorganization, wounded at Sharpsburg, died October 3, 1862; William B. Lowrey; Reuben O. Reynolds, wounded at Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg and Petersburg.

Majors—Samuel F. Butler, Prairie Guards, promoted; T. Sidney Evans, elected at reorganization, killed at Sharpsburg; Reuben O. Reynolds, promoted; George W. Shannon.

Adjutants—Jamison, H. Moore; Thomas Holliday, wounded at Sharpsburg, promoted Adjutant-General of brigade, killed in the battle of the Wilderness; J. J. Evans, promoted Major on brigade staff.

Sergeant-Majors—Buchanan; J. J. Evans, promoted; Dalton, resigned 1862.

Surgeons—B. F. Ward, senior Surgeon Davis' brigade.

Assistant Surgeons—William B. Shields, F. H. Ervin.

Commissaries—S. A. Jonas, Pleasant A. Peoples.

Quartermasters—W. R. Barksdale, Silas Owens.

Color Bearer—George Kidd, killed at Sharpsburg.

Company A, University Grays, Oxford, Lafayette County, officers commissioned by Governor February 7, 1861.

Captains—William B. Lowry, wounded at Seven Pines, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel September 25, 1862; Simeon Marsh, resigned August 1, 1863; John V. Moore, August 1, 1863.

First Lieutenants—Calvin B. McCaleb, resigned December 1, 1861; John H. Graham, resigned on account of wounds November 25, 1862.

Second-Lieutenants—Levins M. Bisland, killed at Manassas July 21, 1861; Jefferson H. McLemore, retired April 21, 1862; P. S. Myers, resigned November 4, 1861; Joseph L. Taylor, resigned January 10, 1864, on account of wounds; Francis O'Dailey.

Third Lieutenants—William A. Raines, killed at Gettysburg; Wilborn L. Anthony, D. C. C. Rodgers.

Lieutenant Chas. O. Brooks, commanding June, 1864.

The company was composed entirely of students of the University of Mississippi. Total enrollment, 136; 24 men killed in action, 66 wounded in action, 133 from in the South, average age 21 years.

Company B, Coahoma Invincibles, mustered into State army at Friar's Point, February 16, 1861.

Captains—Samuel N. Delany, H. P. Reid.

First Lieutenant—L. M. Suddorth.

Second Lieutenant—S. L. Johnson.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Cox.

Killed, 33; died, 18. No rolls.

Company C, Prairie Rifles, mustered into State army at Okolona, March 2, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 25, 1861.

Captains—J. Byrd Williams, to reorganization, then Colonel of Forty-first Regiment; George W. Shannon.

First Lieutenants—A. D. Gatlin, to reorganization, then Captain in Forty-first Regiment; George W. Shannon.

Second Lieutenants—John Richardson, resigned January, 1862, Captain in Forty-first Regiment; Joseph P. Williams, to reorganization, then Captain in Forty-first Regiment; George W. Shannon, promoted; George M. Lusher.

Third Lieutenants—John D. Brandon, to April 25; Joe P. Williams, promoted; George M. Lusher, promoted; James T. Penny, resigned; George F. Cole.

Statement, February, 1865—Total strength, 110; died of disease, 10; killed and died of wounds, 38; discharged, 26; deserted, 12; transferred, 19; remainder, 15. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company D, Neshoba Rifles, mustered into State army at Neshoba, April 13, 1861.

Captain—A. H. Franklin.

First Lieutenant—L. C. Franklin.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Prince.

Third Lieutenants—J. B. Welsh, Jeff H. McLemore.

Lieutenant Wm. A. Whatley, wounded at Bethesda Church.

Company E, Prairie Guards, Lowndes County, mustered into State army at Crawfordsville, February 15, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 27, 1861.

Captains—J. T. Watt Hairston, resigned; W. C. Hearn, to reorganization; Henry B. Halbert, killed at Gettysburg, July 3; A. J. Ervin.

First Lieutenants—Wm. H. Gray, died; Henry P. Halbert, wounded at Gaines' Mill and Sharpsburg, elected Captain; W. H. Belton, wounded at Gettysburg July 3.

Second Lieutenants—Alex H. Ledbetter, resigned; W. H. Belton, elected First; T. J. Mims, killed at Gettysburg July 3; A. J. Ervin, wounded at Weldon Railroad; T. S. Scales.

Third Lieutenants—Henry P. Halbert; Johnson Hinkle, died; T. J. Mims, elected Second; Ples Goolsby, killed at Gettysburg July 3; A. J. Ervin, promoted; T. S. Scales, promoted.

First Sergeants—Ed. G. Sanders, William E. Rainey; Thomas Carr, killed at Gettysburg July 3.

Company F, Noxubee Rifles, mustered into State army at Macon, February 24, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 26, 1861.

Captains—George T. Wier, resigned November 1, 1862; Thomas J. Stokes.

First Lieutenants—James H. Rives, resigned; George W. Spooner, resigned; Thomas J. Stokes, promoted; Charles O. Brooks.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph K. Dixon; William D. Longstreet, 24 April, 1861, to 1 November, 1862; William A. May, resigned May 1, 1862; Samuel A. Tarrant, promoted; William K. Wiggins, killed at Sharpsburg; Charles O. Brooks, promoted; Daniel A. Featherston.

Third Lieutenants—W. D. Longstreet, promoted at organization; Thomas J. Stokes, promoted; William K. Wiggins, promoted; Charles O. Brooks, promoted; Newton L. Woods.

Statement, February, 1865—Total strength, 160; died of disease, 9; killed and died of wounds, 24; discharged, 61; transferred, 12; deserted, 9; remainder, 45.

Company G, Lamar Rifles, mustered into State army at Oxford, February 23, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 26, 1861.

Captains—Francis M. Green, promoted September 25, 1862; William G. Nelms, wounded at Petersburg March 25, 1865.

First Lieutenants—Flavius J. Lovejoy, to reorganization; William G. Nelms, promoted; Henry G. Fernandez.

Second Lieutenants—William G. Nelms, promoted; Henry G. Fernandez, promoted; William A. Osbourn, killed at Gettysburg July 3; Robert W. Black.

Third Lieutenants—James G. Sheegog, resigned; John C. Robinson, to reorganization; William A. Osbourn, promoted; Charles W. Orr, promoted; Charles W. Orr, resigned; Robert W. Black, promoted; John C. Robinson.

Statement, February, 1865—Total strength, 139; died of disease, 8; killed and died of wounds, 29; discharged, 43; transferred, 6; deserted,



5; remainder, 48; average age of men at enlistment, 20 years. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

Company H, Chickasaw Guards, mustered into State army at Houston, March 19, 1861.

Captain—Wm. F. Tucker.

First Lieutenant—L. W. Galbraith.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Moore.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Lockhart.

After first Manassas transferred to Army of Tennessee. Captain Tucker organized Forty-first Regiment and was promoted as Brigadier-General.

Company I, VanDorn Reserve, mustered into State army at Aberdeen, February 20, 1861.

Captains—William H. Moore, elected Colonel; W. B. Ward, wounded at Bethesda Church.

First Lieutenant—Reuben O. Reynolds, promoted Captain, Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas C. Holliday, promoted Brigade Adjutant-General.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas M. Manning.

Company K, Carroll County Rifles, mustered into State army at Carrollton, February 26, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service April 29, 1861.

Captains—Philip Frank Liddell, elected Lieutenant-Colonel May 4; Robert W. Williamson, to reorganization, afterward Colonel Twenty-ninth Regiment; Pleasant A. Peoples, died of wounds at Gaines' Mill; James S. Standley, resigned; George W. Bird, killed at Gettysburg July 3.

First Lieutenants—James S. Standley, Adjutant-General Bee's brigade, wounded at Seven Pines; William L. Hemmingway, resigned; George W. Bird, promoted; John T. Stanford, wounded at Gettysburg July 3.

Second Lieutenants—Lewis T. Howard, resigned; William L. Hemmingway, wounded at Gaines' Mill, promoted; George W. Bird, promoted; Basil R. Mayes, resigned; John T. Stanford, promoted; Albert G. Drake, killed at Talley's Mill.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas J. Booth, elected Captain Winona Company; William L. Hemmingway; George W. Bird; Basil R. Mayes; John T. Stanford; Albert G. Drake; William P. McMurray, died of wounds May, 1864.

Statement, February, 1865—Total strength, 164; died of disease, 11; killed and died of wounds, 41; discharged, 44; transferred, 17; missing, 1; deserted, 5; remainder, 45. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

These companies were ordered to Corinth in April, 1861, and the regiment was organized May 4. Being transported to Lynchburg, Va., the regiment was there mustered in the provisional army for one year by Major Clay May 13, and on the 19th they arrived at Harper's Ferry.

The Inspector-General reported from Harper's Ferry May 23 that the Mississippians were clamoring for rifles in place of the old muskets they had. The Eleventh, he said, took pride in its appearance and was soldierly.

In the organization of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, the Eleventh and Second, with the Fourth Alabama and First Tennessee, constituted Gen. B. E. Bee's brigade, the other brigades being commanded by Thomas J. Jackson, of Virginia, Bartow of Georgia and Elzey of Maryland. With the army they fell back to Winchester June 15, when Patterson's Federal army crossed the Potomac from Pennsylvania, and on July 18 began the movement to Manassas to support Beauregard against the Federal army advancing from Washington. Two companies of the Eleventh, A and F, under Lieutenant-Colonel Liddell, arrived at Manassas with General Johnston, about noon of the 20th, and on the next morning they were ordered out, with the Second and other regiments, under General Bee, the first to advance to the relief of the left flank of the army, which was being demoralized by an unexpected attack from the Federal army. They went into battle gallantly, but were also overwhelmed by great odds, after a heroic struggle, and forced to fall back behind the line established in their rear by General Jackson. Casualties—killed, 7; wounded, 21.

Subsequently Liddell was in command of the regiment and the brigade was commanded by General Whiting. General Lee wrote July 25, 1861, that he regarded the brigade as a Mississippi brigade, commanded by a Mississippian.

The six miles march from Winchester at double quick that the regiment made to reach the field of Manassas disabled many. The winter was spent in camp near Dumfries, a few miles from the Evansport batteries on the Potomac. In February the men began enlisting for the war and taking furloughs. They moved to Fredericksburg March 8, and thence to the vicinity of Yorktown, where the regiment was reorganized and officers elected. They left the Yorktown lines May 4, and next day Whiting's division, including his brigade and Hood's Texans, marched thirty-five miles to oppose Franklin's corps, which Hood and Stuart drove back and prevented from interfering with the withdrawal of Johnston's army. There are no official reports covering the action of the regiment at Seven Pines, May 31 and June 1. They supported the Third Alabama in an attack on the Fifty-second New York June 1, and finally took the front line and suffered a heavy loss, which does not appear in the reports. Company E had 2 killed and 8 wounded, 2 of whom were captured. Company K had 3 killed, 11 wounded.

In June they accompanied Whiting's division in the movement to Staunton to reinforce Jackson in the valley, soon returning with Jackson to Ashland to attack McClellan.

In the seven days' battles before Richmond the brigade, under Col. E. M. Law, was in Whiting's division with Hood's Texas brigade. The division marched as the advance of Jackson's army (see Second Regi-

ment) and later in the evening of June 27, in the battle of Gaines' Mill, made the famous charge across the ravine held by the Federal infantry and artillery, sweeping the enemy away and winning the victory. (No regimental reports, see Second Regiment for synopsis of Whiting's report.) "Colonel Liddell led his distinguished regiment to the close of the action," Whiting wrote. The loss of the Eleventh was 18 killed, 142 wounded, 3 missing, the most severe of any in the division except the Fourth Texas. The retreating Federal army was overtaken at White Oak swamp June 30, where the regiment was under fire. At Malvern Hill, July 1, under artillery fire, they lost 1 killed and 20 wounded.

In the second Manassas campaign Hood marched his division to Freeman's ford, August 22, driving a Federal force across the Rappahannock, next to Waterloo ford, and then with the main body of Longstreet's army through Thoroughfare gap to the relief of Jackson's army in battle with Pope. The Eleventh was in the charge at sunset August 29, when the brigade captured one piece of artillery, three stands of colors and 100 prisoners. Next day, in the battle of Manassas Plains, the brigade advanced to Groveton in support of a battery, under heavy artillery fire, and afterwards took part in the fight near Chinn's house, "fighting gallantly and incurring heavy loss and at night resting on our most advanced line." The regimental casualties of the two days were 22 killed and 87 wounded, the heaviest of the brigade.

In the march through Maryland, September, 1862, Hood's division turned about and countermarched to meet the pursuing enemy at Boonsboro gap in the mountains. Hood ordered his Texas brigade and Law's brigade "to move forward with bayonets fixed, which they did with their accustomed gallantry, driving the enemy and regaining all our lost ground." As the rear guard of the army they marched thence to Sharpsburg and were stationed near the Dunker church, where Hood was attacked on the evening of the 16th, but repulsed the enemy. "During the engagement the brave and efficient Col. P. F. Liddell fell, mortally wounded." After this fight the men had their first meal for three days, except that they had a half ration of beef one day and the green corn along the road. Next morning (17th) Hood was called early into the battle. He wrote: "I soon became engaged with an immense force of the enemy, consisting of not less than two corps of their army. It was here that I witnessed the most terrible clash of arms, by far, that has occurred during the war. The two little giant brigades of this division wrestled with this mighty force, losing hundreds of their gallant officers and men, but driving the enemy from his position and forcing him to abandon his guns on our left." They were fighting at right angles to the general line of battle, and Law was so exposed that the division was retired to the church, which they held until relieved by McLaws.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. F. Butler was wounded and Major T. S. Evans killed in command of the regiment. Total casualties of the regiment: 8 killed, 96 wounded. The color bearer was killed and the regimental flag, which had been presented by the government November 6, was lost.

After the return to the Shenandoah valley the Second and Eleventh were ordered to Richmond to join the Mississippi brigade under Gen. Joseph R. Davis. They arrived there in November, and in December the brigade was sent to Goldsboro, N. C., in which vicinity it operated against a Federal force; left there for Blackwater bridge in February, 1863; was in the entrenched line at Suffolk during the siege; left the Blackwater camp for Fredericksburg June 3; was attached to Heth's division, A. P. Hill's corps; started on the Pennsylvania campaign June 15.

The Eleventh did not have a part in the battle of July 1, near Gettysburg, being left as a guard for the division wagon train near Cash-town, Pa. On July 3 it participated in the famous charge up the slope of Cemetery ridge, on the extreme left of the Confederate line. The entire division, under command of Pettigrew, in which the Eleventh was included, moved steadily up the slope, closing up the ranks as they were thinned by the tremendous storm of shot and shell, and finally were at the stone wall behind which the Federal infantry was posted. But there the musketry fire was so murderous that "any further effort to carry the position was hopeless, and there was nothing left but to retire to the position originally held, which was done in more or less confusion." Two men were killed and twenty-one wounded in Davis' brigade by the Federal artillery as they stood in line before the movement was begun. In the charge all the field officers of the brigade were killed or wounded. The regimental casualties were reported as 32 killed, 170 wounded. Company histories reveal the following facts:

Company K took thirty-eight into the charge. Captain Bird was killed while cheering his men over the stone fence. Lieutenant Stanford took his place and fell wounded. Some of the men scaled the fence and were captured. At roll call that evening seven answered. Lieutenant Baker, Company C, surrendered about a dozen men at the fence. Lieutenant Baker, Company A, was wounded beyond the fence and surrendered with his squad of men. Company E took in thirty-nine men, of whom fifteen were killed and twenty-one wounded, including Captain Halbert and two Lieutenants killed and one Lieutenant wounded. Corporal Morgan was the only man able for duty after the charge. Company D took in fifty-five men and all but ten were killed or wounded and captured.

From Gettysburg they marched to Hagerstown and were in line of battle several days, thence to Falling Waters, crossing the Potomac; Bunker Hill, Culpepper, Orange Courthouse, and from there across the Rappahannock in the campaign resulting in the battle of Bristoe Station, where the regiment had four men wounded. In December they marched to Mine Run and intrenched in line of battle. They were in winter quarters at Orange Courthouse until May 4, when they moved into the battle of the Wilderness May 5. The Eleventh led the advance of Heth's division, moving down the plank road deployed in line, pushed back the cavalry, Federal cavalry for several miles, and encountered the Blue infantry toward the middle of the evening. This opened the battle

of the Wilderness. Heth's division was at one time almost entirely surrounded, but Anderson's division arrived on the field and relieved the pressure. On the morning of the 6th the enemy renewed the battle, while Kershaw's division of Longstreet's corps was relieving Heth's, which was held as a reserve that day. Some confusion was caused, but the main part of Davis' brigade, under Colonel Stone, remained on the line and took a very active part in the severe battle that followed. (Sketch by D. C. Love, also see Second Regiment.)

After the movement to Spottsylvania the regiment fought at Talley's Mill May 10, where Colonel Green was mortally wounded. He died May 15. The Lamar Rifles, as brigade skirmishers, under Captain Nelms, were particularly distinguished in this battle.

At the battle of May 12, Spottsylvania Courthouse, the brigade repulsed an attack, being posted to the right of the Bloody Angle. One hundred and fifty men of the brigade were sent out in front under Captain Nelms as a skirmish line that day, and of these 120 were killed or wounded. There was considerable loss at Bethesda Church, June 2-3, on the Cold Harbor line, where the brigade remained until after the battle of the Crater, July 30, when they were moved to that part of the Petersburg line.

Roll of honor at the Wilderness battles—Corporal Richard C. Bridges, Edward G. Jones, J. M. Williamson, Corporal G. B. Triplett, Corporal John T. Morgan, W. C. Nance, John C. Barnes, W. H. Johnson, P. H. Neagle, J. W. Young, Sergt. W. D. Reid, John R. Gilleylen, Corporal J. K. Miller, Samuel Stanford (killed), John W. Jennings, Color Bearer Frank L. Hope, At Talley's Mill—A. J. Due, J. H. Cook, Corporal Dennis O'Sullivan, Corporal A. W. Maness, George M. Dooley, Corporal W. R. Holland, H. Clay Moore, Vaiden H. Hughes. At Spottsylvania Courthouse—J. H. Dailey, J. D. Norwood, Balus H. Dumas, A. G. Burney, Sergt. R. T. Hobson, J. Beckett Gladney, E. B. Marcey (killed). At Bethesda Church—J. H. Dailey, J. C. Halbert, Corporal A. W. Maness (killed), W. N. Shaw, John C. Robinson, T. B. Reid, George W. Wall, A. L. Kimbrough, Color Bearer Frank L. Hope. (Records of Union and Confederate Armies.)

The battles that followed were the Weldon Railroad (Ream's Station), August 18-19; Davis Farm, October 1; Jones' Farm, October 3; Hatcher's Run, October 27.

Casualties at battles of Wilderness and Spottsylvania—Killed, 14; wounded, 55; missing, 6. At Bethesda Church, June 2-3—Killed, 6; wounded, 31; missing, 4. At Weldon Railroad, August 18-19—Killed, 10; wounded, 30. At Jones' Farm, October 2-3—Killed, 1; wounded, 3; missing, 1.

Roll of honor for Weldon Railroad, August 18-19—Corporals S. L. Neely (dead), Matthew Knox, W. C. Handley; Privates Z. E. Vernor, George H. Turner (killed), James L. Anderson (killed), S. T. Fife, P. McAnnally, T. W. Billingsley (killed), R. A. Sims, J. T. Stanley, B. F. Trammell, T. J. S. Robinson (killed). Hanover Junction—J. C. Halbert,

A. L. McJunkin, James M. Gillespie, G. W. Williams. (Records of Union and Confederate Armies).

March 25, 1865, the skirmish line of Davis' brigade on the Petersburg line, was attacked and some of the men captured. The brigade went into the battle which lasted several hours. The Eleventh was only sixty-four strong and lost a considerable proportion of that number. Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds lost his right arm and Captain Nelms was severely wounded. During the night of April 1st the regiment, under command of Major Shannon, moved to the right and took position near Hatcher's Run, where next day the Federal army having broken the line, the remnant of the regiment was almost surrounded by vast numbers. Shannon led his men to the run and disbanded the command. Frank Hope, color bearer, tore the flag into shreds, tied them to the pole and threw it in the stream. Some escaped by swimming, among them Major J. J. Evans of the staff of General Davis, but most surrendered. (Sketch by D. C. Love.)

#### TWELFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

##### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—Richard Griffith of Jackson, commissioned May 16, 1861, promoted to Brigadier-General; W. H. Taylor; M. B. Harris, wounded and disabled; S. B. Thomas, wounded and captured.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William H. Taylor of Jackson, promoted; Merry B. Harris, promoted; S. B. Thomas, promoted.

Majors—John R. Dickens; William H. Lilly, 1 May, 1862, killed by accident 19 February, 1863; S. B. Thomas, promoted; James R. Bell, 1864.

Adjutant—W. H. Capers of Claiborne; Sergeant-Major E. H. McCaleb of Claiborne; Surgeon M. S. Craft of Hinds; Assistant Surgeon—Clark; Commissary John A. Galbraith of Jefferson; Quartermaster—Bristoe of Yazoo; Chaplain A. A. Lomax of Copiah. (Rietti.)

Company A, Charlie Clark Rifles, mustered in at Union Church, Jefferson County, 11 March, 1861.

Captain—John J. McLean.

First Lieutenant—John B. Fairley.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas C. McNair.

Third Lieutenant—John W. Gilliss.

May 6-12, Lieutenants G. D. Nixon, R. Hunter, missing.

Company B, afterward G, Natchez Fencibles, mustered into State army March 5; into C. S. A. April 5, 1861.

Captains—Edwin M. Blackburn, T. A. Wilson, T. Q. Munce wounded and missing May, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Campbell Marsh, Thomas A. Wilson, promoted Captain 1 May, 1862; T. Q. Munce, promoted Captain April, 1863; W. T. Glasscock.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas A. Wilson, W. T. Glasscock, C. W. Gibson, H. A. Schelling, A. L. Butts.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas Q. Munce, promoted First Lieutenant, May 6-12, 1864; First Lieutenant L. Stampley, Sergt. R. M. Hamblin, wounded.

Private William H. Lilly was promoted to Major May 1, 1862. Private C. G. Groves to Assistant Surgeon, June, 1862.

Company C, Raymond Fencibles, Hinds County, mustered in State army March 13, 1861.

Captains—William H. Taylor, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Cuddy Thomas.

First Lieutenant—Joseph B. Johnston.

Second Lieutenant—William B. Thomas.

Third Lieutenant—Beauchamp B. Thomas.

May 6-12, Lieutenant H. A. Bew, killed.

Company D, Pettus Rifles, Copiah County, mustered in at Hazelhurst March 11, 1861.

Captains—Merry B. Harris, promoted; J. A. Barlow, killed.

First Lieutenants—Wm. J. Rea, Benjamin King, resigned 25 September, 1862.

Second Lieutenants—W. L. Haley, Simeon D. Ramsey, resigned 28 April, 1862.

Third Lieutenants—R. P. Willing, J. L. Ard, James A. Barlow, promoted Captain, killed 31 May, 1862; Jesse Thompson, R. Davis, J. P. Moore.

Private J. B. Rutherford was promoted as Assistant Surgeon, C. S. N., and Private A. N. Taliaferro as Quartermaster. (Riatti.)

Company E, Sardis Blues, mustered in at Sardis 20 April, 1861.

Captain—John R. Dickens.

First Lieutenant—Richard W. Crump.

Second Lieutenant—John W. Ward.

Third Lieutenant—Bernard S. Spain.

First Sergeant—William H. Wall.

Lieut. Thomas Farrell, commanding May, 1864; buried at Arlington.

Company F, Durant Rifles, Holmes County, mustered into State army 16 March, 1861.

Captain—John A. Cason.

First Lieutenant—Samuel M. Redd.

Second Lieutenant—Robert M. Murphy.

Marched to Corinth May 9, "Camp Clark," Lieut. A. A. Williamson commanding May, 1864.

Company G, Vicksburg Sharpshooters, on duty in January, 1861; mustered in March 13, 1861.

Captain—Horace H. Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth Regiment, Colonel Ninth cavalry.

First Lieutenant—Henry Myers.

Second Lieutenant—Richard Richardson.

Third Lieutenant—Lawrence F. O'Brien.

Company H, Claiborne Guards, mustered into State army at Port Hudson March 25, 1861.

Captains—I. G. Hastings (age 48); Henry Hughes, promoted Colonel, killed in May, 1864; A. K. Jones.

First Lieutenants—A. I. Lewis, A. K. Jones.

Second Lieutenants—W. H. Hastings, A. J. Sims.

Third Lieutenant—Wm. T. Jeffries.

Capt. R. R. Applewhite, commanding May, 1864.

Company I, Satartia Rifles, mustered into State army 24 April, 1861.

Captains—E. R. Gale, resigned; S. Bolton, May, 1864.

First Lieutenant—J. R. Bell, promoted Captain, Major.

Second Lieutenant—B. F. Cannon (killed).

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Stampley, promoted Captain.

Company K, Lawrence Rifles, of Brookhaven, mustered into State army 30 March, 1861.

Captain—Robert J. Bowen.

First Lieutenant—Robert J. Fox.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas R. Hoit (Hart?).

Third Lieutenant—J. J. Carson.

The above lettering of companies is as noted on the muster rolls. The lettering in Rietti's Military Annals is, A, Raymond; B, Natchez; C, Lawrence; D, Pettus; E, Vicksburg; F, Sardis; G, Satartia; H, Charlie Clark; I, Durant; K, Claiborne. No data is at hand regarding the succession of officers except that included in the above.

The companies for the organization of this regiment were assembled at Camp Clark, near Corinth, the post being under the command of Gen. Charles Clark, Army of Mississippi. Balloting by companies for regimental officers began May 16, and seven ballots were taken before all of them were chosen. Capt. Henry Hughes, of the Claiborne Guards, was the favorite of a large part of the regiment for Colonel. Finally the selections were: Colonel, Griffith; Lieutenant-Colonel, Taylor; Major, Dickens. After the regiment was ready for service it was sent to Union City, Tenn., to co-operate in General Polk's campaign against St. Louis, but the imminence of conflict in Virginia caused its transfer to that department. On July 9, 1861, telegrams were sent to General Polk and General Clark, asking that the regiment be sent to Lynchburg without delay. It started July 16, and did not arrive in time for the battle of Manassas. The regiment was posted in northeastern Virginia, and



during the winter of 1861-62 was quartered near Centreville, attached to the Alabama brigade under General Rodes. President Davis planned to make the Twelfth part of a Mississippi brigade, which was to be under the command of Gen. Charles Clark. But Clark was needed in the West, and Colonel Griffith, who had been Adjutant of President Davis' regiment in the Mexican War, and also a General in the State army, was promoted as Brigadier-General and assigned to command of the First Mississippi Brigade. It appears to have been the President's plan to form two Mississippi brigades to be part of a division for Major-General VanDorn, but General Johnston opposed this as impracticable at that time, and it was never effected. The Twelfth did not become a part of the brigade of which its first Colonel was commander.

The first battle of the Twelfth was fought as part of Rodes' brigade, after the army had been transferred to Richmond to meet the advance of McClellan from the Peninsula. Under Col. W. H. Taylor they began the attack of Rodes' brigade in the battle of Seven Pines, and supported by the Fifth Alabama pressed forward under heavy fire into an abatis, and from there into the Federal rifle pits, where they heroically held their ground between the Confederate and Federal batteries. General Rodes mentioned specially the gallantry of Colonel Taylor, Captain Hastings (Company H) and Sergeant Robert Hall. After General Rodes was wounded in this bloody fight Col. John B. Gordon took command of the brigade. The brigade of four regiments carried 2,200 men into action and lost 241 wounded and 853 wounded. The loss of the Twelfth was 41 killed and 152 wounded.

It is told in Rietti's Annals that Gen. D. H. Hill, their division commander, complimented the regiment after this battle, in person, saying in conclusion: "Within the limits of your State resides my only brother, and in your soil rests the remains of my dear departed mother. I had always intended to remove her remains to North Carolina and let them mingle with the ashes of her ancestors, but, Mississippians, since I witnessed your brave conduct on last Saturday, they shall sleep in your soil forever."

In the Mississippi Archives is a roll, evidently prepared in Virginia before the Peninsular campaign, in which the Twelfth is credited with "1,013 men, rank and file." It was one of the largest regiments at Seven Pines.

In June, 1862, the Second Mississippi Brigade was formed, under Gen. W. S. Featherston, including the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Taylor's battalion. In the opening of the battle of Savage Station, June 29, on the York River Railroad, General Griffith, in command of the First Brigade, received a mortal wound. He was borne from the field and died the next morning.

The Twelfth was in battle June 27 (Gaines' Mill or Cold Harbor) on Beaver Dam creek and on the Chickahominy near Gaines' house. Under heavy artillery fire they charged up a hill, driving the Federal line through a forest and capturing a battery. Maj. W. H. Lilly, in command, was

wounded at the head of his regiment, and Captain Thomas then took command. June 30, in the battle of Glendale or Frazier's farm, the brigade went into battle at five in the evening and sustained the attack of a large force of the enemy. The casualties of the regiment in the two battles were 34 killed, 186 wounded and 5 missing. Among the killed were Capts. J. Dobbins and J. E. Vawter, and Lieuts. T. W. Crump and W. B. Thomas.

In the second Manassas campaign the brigade was in Wilcox's division of Longstreet's corps. General Wilcox reported the gallant action of the Twelfth and Sixteenth, near Kelly's ford on the Rappahannock, August 21. Supported by the other regiment the Twelfth repulsed the charge of a large body of Federal cavalry, the deadly fire of the Mississippians throwing the enemy into great confusion. In the battle of August 30 the brigade had a gallant part fighting in the vicinity of the stone house, and the brigade loss was 26 killed, 142 wounded.

The brigade took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, but there are no official reports of the regiment. The casualties were 6 killed, 53 wounded. (See Sixteenth Regiment.)

In the battle of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, the regiment, under Col. W. H. Taylor, were three days and nights in line of battle, under artillery fire, which caused them the loss of eight men wounded.

In January General Posey took command of the brigade, which was a part of Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps. They remained near Fredericksburg, with occasional picket duty on the Rappahannock River, until posted at the United States ford in February.

When the Federal army began to cross near Fredericksburg and above, the two brigades moved to Chancellorsville, leaving a guard at the ford. From Chancellorsville Anderson withdrew them to the crossing of the old Mine and Plank roads, where they threw up intrenchments and were reinforced. On the morning of May 1 General Jackson came up and Posey's brigade joined him in the flank movement, arriving near the Federal entrenchments around Chancellorsville about midnight. Next day, in the evening, Posey's brigade attacked the enemy, appearing in strength at the furnace and "gallantly maintained its position against great odds," and during the night constructed breastworks. On the 3d the brigade took its place in line of battle, "pressed forward with spirited impetuosity," and drove the enemy from his entrenchments around Chancellorsville. Next day they marched to Fredericksburg and aided in the defeat of the enemy there also. "Where all performed their part with so much zeal and courage it is almost impossible to make a distinction, but Brigadier-General Posey and his brave, untiring, persevering Mississippians seem to me to deserve especial notice," wrote General Anderson. "Their steadiness at the furnace on Saturday evening, when pressed by greatly superior numbers, saved our army from great peril, while their chivalrous charge upon the trenches on Sunday contributed largely to the successes of that day. After three days of

incessant occupation, Saturday night was again passed by them in hard work upon entrenchments in front of the furnace, while the others had an opportunity to take some rest." The Twelfth fought as skirmishers for the brigade May 1, and in this gallant action with the Federal skirmish line Lieut.-Col. M. B. Harris, commanding the regiment, was severely wounded. Major S. B. Thomas commanded in the charge on the 3d. The loss of the regiment was 3 killed, 38 wounded, 23 missing.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Posey's brigade was in the attack of A. P. Hill's corps upon the Federal positions in the peach orchard and toward the heights of Little Round Top and the Devil's Den. The Mississippi brigade was ordered to support Wright's Georgia brigade. "Wright's men bore the starry cross on their standards to the crest of the ridge, which they held for ten memorable minutes." They believed that if they had been supported the victory was won. But through some fatality they were not supported in that extreme advance. In fact, Posey had been instructed to send only two of his regiments. The Twelfth was held in reserve through the battles of the 2d and 3d. The casualties of the regiment were seven wounded.

With the brigade the Twelfth was in line of battle near Hagerstown, a week or more, and then, with the army, fell back into Virginia and behind the Rapidan. From a two months' rest near Orange Courthouse they were called in October to thwart the maneuvers of General Meade. The flank movement of Hill's corps across the Rappahannock was effective, but while the brigade was under the fire of artillery at Bristoe Station, on the 14th, General Posey was mortally wounded. Colonel Harris, of the Nineteenth, was promoted to the command. They were in line of battle on Mine Run in November, passed the weary winter of 1863-64 on the Rapidan, and left their camp May 5 to go into the battle of the Wilderness. They advanced from the plank road, charged and repulsed two Federal columns that threatened to outflank the brigades of Davis, Perry and Law, and then, in line with these brigades, Harris' men fought through the day, repelling all attacks and capturing many prisoners. Many brave men fell in the gallant charge with which the day's work was begun. After the trying quick-time march to Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 9, the regiment was in battle at the Po River bridge, but its main fight, one memorable in the annals of America, was with the brigade in the Bloody Angle, May 12-13. The casualties of the regiment May 6-12 were 13 killed, 32 wounded, 13 missing. They moved from their station across the Po River to recover the line that Johnston had lost to Hancock, were led toward the point of greatest danger by Lee himself, until they prevailed on the General to go back, and they, with the help of other brigades, closed the dangerous gap in the line with their bodies, and held it from seven in the morning of the 12th to three in the morning of the 13th, without food, and always in danger of being without ammunition, for it was worth a man's life to leave the shelter of the earthworks and the ditches running with water from a steady rain. Lieutenant Bew was among the killed, whose gallantry was conspicuous. It was

almost a continuous battle or its equivalent from May 5. They fought on the North Anna May 24, skirmished on the Totopotomoy later, took position on the lines, close to the Federal line at Cold Harbor June 3, and there was engaged in constant battle under fire of sharpshooters and artillery. There Captain Hannegan, an accomplished officer and brave soldier, was mortally wounded by a mortar shell. The brigade marched into the Petersburg lines June 18, and was in battle in front of that line on the 22d, on the Weldon Railroad on the 24th, and then returned to the trenches where, on the next day, Col. M. B. Harris was shot by a sharpshooter in the head, the character of the wound being such as to deprive his regiment and country permanently of his efficient and gallant services. A casualty report in June showed 10 killed, 20 wounded, 8 missing. They were under heavy fire in the battle of the Crater July 30, took part in the battle of Darbytown Road, north of the James, August 18; and in the battle of Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad, August 21, the Twelfth and Sixteenth entered the new Federal entrenched line across the railroad, and being overwhelmed many were captured. The Federal command attacked was Gen. E. S. Bragg's brigade of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan regiments, posted on the left of the railroad fronting the Vaughan road. He reported the capture of six field officers, fifteen line officers and 101 enlisted men, two stands of colors and a number of wounded men. Among those wounded and captured were Col. S. B. Thomas, Major Bell, Adjutant Howard McCaleb and Captain Joseph Johnson, of the Twelfth. In August, up to and including this battle, the regiment reported 4 killed, 26 wounded, 63 missing.

The next battle was at the Hatcher's Run bridge for the defense of the Boydton plank road, and again on this road, at Burgess' Mill, the brigade fought in support of Gordon's corps February 6, 1865. This was part of a campaign of seven days, in intensely cold weather, in which great endurance and determined courage were shown by the men.

The brigade served on the Swift Run line and at the time of Sheridan's raid in Richmond. From the former position they marched early in the morning of April 2 to Petersburg, whence they were sent at double quick to the place where the line of General Wilcox had been broken. Reporting to Wilcox near the Newman house on the Boydton plank road, they saw the Federal troops as far as the eye could reach, moving in great and imposing force to seize the advantage gained. The Mississippians actually went into line of battle to meet this demonstration so adroitly as to give an impression of considerable numbers, when they were not stronger than one full regiment, if as strong. But an order soon reached Harris not to sacrifice his men, but occupy the earthworks near him. The Twelfth, under Lieut.-Col. James H. Duncan of the Nineteenth, who had been assigned to command it, and the Sixteenth, in all about 150 men (Harris' Diary), were put in Battery Gregg and the other two regiments in Battery Whitworth.

Gen. John Gibbon, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, reported: "At 6:50 A. M. an order was received from Major-General Ord

directing me to send all my available force to the support of the Sixth corps, which had broken through the enemy's line near Fort Welch. I at once ordered the whole of Foster's division and two of Turner's brigades to move to the right, and almost immediately afterward Harris' (West Virginia) brigade of Turner's division carried the enemy's line in front of them and, pushing down forward Birney's division, we occupied the enemy's line and met the Sixth corps coming down from the right, sweeping everything before them. Harris' brigade was now pushed up toward Petersburg, followed by that portion of the Sixth corps which had come down the line and by Birney's division. On reaching the vicinity of Fort Welch, where the Sixth corps had broken through, I found Foster (three brigades Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts and New York regiments) already in line of battle perpendicular to the enemy's old line and confronting two strong works, Forts Gregg and Baldwin (Whitworth), which the enemy had erected to protect his right of the town. Harris' brigade was formed on Foster's left, and as soon as they arrived Turner's two other brigades were formed in rear of Foster. As the Sixth corps came up it went into position, two divisions on my left and one on my right, and as soon as they reached within supporting distance Foster's line was ordered to charge the works in its front. The troops moved steadily and rapidly forward, under a very heavy fire of both artillery and musketry, and gained Fort Gregg, to find it surrounded by a deep, wide ditch partially filled with water and flanked by a fire from both right and left. Turner's two brigades were pushed rapidly up in support from the second line, whilst Harris at the same time rushed against Fort Baldwin. The enemy made a most desperate resistance, and it was not until Fort Gregg was almost entirely surrounded and our brave men had succeeded in climbing upon the parapet under a most murderous fire, that the place was finally taken by the last of several determined dashes with the bayonet, Harris and a portion of the First division at the same time carrying Fort Baldwin. This assault, certainly one of the most desperate of the war, succeeded by the obstinate courage of our troops, but at a fearful cost. Fifty-five of the enemy's dead were found inside Fort Gregg, whilst my own loss during the operations of the day, most of which occurred around these two forts, was 10 officers and 112 men killed and 27 officers and 565 men wounded. We captured two pieces of artillery, several colors and about 300 prisoners." Gen. Robert S. Foster reported the capture of Fort Gregg "with two guns and the entire garrison of 250 officers and men," and he said, "The fighting on both sides at this point was the most desperate I ever witnessed, being a hand-to-hand struggle for twenty-five minutes after my troops had reached the parapet. Fifty-seven of the enemy's dead were found inside the work."

It may be surmised that a large part of the regiment was not in Fort Gregg. At least forty, according to Rietti's *Annals*, were surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, under command of Sergt. William Brown, Company K, after all the attrition of the Appomattox campaign.

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

*Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—William Barksdale, promoted as Brigadier-General June 27, 1862, killed at Gettysburg July 2; J. W. Carter, killed at Gettysburg July 2; Kennon McElroy, killed at Knoxville.

Lieutenant-Colonels—M. H. Whitaker, to reorganization; J. W. Carter, promoted; Kennon McElroy, promoted; John M. Bradley, died of wounds; A. G. O'Brien.

Majors—Isham Harrison, to reorganization; Kennon McElroy, promoted; J. M. Bradley, wounded at Gettysburg, promoted; G. L. Donald. Adjutants—E. A. Miller, E. P. Harman.

Surgeons—J. T. Gilmore, promoted as Brigade Surgeon; L. M. Austin, died; John Clopton, transferred; S. Baruch.

Assistant Surgeons—A. C. Anderson, A. N. Ballinger, J. C. Shinks, M. McManning, H. D. Green.

Quartermaster—J. H. Turner, promoted to brigade staff.

Commissary—D. P. McAllum, R. C. Topp.

Chaplain—Farish, T. S. West.

Ensign—A. T. Harvey.

Company A (B first year), Winston Guards, mustered into State army at Louisville March 16, 1861.

Captains—John M. Bradley, promoted as Major; Neville Edmunds, died of wounds October, 1862; Sil J. Quinn.

First Lieutenants—Neville Edmunds, promoted; Sil J. Quinn, promoted; William Johnson, resigned; Judge E. Woodruff.

Second Lieutenants—James J. Hathorn, died of wounds; Sil Quinn, promoted; W. B. Johnson, promoted; Judge E. Woodruff, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Joseph L. Bradley, killed at Malvern Hill; W. B. Johnson, Judge E. Woodruff; George W. Bradley, died of wounds.

Total enrolled, 161; killed and died of wounds, 26; died of disease, 37; captured, 29.

Company B, Wayne Rifles (C first year), mustered into State army at Waynesboro April 17, 1861.

Captains—W. J. Eckford, killed at Gettysburg; S. H. Powe, resigned; D. M. McRae.

First Lieutenants—D. M. McRae, S. H. Powe, J. T. Shaw.

Second Lieutenants—A. R. Fairley, resigned; D. M. McRae, J. T. Shaw; J. A. Smith, died of wounds.

Third Lieutenants—A. Hays, W. S. Davis; J. S. Kirkland, killed in battle.

Total enrolled, 144; killed and died of wounds 28, died of disease 19, captured, 17.

Company C (F first year), Kemper Legion, mustered into State army April 13, 1861, at DeKalb.

Captains—James W. Carter, elected Lieutenant-Colonel at reorganization; Thomas H. Woods, retired November 5, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Jordan L. Morris, to reorganization; Thomas H. Woods, Albert Magyari.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas P. Bell, to reorganization; Albert Magyari, Fletcher C. Sinclair.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas H. Woods, Fletcher C. Sinclair, John M. Stovall; Absalom H. Farrar, died.

Total enrolled, 136; killed and died of wounds, 28; died of disease, 20; captured, 17.

Company D (E first year), Newton Rifles, mustered into State army at Decatur March 23, 1861.

Captains—Montgomery Carleton, to reorganization; Thomas W. Thurman, lost leg at Fredericksburg.

First Lieutenants—Margatt H. Watkins, to reorganization; George W. Williams, disabled; Andrew F. Clarke.

Second Lieutenants—John A. Keith, to reorganization; Andrew F. Clarke, promoted; Marcet R. Watkins.

Third Lieutenants—Andrew J. Keith, promoted; William C. Goodwin, resigned.

Total enrolled, 131; killed and died of wounds, 17; died of disease 22; captured, 24.

Company E (A first year), Alumutcha Infantry, Lauderdale County mustered into State army March 23, 1861.

Captains—Peter H. Bozeman, to reorganization; H. D. Cameron.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Burton, John J. McElroy, John A. Cameron, T. J. Hearn.

Second Lieutenants—John A. McElroy, H. D. Cameron, T. S. Maxwell, John A. Cameron.

Third Lieutenants—J. F. Ford; Thad Berryman, killed at Malvern Hill; Jackson Shelton.

Total enrolled, 153; killed and died of wounds, 21; died of disease, 24; captured, 14.

Company F (G first year), Lauderdale Zouaves, organized in January, 1861, mustered into State army March 30, 1861, at Lauderdale Station.

Captains—Kennon McElroy, elected major at reorganization; Robert A. Daniels, died; Richard C. Jamison, died of wounds; Archibald A. Currie, wounded at Wilderness.

First Lieutenants—John R. Walker; Henry T. Eason, killed at Sharpsburg; Richmond C. Jamison, Archibald A. Currie, William R. McKinley.

Second Lieutenants—Robert A. Daniels, Richmond C. Jamison, Archibald A. Currie; Anthony D. Bourdeaux, killed at Knoxville.

Third Lieutenants—Elias J. Moore, died; Craggle H. Fluker, died of wounds; Joel P. Walker, Archibald A. Currie, Anthony D. Bourdeaux, William R. McKinley.

Total enrolled, 136; killed and died of wounds, 25; died of disease, 25; captured, 18.

Company G (I first year), Secessionists, mustered into State army at Quitman April 27, 1861.

Captains—Daniel R. McIntosh, to reorganization; George L. Donald, promoted; Daniel J. Barlow.

First Lieutenants—George L. Donald, to reorganization; John Evans, killed at Gettysburg; Robert L. Trotter, killed at Knoxville; David A. Cole, killed at Cedar Creek.

Second Lieutenants—Jesse C. Locke, resigned; Daniel J. Barlow, promoted; Robert L. Trotter, promoted; David A. Cole, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Edward B. Lott, to reorganization; A. O. DuBose; Robert L. Trotter, promoted; David A. Cole, promoted.

Company H (K first year), Spartan Band, mustered into State army at Sparta March 23, 1861.

Captains—Wesley Millard, resigned; W. H. Worthington, to reorganization; J. L. Clark, killed at Fredericksburg; Z. R. Mixon, died at Camp Chase, Ohio; R. R. Hooker.

First Lieutenants—J. L. Clark, elected Captain at reorganization; Z. R. Mixon, promoted; R. R. Hooker, promoted; W. H. Davis.

Second Lieutenants—A. B. May, to reorganization; R. J. Lyles, resigned; W. H. Davis, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—E. J. Windham, to reorganization; W. G. Baker, resigned.

Company I (D first year), Minute Men of Attala, mustered into State army at Kosciusko April 19, 1861.

Captains—L. D. Fletcher, to reorganization; A. G. O'Brien.

First Lieutenants—George O'Brien, C. H. B. Campbell.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Meek, C. M. Fuller.

Third Lieutenants—Sam Young, Robert C. Kelly.

(No Power rolls.)

Company K (H first year), Pettus Guards, Lauderdale County, mustered into State army March 30, 1861, at Marion Station.

Captains—S. J. Randell, to reorganization; L. L. Barker, killed at Malvern Hill; William F. Brown.

First Lieutenants—M. H. Whitaker, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; William A. Smith, to reorganization; William F. Brown, promoted; C. E. Meader, died of wounds July 14, 1862; W. W. McElroy.

Second Lieutenants—William A. Smith, promoted; W. F. Brown, promoted by election; C. E. Meader, promoted; W. W. McElroy, promoted; William F. Moseley.

Third Lieutenants—William F. Brown, promoted; R. K. Curtis, to reorganization; W. W. McElroy, promoted; D. H. Stubeck, died of wounds at Knoxville. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The above companies were ordered to Corinth and enlisted in the Confederate service May 13-15, 1861, for twelve months. The date of organization of the Thirteenth Regiment is May 14, 1861, William Barks-



dale being elected Colonel. Soon afterward the regiment was ordered to Union City, Tenn., where it remained attached to the army under General Polk until ordered to Lynchburg, whither the regiment started July 14. Immediately on reaching Lynchburg they were ordered to Manassas, and reached the railroad junction during the night of July 20 and the morning of the 21st, the day of the battle. As soon as possible they were advanced to the field, with much marching and countermarching in the intense heat and stifling dust. The orders were to report to General Longstreet, but for convenience they were attached to Jubal A. Early's brigade, which was stationed in the rear of Beauregard's line on Bull Run, near McLean's ford. The famous battle of the 21st was brought on by the Federals attacking on the Confederate flank, behind the run. This battle raged from ten o'clock, and General Early did not get orders to participate in it until two, when he immediately marched to the scene of conflict. "This brigade," Beauregard reported, "was marched by the Holtham house across the fields to the left, . . . and under a severe fire into a position in line of battle near Chinn's house, outflanking the enemy's right. At this time the enemy had formed a line of truly formidable proportions. The woods and fields were filled with their masses of infantry and cavalry. It was a magnificent spectacle as they threw forward their cloud of skirmishers on the slopes of the ridge for another attack. But as Early formed his line Elzey's brigade and other regiments advanced, almost simultaneously, with great spirit from their various positions. At the same time, too, Early resolutely assailed their right flank and rear." It was then the rout began.

Casualties, 6 wounded in the Thirteenth.

After this the regiment was assigned to the brigade under Gen. N. G. Evans, including the Seventeenth and Eighteenth, stationed in the vicinity of Leesburg. October 20 they marched from Goose Creek to Fort Evans, on the Potomac. October 21 a force of the enemy crossed the river from Maryland, under Colonel Baker, and after the first encounter had been sustained by a company of the Seventeenth Mississippi, four detached companies, including Fletcher's of the Thirteenth became warmly engaged and drove back the Federal advances. While the other regiments met the Federal advance from Ball's Bluff and achieved a famous victory, Barksdale's remaining nine companies held back the other columns of the enemy at Edwards ferry, remaining there after the others had gone back to Leesburg with the Federal prisoners. Next day Barksdale attacked the Federals who had crossed the river on his front and drove them to the river with heavy loss. The loss of the regiment was, 4 killed, 2 wounded, 1 missing. Eckford's and Randall's companies were the advance line in this engagement. The Attala men, under Fletcher, were distinguished in the Ball's Bluff battle, several of them being among the first to reach a Federal battery, which was captured.

The winter camp was at Catoclin Mountain, near Leesburg. The regiment was assigned to the Mississippi brigade organized under Gen.

Richard Griffith, who took command at a brigade review at Camp Carolina December 9, 1861.

After the retreat to Culpepper and transfer to Yorktown, the regiment was reorganized for three years of the war, April 26, 1862. They were not in battle on the Yorktown line or during the retreat, and though under fire at Seven Pines, were not actively engaged.

Before the seven days' battles before Richmond, June, 1862, Griffith's brigade included with the Thirteenth, the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first, and was part of Magruder's division, which first went into battle on the 29th, on the railroad near Savage Station. In the opening of this action General Griffith was mortally wounded, and his place was taken by Colonel Barksdale. The Thirteenth was employed during this battle as reserve for McLaw's division. At the battle of Malvern Hill, July 1, the brigade was formed in line of battle in a wood, under fire of batteries and gunboats, after which, at about six o'clock in the evening, they made a charge, attempting to carry the Federal batteries. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Carter was wounded, and Major McElroy took command. Colonel Barksdale praised the conduct of Major Inge, Adjutant-General, and Captain Costin, Aide-de-Camp. Major Watts and Hawkins, of the brigade staff, were required to attend the dying General. The Thirteenth gained an advanced position and held it for nearly an hour without support.

The loss of the Thirteenth in both engagements was 28 killed and 107 wounded.

McElroy, promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, commanded the regiment in the Maryland campaign September, 1862. With McLaw's division they diverged from Lee's column to co-operate with Jackson's corps in the capture of Harper's Ferry. On the 12th Barksdale's and Kershaw's South Carolina brigade began to scale the Maryland heights, Major J. M. Bradley commanding the pickets on the left of the line, skirmishing with the Federal troops on the mountain. Next day Kershaw attacked the entrenched line in front and Barksdale on the flank and rear, and possession of the mountain was secured after severe fighting. The Thirteenth was left on the mountain as a garrison when the brigade moved to Brownsville to meet an expected attack, and thence to join the main army. They reached the battlefield of Sharpsburg after the battle had been raging for several hours. The brigade had been on constant duty for five or six days, marching throughout two nights, and many of the men had succumbed to fatigue. The brigade went into battle with less than 900 men and officers, formed line of battle in an open field swept by a terrible fire of artillery, advanced and drove the enemy from a wood in front, and held that position, the Thirteenth and Eighteenth defeating a flank attack. McElroy, though wounded, remained in command of his regiment. Surgeon Austin was honorably mentioned for faithful attention to the wounded. The regiment, taking 202 into battle, lost 6 killed, 54 wounded, 2 missing.

At Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862, Colonel Carter marched his regiment to Carolina Street at five o'clock in the morning, where they remained until four P. M. to support the Seventeenth at the river side. Ten sharpshooters were sent to assist Colonel Fiser, but no other service was required of the regiment. But they were all the time under a very heavy and destructive fire from the Federal batteries. After the enemy effected a landing, the Thirteenth, holding Princess Anne Street, by a determined fight held them back for two hours. Capt. G. L. Donald, in command of several companies, was commended by the Colonel. Capt. J. L. Clark was killed by a solid shot early in the morning. Capt. T. W. Thurman was dangerously wounded and captured. Lieut. J. M. Stovall, missing, was supposed to be dead. The total loss was 7 killed, 59 wounded 14 captured.

April 29, 1863, part of the Federal army crossed the Rappahannock at Deep Run, and Barksdale's brigade was left with Early's division to observe them, while the remainder of Lee's army moved toward Chancellorsville. Early was moving in the same direction when the Federal troops made another crossing at Fredericksburg. Barksdale had a line of three miles to cover, with the Thirteenth on the right. After a desperate resistance against the entire Federal advance, Barksdale's line was broken, when he moved the Thirteenth and Seventeenth in position to check the enemy and protect the rear, which they did, with the aid of artillery. The loss of the regiment was 7 killed and 43 wounded. They were quartered at Fredericksburg until June 3, when they began the march to the valley and Pennsylvania.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863, the Thirteenth, in Barksdale's brigade, fought in the battle against the south wing of the Federal army. At six in the evening, when Sickles still held the peach orchard after a terrific fight, McLaws ordered an assault, and the storming columns of Barksdale and Wofford, "yelling like demons, black with smoke and lusting for hand-to-hand conflict," soon opened a gap in the line of blue. The Federals fell back toward and across Plum Run, toward the base of Round Top, and the onslaught was continued. "Barksdale, conspicuous on horseback, led his Southern riflemen, who singlehanded had barred the passage of the whole Federal army at Fredericksburg right into the hostile masses, where he fell mortally wounded, and whence the remnants of his gallant troops cut their way back with difficulty through the enveloping masses of Blue infantry." (Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy.") Barksdale's loss in killed and wounded was the heaviest of any brigade in Longstreet's corps and the heaviest of any in Lee's army, except two North Carolina Brigades and Davis' Mississippi brigade. The loss of the Thirteenth was 28 killed, 137 wounded, of whom 86 were left in the field hospital when the army retreated.

After the return to Virginia the regiment participated in the movement of Longstreet's corps by way of Richmond and South Carolina to Atlanta and North Georgia, reaching Ringgold after the battle of Chickamauga was begun. By a night march they arrived on the field on the

morning of September 20 and went into battle in support of General Hood, who broke the Federal line. Their last fighting that day was at Snodgrass Hill, where the victory was completed at dusk. Casualties, 1 killed, 7 wounded.

Advancing toward Chattanooga they were on duty during the siege until November 4, when they left the base of Lookout Mountain for the campaign in East Tennessee. They crossed the Tennessee River, skirmished at Campbell's Station November 16, and were in line for the siege of Knoxville about November 20. Under the command of Colonel McElroy, with the Seventeenth Regiment, and supported by three Georgia regiments, all under the command of Gen. B. G. Humphreys, they made the famous assault upon Fort Loudon, November 29, 1863. After working their way through a tangled abatis, they charged the works, through a wire netting and a deep ditch, and clambered up a parapet ten or twelve feet high, slippery with ice. Some of the officers and men gained the summit of the parapet but they were shot down and dragged others down in falling. All the time they were under a furious fire from another part of the fort. Here Kennon McElroy was killed. "The loss of the heroic McElroy is irreparable," wrote General Humphreys. "He was shot at the angle of the wall at the head of his regiment," wrote General Longstreet. "He was a man of very fine courage, united to a self-possession on all occasions, with a knowledge of his duties and a natural capacity for command which inspired confidence and made him always conspicuous."

After leaving Knoxville the brigade was sent, December 16, to Clinch Mountain Gap, where a body of the enemy fled at their approach. Major Donald, commanding the Thirteenth, was sent in pursuit, and he captured the camp and outfit of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana, which was very welcome.

The winter quarters were at Russellville, Tenn., whence they moved in the last of March to Bristol. At Gordonsville, Va., May 3, they received orders to join General Lee on the Rappahannock. May 6, with the advance of Longstreet's corps, they went into battle in the Wilderness, Major Donald commanding, winning new renown on that bloody field. They were in almost constant action and frequent battles throughout the campaign of 1864, at Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 8-12; at Hanover Junction, May 27; at Cold Harbor early in June, and at Petersburg June 19. In the latter part of July they were sent from the Petersburg lines to support Early in the Shenandoah Valley, where they were in the engagements at Berryville, Charlestown, Rockfish Gap, and Cedar Creek.

In the Wilderness battles the regiment had 18 killed, 61 wounded, 12 missing. Among the severely wounded were Lieut. William Davis (Company C), Captain Currie, Lieut. R. C. Kelly (Company I).

The returns, in October, after this battle show Major Donald in command of the brigade.

At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, the brigade was conspicuous in taking the Federal position in the early part of the battle. When

the return attack was delivered by Sheridan the brigade met the advance coolly and with an effective fire. It was not until their flank was exposed by the panic in other commands that they yielded.

November 20 they returned to Richmond and during the winter they were posted at Garnett's farm and on the Darbytown and Newmarket roads. April 1-2 they marched through Richmond and began the retreat to Appomattox Courthouse.

In the final returns the remnant of the heroic Thirteenth was commanded by Lieut. W. H. Davis.

### SIXTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

#### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—Carnot Posey, promoted Brigadier-General, mortally wounded at Bristoe Station; Samuel E. Baker, killed at Bloody Angle; Edward C. Councill, mortally wounded at Weldon Railroad.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert Clark, James J. Shannon; Abram M. Feltus, killed at Spottsylvania; Seneca McNeil Bain.

Majors—Jeff H. Bankston, Samuel E. Baker, E. C. Councill, S. M. Bain, Thomas R. Stockdale.

Surgeons—A. B. Snell; G. Alston Groves, died at Gettysburg.

Assistant Surgeons—Gwin and Groves.

Chaplains—S. H. Ross, died 12 February, 1863; A. H. Lomax, 1863-65.

Company A, Summit Rifles, Pike County, mustered in at Summit 20 April, 1861.

Captains—J. D. Blincoe, Enoch H. Murphy.

First Lieutenants—E. H. Murphy, Stanton D. Autry.

Second Lieutenant—L. R. Austin.

Third Lieutenant—P. H. Thorpe.

Captain E. H. Gatlin, wounded May, 1864.

Company B, Westville Guards, mustered in at Westville 20 April, 1861.

Captain—George J. D. Funches.

First Lieutenant—Samuel N. Caston.

Second Lieutenant—Charles B. Banks.

Third Lieutenant—William J. Douglas.

Captain Henry Smith, missing May, 1864.

Lieut. J. S. Arnold, commanding May, 1864.

Company C, Crystal Springs Southern Rights, mustered in at Crystal Springs 25 April, 1861.

Captain—James C. Davis.

First Lieutenant—Edmund W. Curley.

Second Lieutenants—Aaron B. Lowe, John L. Hart.

Third Lieutenant—Milton R. Jones.

Lieut. B. D. Herrington, wounded May, 1864.

Capt. E. Slay, commanding May, 1864.

Company D, Adams Light Guard, Second Company, mustered in at Natchez 25 May, 1861.

Captain—Samuel E. Baker, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—E. C. Councill, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant—E. L. Hopkins, to 26 April, 1862.

Third Lieutenant—D. W. Ducie, detached as Regimental Quartermaster.

Promotions—Sergt. F. J. Arrighi, Captain; Sergts. P. P. Baker, L. A. Thomas, Lieutenants, wounded May, 1864.

Company E, Quitman Guards, of Pike County, mustered in at Holmesville 23 April, 1861.

Captains—Samuel A. Matthews, S. McN. Bain, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—James M. Nelson.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas R. Stockdale, S. McN. Bain.

Third Lieutenants—S. McNiel Bain, Richard J. K. Bee.

Lieut. R. A. Vasser, died of wounds, 1864.

Lieut. John Holmes, commanding May, 1864.

Company F, Jasper Grays, mustered in at Paulding 27 April, 1861.

Captains—James J. Shannon, J. J. Walton; D. L. Duke, killed on Weldon Railroad; T. J. Hardy.

First Lieutenants—Thomas J. Bankston, Wm. M. Pardes, John J. Walton.

Second Lieutenants—John J. Walton, T. W. Grayson.

Third Lieutenant—Charles A. Jennings.

Promoted to Lieutenancies—C. H. Wilson, E. Y. Terral, D. L. Duke, P. M. Loper, O. C. Jones.

Company G, Fairview Rifles, mustered in at Port Gibson 10 March, 1861.

Captains—John Taylor Moore, resigned; Benjamin Humphreys.

First Lieutenants—Benjamin Humphreys, E. Kearney.

Second Lieutenant—Charles L. Barrett.

Third Lieutenants—David S. Pattison, resigned; J. B. Coleman, promoted; Ed W. Jeffries, died of wounds.

Lieutenant J. B. Coleman, of G, commanding A and G, May, 1864.

Company H, Defenders, of Smith County, mustered in at Raleigh 29 April, 1861.

Captain—William H. Hardy.

First Lieutenants—William G. Ellis, James E. Griffith.

Second Lieutenant—J. C. Swittamburg, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenants—James W. Hanna, T. J. Hardy.

Forty-one additional were mustered into the C. S. service at Corinth for twelve months from 17 June, 1861.

Lieut. J. E. Griffith, wounded May, 1864.

Company I, Adams Light Guard, Company No. 1 mustered in at Natchez 25 May, 1861.

Captains—Robert Clark, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Douglas Walworth; James W. Lambert, after April 26, 1862.

First Lieutenants—Douglas Walworth, promoted; E. W. Lindsley; John Russell, 26 April, 1862.

Second Lieutenants—E. W. Lindsley, promoted; James N. Ault, to April 26, 1862; P. Mackin, L. Johnson.

Third Lieutenants—James N. Ault, promoted; Giles M. Hillyer, promoted Brigade Commissary; James W. Lambert, promoted Captain; P. Hanlon.

Hillyer recruited the company with eighteen men June 11, at Corinth.

Company K, Wilkinson Rifles, mustered in at Woodville April 21, 1861, by Carnot Posey.

Captains—Carnot Posey, Abram M. Feltus, James S. Lewis, A. K. Jones.

First Lieutenants—Jones S. Hamilton, John S. Lewis, P. G. Feltus.

Second Lieutenants—Abram M. Feltus, promoted Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; Daniel Williams, J. H. Bryan.

Third Lieutenants—John S. Lewis, promoted Captain; Peter G. Feltus, Harry Lewis.

Promotions—W. H. H. Lewis to Lieutenant, killed at Turkey Ridge 9 June, 1864. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The companies were in camp three months at Corinth as State troops, before being called into the Confederate States service. June 17, 1861, is given as the date of organization of the regiment. Captain Carnot Posey, formerly a Lieutenant in Col. Jefferson Davis' regiment, Mexican war, was elected Colonel. His commission was dated from June 4th. July 24 General Polk, at Memphis, commanding the Confederate army on the Mississippi River, telegraphed to the Secretary of War, "I have had a conference with Governor Harris as to your call for six regiments. He says he can spare only five. As your call is pressing, I send you the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment from Corinth." Gen. Charles Clark telegraphed that the Sixteenth, Colonel Posey, 900 strong, left for Richmond July 26. It was detained at Lynchburg, its destination being Manassas, and was ordered there August 8.

In Northeastern Virginia the regiment was assigned to a brigade commanded by Gen. George B. Crittenden. They remained near Centerville through the winter, and in the spring fell back with the army behind the Rappahannock. When the main part of Johnston's army was moved to meet McClellan before Richmond, Ewell's division, including the Sixteenth Regiment, remained on guard on the Rappahannock until ordered to join Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. They crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains to Luray Valley in May.

Under the command of Colonel Posey, and in Trimble's brigade of Ewell's division, this regiment was the only Mississippi command that participated in the famous Valley campaign of Stonewall Jackson in

May and June, 1862. They were at the Front Royal and Winchester battles and shared the forced marches of the army, but were not actively engaged until Cross Keys and Port Republic, June 8-9, where the Sixteenth Regiment was one of the most closely engaged, they and Colonel Posey winning the praise of General Ewell. General Trimble specially mentioned Captain James Brown, of Company A, who, with parts of his command had during the campaign killed twelve of the enemy and captured sixty-four men and twenty-five horses. The loss of the regiment in this last fight of the campaign was 6 killed and 27 wounded.

At Cross Keys five regiments of Blenker's Germans were sent forward to the attack. Their onslaught was directed against the Confederate right, and here, within the woods, Trimble had posted his brigade in a most advantageous position. . . . The pickets soon gave way and crossing the meadow found cover within the thickets, where Trimble's three regiments lay concealed. . . . The long wave of bayonets following close upon their tracks was within sixty paces of the covert when the thickets stirred suddenly with sound and movement. The Southern riflemen rose swiftly to their feet. A sheet of fire ran along their line, followed by a crash that resounded through the woods, and the German regiments, after a vigorous effort to hold their ground, fell back in disorder across the clearing. Later, sending one of his regiments to attack on the flank, Trimble, reinforced by six regiments from Ewell, threw Blenker's whole line of eleven regiments and two batteries back to the shelter of Fremont's line of guns. (Henderson's "Stonewall Jackson.")

From the valley they started June 18 with Jackson for the flank movement against McClellan's army before Richmond.

In the seven days' campaign Trimble's brigade marched from Ashland June 26, past the battle of Mechanicsville, and on the 27th approached the Federal position at Cold Harbor, where the battle was already on and many Confederate commands were falling back declaring the day was lost. The Sixteenth was particularly distinguished in the gallant charge that followed and drove McClellan's troops from their supposedly impregnable position. Trimble said that "the charge of the Sixteenth Mississippi and Twenty-first North Carolina, sustained from the first movement without a falter, could not be surpassed for intrepid bravery and high resolve." He mentioned the conspicuous gallantry of Captain Brown, shot dead in front of his company cheering on his men. July 1 they were in battle at Malvern Hill. The loss in the two battles was 15 killed, 51 wounded and 19 missing.

After this campaign the regiment was transferred to Featherston's Mississippi brigade of Wilcox's division, Longstreet's corps.

In the second Manassas campaign, August, 1862, General Wilcox reported the gallant action of the Sixteenth and Twelfth, near Kelly's ford of the Rappahannock, August 21. The companies of Captains Feltus and Hardy, posted as pickets, were surrounded by Federal cavalry, who demanded their surrender, but Feltus gave the command to



fire, and the cavalry drew off with considerable loss. A larger body of cavalry charged the line of the Twelfth Regiment, but Posey hurriedly supported them with the Sixteenth, and the volleys from the two regiments repulsed the enemy in confusion and with heavy loss.

At the battle of Manassas, August 30, General Featherston was given command of the division and Colonel Posey commanded the brigade, which behaved with great gallantry during the four hours' action. Their fighting was in the direction of the stone house. The loss of the brigade was 26 killed and 142 wounded. After this Gen. R. H. Anderson was in command of the division.

Marching into Maryland in September, the Sixteenth waded the Potomac at Leesburg and after reaching Frederickstown were ordered to Harper's Ferry. Colonel Posey continued in command of the brigade through the capture of Harper's Ferry and battle of Sharpsburg, September 17, 1862, and until November, when Featherston returned. Captain A. M. Feltus, commanding the Sixteenth, made a report of the battle of Sharpsburg, which is one of the most remarkable in the annals of the war. They advanced about ten o'clock in the morning toward the Federal line, past a barn and cornfield, under a heavy fire of artillery and fire arms, until they came upon two Confederate brigades lying down in a road. The Mississippi brigade passed over them and confronted the enemy in line of battle. "A murderous fire of grape, canister, shell and small arms played on us. Notwithstanding, this regiment gallantly held its position until ordered to retire, which it did in as good order as could be expected from its thinned ranks. When we retired as far as the road a scene of great confusion ensued from the mingling together of different brigades. We continued to fall back until we reached the barn, where the remnant of the regiment was rallied in its position on the left of the brigade. In this position we advanced again upon the enemy and met them in the cornfield beyond the barn. Here after a desperate fight we fell back, by orders, to our original position, on account of the terrific cross fire of the enemy's batteries. We remained in this position, under a heavy fire of shell and solid shot, for about an hour, when the enemy advanced upon us in line of battle. This was about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. The remnant of the regiment, in its proper position in the brigade, moved forward and met the enemy in the orchard by the barn and drove them back. After this night ensued and the battle ended. The number of men carried into the action was 228, of them 144 were killed or wounded, leaving only 84 men."

At Fredericksburg, in December, the Sixteenth was in line of battle three days and nights, under artillery fire, which caused them the loss of 3 killed and 17 wounded, among the wounded Capt. G. H. Fulkerson. The Sixteenth and Second Battalion occupied an advanced and particularly exposed position.

"A few days after the battle we were sent out on picket duty, just above Fredericksburg, on the river. While there, late one evening, our

band was playing 'Dixie' and the Federals were playing 'Yankee Doodle.' When the bands finished the airs the Yankees struck up 'Home, Sweet Home.' Our band took up the strain, and when the bands quit playing, as far as we could hear on both sides, all were singing 'Home, Sweet Home.'" (The Veteran's Story.)

Near Fredericksburg the brigade remained in camp, with occasional picket duty on the Rappahannock, until posted in February to guard the United States ford on the Rappahannock.

Colonel Posey, promoted to Brigadier-General, commanded the brigade in the Chancellorsville campaign. Posey moved the brigade from the United States ford to Chancellorsville, when the Federal army had crossed the river at other points, and later Posey moved to the intersection of the Mine and Plank roads, where he intrenched. Advancing May 1 with Jackson's corps, the brigade had a brisk battle during the day with the enemy on the Furnace road. May 2 the brigade skirmished throughout the day on the same road. May 3 they advanced by the furnace, capturing many prisoners, until they reached a point in rear of the Confederate batteries on the extreme right of the Federal line. Being ordered to advance again, all the regiments moved forward, under heavy fire of artillery, through a dense wood and over a wide abatis and into the trenches of the enemy about Chancellorsville. The Sixteenth, under Col. S. E. Baker, attacked the enemy's works on their extreme right. The regimental colors were lost, in this manner—the color-bearer was severely wounded and the flag staff shot in two soon after the regiment was in the Federal trenches. Color Corporal W. M. Wadsworth took up the flag and, being shortly afterward wounded, passed it to Corp. W. J. Sweeny, who fell with severe wounds under a fire of grape shot. The colors were borne to the rear with him, and whether he took the flag to Richmond or it was wrapped around some soldier buried, was not known. All the color guard were wounded. Sergt. S. W. Damphier, Company A, captured a stand of United States colors. The casualties of the regiment were 22 killed, 57 wounded, 25 captured. Sergt. P. I. Stampley, Corporal P. Doran, Privates Alex. Stampley, A. S. Jones, of Company G, were among the killed.

In the reorganization that followed Anderson's division was assigned to A. P. Hill's corps, and was on duty at Fredericksburg in the presence of Hooker's army when Lee was beginning his northward march. (See Nineteenth Regiment for brigade movements.) They marched from their camp near Fayetteville, Pa., July 1, toward Gettysburg, and on the 2d the brigade was posted with the rest of Posey's brigade in an open field in the rear of Major Pegram's battery of artillery. Part of the brigade took part in the battle against the south wing of the Federal line, but the Sixteenth was held in reserve until quite late in the evening, when it went well up in front, but had little opportunity before being recalled behind the Pegram batteries, where the brigade was held under fire during the battle of the 3d. The sixteenth lost 2 killed and 17 wounded. Col. Samuel E. Baker was in command. Surgeon G. Alston

Groves, left with the brigade wounded at Gettysburg, died there 5 July, 1863.

Retiring with the army to Hagerstown the brigade was in line of battle and entrenched its position from the 5th to the 13th, after which it moved across the Potomac and took a two months' rest at Orange Courthouse. (For brigade movements see Nineteenth Regiment.)

In October they crossed the Rappahannock with Hill's corps to strike the right and rear of Meade's army. At the battle of Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863, General Posey was severely wounded in the left thigh by a fragment of shell. He died at Charlottesville November 13. Col. Samuel E. Baker had command of the brigade until the return of Col. N. H. Harris, the senior officer, in November. The brigade went into camp near Brandy Station, turned out November 17th to guard the Rappahannock bridge when the garrison there was captured, and later in the month marched to Mine Run and entrenched in line of battle. The winter quarters of the Sixteenth were near the mill on the Rapidan below the railroad crossing, whence they marched May 5, to the battle of the Wilderness. After several changes of position on or near the plank road, the brigade encountered and defeated a Federal force marching against the flank and rear of the brigades of Davis, Perry and Law, and with these brigades they held their position against repeated assaults on the 6th. On May 12 the officers and men of the Sixteenth were among the foremost of the gallant recoverers and defenders of the Bloody Angle. (See Harris' account of brigade service in Nineteenth Regiment sketch.) The loss was heavy. Among the gallant officers killed were Colonel Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel Feltus, Adjutant Lowe, Ensign Mixon and First Sergeant S. W. Dampier, Company B. Major E. C. Councill, promoted to Colonel, was mentioned for conspicuous bravery, also Capt. Harry Smith and Private Edward Perrault. The casualties of the regiment May 6-12 were 36 killed, 84 wounded, 31 missing.

Richard S. Ewell, the Sixteenth's old division commander, promoted to Lieutenant-General and corps commander, wrote to General Harris, December 27, 1864, that he had delayed acknowledging the services of the brigade on May 12 because he wished his thanks "to rest on the solid foundation of official reports. The manner in which your brigade charged over the hill to recapture our works was witnessed by me with intense admiration for men who could advance so calmly to what seemed and proved a most certain death. I have never seen troops under a hotter fire than was endured on this day by your brigade and some others. Major-General Ed Johnson, since his exchange, has assured me that the whole strength of the enemy's army was poured into the gap formed by the capture of his command. He estimates the force engaged at this place on their side at 40,000, besides Birney's perfectly fresh troops. Prisoners from all of their corps were taken by us. Two divisions of my corps, your brigade and two others, one of which was scarcely engaged, confronted successfully this enormous host and not only won from them nearly all the ground, but so shattered their army

that they were unable to make a serious attack until they received fresh troops. I have not forgotten the conduct of the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment while under my command from Front Royal to Malvern Hill. I am glad to see, from a trial more severe than any it experienced while in my division, that the regiment is in a brigade of which it may well be proud."

Part of the brigade was in battle on the North Anna May 24, and the entire brigade served on the lines of Cold Harbor. A famous reconnaissance was made by picked men June 6, with heavy loss. From the 8th to the 12th there was a continuous fire from sharpshooters and artillery, the average loss of the brigade being from ten to fifteen per day in killed and wounded, among the former the gallant soldier and Christian gentleman, Capt. E. Slay, and brave Lieutenant Harry Lewis, both of the Sixteenth (Harris' Diary). After June 18 the brigade was mainly on duty in the works about Petersburg, and they were also in battle out of these lines on June 22-23, on the Weldon Railroad May 24, under extraordinary fire in the battle of the Crater July 30, on the Darbytown road August 18, where Lieut. John B. Coleman was killed, and on the Weldon Railroad August 21, where, after Finegan's brigade had been repulsed, Harris' brigade charged the Federal entrenched line. The alignment was such that the Twelfth and Sixteenth first reached the works and many were killed or wounded and captured. Col. E. C. Council, a gallant and admirable officer, was mortally wounded. He died at Washington, D. C. Lieutenant-Colonel Bain was also captured. The casualties of the regiment were reported as 6 killed, 28 wounded, 59 missing.

"The brigade suffered heavily in action on the Weldon Railroad on the 21st of August, losing in killed, wounded and missing 254 out of 450 carried into action. The cause of the small number carried into action was owing to the fact that 900 men were on picket duty on this side and north side of the James. The men were worn out and there were a good many stragglers." (Inspection report, August 30, 1864.)

The attack was against Bragg's brigade of Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana troops, who reported the capture of 21 officers and 101 enlisted men, two flags and a number of wounded and a loss killed 8, wounded 38, missing 144. The commander of the Sixth Wisconsin lost a leg immediately after Colonel Council had surrendered to him. The flag of the Sixteenth was taken by Corporal H. A. Ellis, of the Seventh Wisconsin. For two months after this the brigade occupied the Rives salient on the Petersburg line, in constant battle behind entrenchments, and repairing and building new entrenchments. They were in line of battle at Hatcher's Run October 27. Returning to the trenches they remained until put in reserve November 12. February 6-7 they fought with Gordon's corps at Burgess' Mill, displaying heroic valor and holding the line. At the time of Sheridan's raid they were on duty in Richmond. Early on April 2 they were ordered to Petersburg from their position on the Swift Run line, and sent to the point on the Boydton road where the

Confederate line had been broken (see account of brigade service in Nineteenth Regiment). The Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments, under Lieut.-Col. J. H. Duncan of the Nineteenth, the Sixteenth under command of Capt. A. K. Jones, both numbering about 150 muskets, according to Harris, were put in Battery Gregg, with McElroy's section of the Washington artillery of New Orleans. This redoubt was assailed on all sides by troops of Gibbon's corps (see Gibbon's report, Twelfth Regiment). Finally the assailing hosts swarmed through the ditch, over the parapet, and after a hand-to-hand fight of nearly half an hour, the survivors of the gallant defenders were compelled to surrender. The Federal Generals reported that 250 surrendered and 55 were found dead, and their own loss was about 120 killed and 600 wounded. Considering the strength of the works that the Mississippians defended, as well as the vast numbers of the Federal troops at hand, the heroism of the actual combatants, both assailants and assailed, are deserving of a high place in America's record of heroic deeds. "In those nine memorable April days there was no episode more glorious to the Confederate arms than the heroic self-immolation of the Mississippians in Fort Gregg to gain time for their comrades," wrote Francis Lawley, an English observer, in his "Dying Hours and Struggles of the Confederacy." But the Federal General, John Gibbon, said more than this when he wrote that the assault of his men was one of the most desperate of the entire war, and succeeded only through obstinate courage at a fearful cost.

### SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

#### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—Winfield S. Featherston, promoted Brigadier-General April 1, 1861; William D. Holder, resigned, disability, January 20, 1864; John C. Fiser, disabled, retired February 26, 1864; A. J. Pulliam.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John McGuirk, to reorganization; John C. Fiser, promoted; A. J. Pulliam, promoted; Gwin R. Cherry.

Majors—John M. Lyles, to reorganization; Edmund W. Upshaw, resigned; William L. Duff, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry; A. J. Pulliam, promoted; Gwin R. Cherry, promoted.

Surgeons—Thomas D. Isom, Edward Lea, Frank W. Patterson.

Assistant Surgeons—James M. Greene, promoted in Western army; William R. Gunn, Robert L. Knox.

Chaplain—William B. Owen.

Commissaries—F. J. Ragland, B. J. Martin.

Quartermasters—Walter A. Goodman, Samuel Frank.

Adjutants—John C. Fiser, promoted to brigade staff; Joseph A. Sykes, died; Richard F. Jones, killed at Gettysburg; John M. Shuford.

Ensign—W. C. Morris.

Above is according to Powers, War Department list does not show Pulliam or Cherry.

Company A, Buena Vista Rifles, mustered into State army April 22, 1861, at Buena Vista.

Captains—Timothy L. Rogers, disabled; Andrew J. Pulliam, after reorganization.

First Lieutenants—Andrew J. Pulliam, elected Captain August, 1861; Lucian M. Bean.

Second Lieutenants—Richard M. King, died of wounds May, 1863; Robert T. Burks.

Third Lieutenants—William J. Mitchell, disabled; Henry Carlisle, to reorganization; Patrick H. Houghton, disabled; Robert T. Burks, promoted; L. R. Gunn.

Total enrolled, 172; killed and died of wounds, 33; died of disease, 22; captured, 23.

Company B, Mississippi Rangers, mustered into State army May 8, 1861, at Holly Springs.

Captains—John McGuirk, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Lewis S. Scruggs, resigned 1861; Wiley A. P. Jones, resigned 1861; Columbus M. Franklin, to reorganization; Andrew R. Govan, died of wounds at Chickamauga; G. Edward Thurmond, retired; James C. Ramseur.

First Lieutenants—Andrew G. Govan, appointed Adjutant Nineteenth Regiment; G. E. Thurmond; James M. Crump, James C. Ramseur.

Second Lieutenants—John B. Hill, Marcus C. Shepherd, to reorganization; John M. James, died of wounds at Sharpsburg; James M. Crump, James C. Ramseur.

Third Lieutenants—Samuel C. Upshaw, John M. James, James M. Crump, James C. Ramseur, promoted.

Total enrolled, 144; killed and died of wounds, 23; died of disease, 13; captured, 19.

Company C, Quitman Grays, mustered into State army May 23, 1861, at Saltillo.

Captains—William D. Holder, elected Colonel April 26, 1862; Gwin R. Cherry, promoted.

First Lieutenants—Gwin R. Cherry, elected Captain April 26, 1862; Joel W. Llewellyn.

Second Lieutenants—William Wells, resigned; Joel W. Llewellyn, elected 1862, promoted; Coriolanus B. Williams.

Third Lieutenants—Jasper N. Blansit, resigned; C. B. Williams, promoted; Rollin C. M. Griswold, died; Jacob McNutt, died of wounds at Sharpsburg; William L. Beauchamp, killed at Berryville.

Total enrolled, 147; killed or died of wounds, 17; died of disease, 29; captured, 15.

Company D, Rough and Readies.

Captains—Henry E. Williamson, to reorganization; Jesse C. Cochran.

First Lieutenants—James Selby, to reorganization; William S. Pratt, lost arm at Chickamauga; William F. Tabor, disabled by wounds.

Second Lieutenants—John H. Morgan, resigned; Stephen W. Gregg, to reorganization; Isaac N. Watson, killed at Malvern Hill; William F. Tabor, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—John C. Atkinson, to reorganization; William A. Tabor, promoted; Phillip Sweeny, died of wounds.

Total enrolled, 115; killed and died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 20; captured, 11.

Company E, Burnsville Blues, mustered into State army May 11, 1861, at Burnsville.

Captains—M. D. Morland, resigned July, 1862; R. H. Smith.

First Lieutenants—W. E. Simpson, resigned; R. H. Smith, promoted; L. M. Moore, died from wounds.

Second Lieutenants—H. Kay, resigned; L. M. Moore, promoted; W. H. Patton.

Third Lieutenants—L. M. Moore, J. C. Woodward, W. H. Patton, James J. Staton.

Total enrolled, 114; killed and died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 24; captured, 11.

Company F, Sam Benton Relief Rifles, mustered into State service April 29, 1861, at North Mount Pleasant.

Captains—Bassett G. Lawrence, resigned; William Ivy, to reorganization; Dudley W. Steger, to January 10, 1865; S. W. Benson.

First Lieutenants—Thomas P. Hearn, to reorganization; W. R. Oursler, killed at Gettysburg; S. W. Benson, promoted; J. R. Walker.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Brittenham, to reorganization; S. W. Benson, promoted; J. R. Walker, promoted; T. J. Lockhart.

Third Lieutenants—D. W. Steger, elected Captain; J. R. Walker, promoted; T. J. Lockhart, promoted.

Total enrolled, 146; killed and died of wounds, 22; died of disease, 15; discharged for disability, 22; for wounds, 15; captured, 12.

Company G, Confederate Guards, mustered into State army April 22, at Holly Springs.

Captains—W. S. Featherston, elected Colonel June 4, 1861; C. W. Sears, promoted Colonel December 11, 1862; J. B. Clayton.

First Lieutenants—E. Lea, appointed Surgeon; A. C. Ingram, resigned; T. J. Gatewood, to reorganization; J. B. Clayton, promoted; W. H. Williams, died of wounds; F. M. Palmer.

Second Lieutenants—A. C. Ingram, promoted; T. J. Gatewood, promoted; W. H. Cochran, to reorganization; W. H. Williams, promoted; W. C. Crawford, killed at Gettysburg; F. M. Palmer, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—A. Jackson, to reorganization; W. C. Crawford, promoted; F. M. Palmer, promoted; R. A. Moore, killed at Chickamauga; F. R. Wells.

Total enrolled, 150; killed and died of wounds, 30; died of disease, 18; total killed and wounded, 83 up to March 1, 1865.

Company H, Panola Vindicators, mustered into State army April 27, 1861, at Panola.

Captains—George P. Foote, appointed Adjutant-General, Brigade Staff, May 1, 1862; Frank W. Middleton, died of wounds at Gettysburg; Jesse C. Wright.

First Lieutenants—John C. Fiser, appointed Adjutant; Robert H. Taylor, to reorganization; Frank W. Middleton, promoted; Jesse C. Wright, promoted; John H. Jolly, wounded at Gettysburg.

Second Lieutenants—Frank W. Middleton, promoted; Jesse C. Wright, promoted; John H. Jolly, promoted; James L. Kuykendall, wounded at Gettysburg.

Third Lieutenants—Green R. Watkins, resigned; John H. Jolly, promoted; James C. Kuykendall, promoted; John M. Shuford, appointed Adjutant Fourteenth Regiment.

Company I, Pettus Rifles, mustered into State army April 23, 1861, at Cockrum.

Captains—Marmaduke Bell, resigned; Edward W. Upshaw, elected Major at reorganization; Samuel C. Russworm, wounded at Chickamauga; Richard H. Cooper.

First Lieutenants—Thomas J. Owen, resigned; Samuel C. Russworm, promoted; Richard H. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants—Henry Flowers, resigned; William I. Bateman, to reorganization; John W. Lindley.

Third Lieutenants—Hannibal H. Stevens, resigned; Thomas J. Duncan, to reorganization; John R. Cason.

Total enrolled, 149; killed and wounded, 13; died of disease, 20; discharged for disability and wounds, 31; captured, 21.

Company K, Magnolia Guards, mustered into State service April 23, 1861, at Sarepta.

Captains—John W. Lyles, elected Major; William L. Duff, promoted Major; Thomas J. Williams, resigned; W. A. Everett.

First Lieutenants—Henry L. Duncan, resigned; Marcus D. L. Stephens, promoted to Captain, P. A. C. S.; T. J. Williams, promoted; Archibald T. Roane, resigned; W. A. Everett, promoted; J. M. Frazier.

Second Lieutenants—M. D. L. Stephens, T. J. Williams, A. T. Roane, G. W. Price, disabled; W. A. Everett, J. M. Frazier, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—William L. Duff, Joseph A. Hartin, George W. Price, Ezekiel P. Miller, killed at Fredericksburg; William A. Everett, John M. Frazier, promoted.

Total enrolled, 167; killed and died of wounds, 22; died of disease, 35; discharged for disability and wounds, 27; total killed and wounded, 73; captured, 24. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The above companies were assembled at Corinth and assigned to the Seventeenth Regiment, of which the officers were elected June 4-6, 1861. The regiment was mustered into the service of the Confederate States



June 7, at Corinth. June 11 they left there for Virginia and arrived at Manassas Junction June 17.

The Seventeenth and Eighteenth were first brigaded with the Fifth South Carolina, under the command of D. R. Jones, in Beauregard's army, and were under artillery fire near Blackburn's Ford, of Bull Run, when the first attack was made by the Federals July 18. For the battle which Beauregard planned for July 21 this brigade was ordered to cross Bull Run and move toward Centerville. After the Federal attack on the left flank they were ordered back across the run, in which movement they were under heavy artillery fire. Later in the day they again crossed the creek and advanced up Rocky Run toward the Federal encampment, co-operating with Longstreet and Early. In the charge that was made they found the ground impassable and the artillery fire so severe that a retreat was ordered. This demonstration was the movement that so demoralized the retreating Federal army with rumors of being cut off at Centerville. The Seventeenth lost 2 killed and 10 wounded.

From August 13, 1861, to March 4, 1862, the regiment was posted at or near Leesburg, Virginia.

On October 21st the Seventeenth, having been advanced near the Potomac on account of threatened activity of the enemy, was called into the battle of Ball's Bluff, taking position in the battle line between the Eighth Virginia and Eighteenth Mississippi after the fall of Colonel Burt. Colonel Featherston took command of the two Mississippi regiments, which alone, the Virginians having exhausted their ammunition, marched forward, firing, capturing two cannon and driving the enemy behind a bluff and in the river. The surrender was made to Colonel Featherston, and about 300 officers and men were marched back as prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel McGuirk was left with a detachment on the field, that secured about 200 more prisoners. Upshaw's company and Fletcher's of the Thirteenth were with the Virginia regiment in its last charge, capturing another cannon. The brunt of the Federal attack fell first upon Captain Duff's command, detached on picket duty at Big Spring, having performed that duty at various posts on or near the Potomac since August 24. The loss of the entire regiment was 2 killed and 9 wounded.

The Seventeenth was assigned to the Mississippi brigade ordered organized under Gen. Charles Clark, and commanded by Gen. Richard Griffith after December, 1861. Colonel Featherston was subsequently promoted to Brigadier-General to command another Mississippi brigade, and W. D. Holder was made Colonel of the Seventeenth. In March, 1862, they moved to Culpepper and thence to Yorktown, falling back from there to Richmond in May.

They were in Magruder's division in the seven days' battle before Richmond, and were first in action on June 29, on the railroad near Savage Station, where General Griffith was mortally wounded. Magruder sent the Seventeenth and Twenty-first to the support of McLaws,

and about sundown they attacked effectvely and "checked the enemy by their steadiness and unerring fire." At Malvern Hill, July 1, about six in the evening, they made a desperate charge upon the Federal line, under a terrible fire of shell, grape, canister and Minie balls, but without success. Colonel Holder was wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser took command. Captain Moreland acting as Major and Captain Govan as field officer. Disdaining to retreat in sight of the foe the Thirteenth lay down in the position they had gained and remained there until dark.

In the two battles the regiment lost 15 killed and 92 wounded.

At Malvern Hill, June 27, Capt. George P. Foote, of this regiment, Adjutant-General of Featherston's brigade, was killed while gallantly leading one of the regiments in the charge far in advance of the main line.

When Lee advanced into Maryland they crossed the Potomac at Leesburg, General Barksdale in command of the brigade. With McLaw's division they co-operated with Jackson's corps in the movement against Harper's Ferry, the task of McLaws being the capture of the Federal garrison in fortified camp on the Maryland Heights. They scaled the mountain September 12 and 13, with some active fighting, but the enemy escaped. General Kershaw said that the enemy seemed to take flight after one of Fiser's companies had delivered a volley among the sharpshooters in the rocks above them. Then being ordered to Brownsville, they did not reach the battlefield of Sharpsburg on the 17th until after the battle had been a few hours in progress. Such had been the efforts of the long march with little food that the regiment carried only 270 officers and men into the fight. The casualties were 10 killed, 77 wounded, 2 missing. Lieut.-Col. John C. Fiser was conspicuous for gallantry in command of the regiment, which shared in the brilliant advance that drove the enemy from the woods in their front, beyond which the Seventeenth and Twenty-first pursued until they were in danger of capture.

In this campaign they forded the Potomac four times, the last time on their way to Martinsburg. They reached Fredericksburg in the latter part of November and remained until June 3, 1863.

The Seventeenth and three companies of the Eighteenth and ten sharpshooters from the Thirteenth were on guard at the river bank in Fredericksburg when the Federal engineers began the building of a pontoon bridge at 2 o'clock in the morning, December 11, 1862. Posted in rifle pits, cellars and behind any available shelter, the Mississippians kept up such a stinging fire that they defeated every attempt to complete the bridges for twelve hours, until the Federal artillery across the river was so concentrated upon them that they were compelled to retire into the town, whence, after some street fighting, they were ordered to the stone wall below Marye's hill, and thence to their brigade position on the right of the line of defense. Colonel Fiser commanded the left of his line, Captain A. R. Govan the right. Colonel Fiser gave honorable mention to Captain Govan and Lieut. Wm. Ratliff, Lieut. W. R. Oursler, Lieut. G. E. Thurmond, Lieut. Philip Sweeny, Capt. G. R. Cherry,

Captains Pulliam and Middleton and Lieuts. W. H. Patton and J. W. Lindley and their commands, and William C. Nelson and C. H. Johnson, couriers. The distinguished service of the regiment was specially mentioned in the report of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Among the wounded were Lieuts. Jonas B. Clayton and E. V. Miller, the latter mortally. The regiment had 9 killed, 40 wounded and 35 captured.

May 1, 1863, when Hooker's army had crossed the rivers above them and was advancing to Chancellorsville, Barksdale's brigade was covering a picket line of four miles near Fredericksburg. When the enemy opposite appeared to be leaving they were started on the march for Chancellorsville. But it soon appeared that Federal troops that had crossed the river were advancing on Fredericksburg and they returned to their lines. In addition to this attack, a Federal force began crossing the river in their front May 2. Barksdale had a front of three miles to defend with his single brigade and a few batteries of artillery. The Seventeenth was posted in front of Lee's hill, with the Thirteenth further to the right. On the 3d a grand assault was made by the Federal columns, in overwhelming force. Marye's hill was taken and the Seventeenth fell back to the crest of Lee's hill, and with the aid of two batteries checked the Federal advance and saved the brigade from being cut off. Next day the Federal forces retired across the river and Barksdale's brigade again occupied the town. The regiment lost 10 killed and 70 wounded.

At Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1863, the Seventeenth, in Barksdale's brigade of McLaws' division, fought in the battle against the south wing of the Federal army. At six in the evening, when Sickles yet held the peach orchard after a stubborn fight, McLaws ordered an assault, and the storming columns of Barksdale and Wofford, "yelling like demons, black with smoke and lusting for hand-to-hand conflict, soon opened a gap in the line of blue. The Federals fell back toward and across Plum Run, toward the base of Round Top, and the onslaught continued. "Barksdale, conspicuous on horseback, led his Southern riflemen, who singlehanded had barred the passage of the whole Federal army at Fredericksburg, right into the hostile masses, where he fell mortally wounded, and whence the remnants of his gallant troops cut their way back with difficulty through the enveloping masses of blue infantry." (Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy.") Barksdale's loss in killed and wounded was the heaviest of any brigade in Longstreet's corps and the heaviest of any in Lee's army except two North Carolina brigades and Davis' Mississippi brigade. The heaviest loss in the brigade was by the Seventeenth, 40 killed and 160 wounded. When the army retreated Surgeon F. W. Patterson, of the Seventeenth, was left in charge of the severely wounded of McLaws' division, in field hospital, and with him Assistant Surgeon R. L. Knox and Chaplain William B. Owen. Seventy-four of the wounded were of the Seventeenth.

After the return to Virginia the regiment was in camp near Hanover Junction until September 12, when they took the cars for Georgia.

After a long and tedious journey by rail they reached Ringgold during the battle of Chickamauga, and marched in the night of September 19th to the field, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser. They shared in the hard fighting of the brigade in Longstreet's wing of the army, aiding in breaking the right wing of Rosecrans's army and taking the Snodgrass hill. The casualties were 12 killed, 75 wounded. Capt. A. R. Govan, in command of the regiment, lost a leg; Capt. S. C. Ruswurm, acting Major, was slightly wounded; Lieut. W. H. Williams was killed, and Lieuts. R. F. Burk, James M. Crump, W. S. Pratt, R. H. Cooper, and Captain Cochran were wounded.

After this battle they advanced to the line of siege at Chattanooga, and on November 4, with Longstreet's command, left the base of Lookout Mountain for the march to Knoxville, crossed the Tennessee River at Loudon on the 15th, skirmished at Campbell's Station 16th, on the extreme right of the line of battle, after which began the siege of Knoxville. When Longstreet and McLaws were discussing the advisability of an assault to satisfy Bragg's demand for a battle, McLaws said some of his best officers were opposed to it, but Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser and Lieutenant-Colonel Holt (Tenth Georgia) "were of the opinion they could take the work and I would put them at it if an assault should be made." General Humphreys, who was in command of the assaulting column, reported that he put the Thirteenth and Seventeenth in the lead, under McElroy and Fiser, followed by three Georgia regiments, all in column of regiments, and directed against the southwest salient of the fort. After getting through a tangled abatis for about 150 yards, comparatively open ground was reached, and a rushing charge was made, until the column was arrested by a deep and wide ditch, fringed with a network of wire, beyond which was an icy parapet ten or twelve feet high. The Mississippians went into the ditch and clambered up the parapet in the face of hand grenades, sticks of wood, axes and everything available from the Federals in front and a heavy fire of artillery and sharpshooters from another angle of the fort. "The intrepidity and dauntless efforts of the enemy, the absence of ladders, fascines, etc., and the strength of the works rendered every effort to escalate them unavailing. Those that succeeded in climbing up the parapet to the crest were shot down and rolling back dragged all below them into the ditch. Colonel McElroy and five other officers were killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser and eight other officers wounded. The whole column was thrown into confusion and compelled to retire. The Thirteenth and Seventeenth Regiments rallied behind the pickets and formed, losing in the assault 140 men killed, wounded and missing." (Humphreys.) General McLaws wrote in his report that Fiser, who lost an arm, was conspicuous, as on all occasions, for his brilliant courage; that Captain Cherry, wounded in the assault, was also greatly distinguished, and Captain Wright and Lieutenant Greene exhibited the highest qualities of a soldier in rallying the shattered regiment.

The regiment left Knoxville on the night of December 4, marched and countermarched through Bean's Station, made an expedition to

Clinch Mountain Gap, and passed the winter in East Tennessee amid great hardships. Being moved to Virginia in the spring, they were at Gordonsville until May 4, when the corps was put in motion to support General Lee on the Rappahannock. The brigade was in the lead of the corps as it came into battle in the Wilderness, May 6, and checked the triumph of Grant's army, turning the day from defeat to victory. They were again in the nick of time a few days later at Spottsylvania Courthouse. Again they, with Kershaw's division, had the duty to make the junction with Hoke on the Cold Harbor line, and defeat the furious assaults made by Grant to improve his last chance to isolate Lee's army. Again, they crossed the James on a pontoon bridge in time to save the lines at Petersburg, where they were in battle June 19. During the siege they were on duty before Richmond, but in August, September and October they were with Early in the Shenandoah valley, fighting at Berryville September 3 and at Cedar Creek (or Bethel Grove) October 19. Returns in August and November, 1864, show Capt. Jesse C. Cochran in command.

What remained of the regiment marched through Richmond May 1-2, and began the march to Appomattox, where the remnant was surrendered April 9, under the command of Lieutenant Benjamin George. Captain Gwin R. Cherry was in command of the brigade.

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#### EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

##### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—E. R. Burt, died of wounds at Leesburg; Thomas M. Griffin, wounded at Gettysburg, retired November 18, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thomas M. Griffin, elected Colonel December 1, 1861; Walter G. Kearney, resigned April, 1862; William H. Luse, captured at Gettysburg.

Majors—John W. Balfour, resigned; E. G. Henry, to reorganization; James C. Campbell, killed at Chancellorsville; George B. Gerald, wounded at Cedar Creek.

Quartermasters—James Meek, resigned; P. M. Doherty, promoted to brigade staff; Fountaine Barksdale, killed at Wilderness.

Commissaries—Henry Christmas, resigned; W. W. Rucker, resigned; Thomas F. Lennard, transferred.

Adjutants—S. T. Nicholson, resigned; O. E. Stuart, killed at Chancellorsville; D. T. Goodloe, lost right arm at Gettysburg; O. E. Finley, wounded.

Surgeons—James M. Holloway, transferred; P. H. Griffin.

Assistant Surgeons—B. B. Barnett, T. D. Merritt.

Sergeants-Major—M. R. Campbell, promoted Adjutant Forty-eighth and killed at Gettysburg; W. H. Battley, killed at Gettysburg; Tim E. Cooper.

Chaplain—J. A. Hackett.

Company A, Confederate Rifles, mustered into State army at Brandon April 12, 1861.

Captains—Joseph M. Jayne, promoted as Colonel Forty-eighth Regiment, January 23, 1863; William Ratliff.

First Lieutenants—H. M. Parker, to reorganization; William Ratliff, promoted; Quit D. Finley.

Second Lieutenants—William P. Maxey, to reorganization; Nathaniel W. Smith, died in hospital; Quit D. Finley, promoted; Oscar E. Finley, appointed Adjutant.

Third Lieutenants—Nathaniel W. Smith, Quit D. Finley, Oscar E. Finley, promoted; William D. Hicks.

Total enrolled, 131; killed and died of wounds, 22; died of disease, 19; discharged for disability and wounds, 35; on roll February, 1865, 38.

Company B, Benton Rifles, Yazoo County, mustered into State army April 27, 1861, at Benton.

Captains—William H. Luse, elected Lieutenant-Colonel at reorganization; Hugh Rees Vaughan, wounded at Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, died; Cyrus N. Brown.

First Lieutenants—James H. Burrus, to reorganization; Robert A. Garner, resigned on disability; Cyrus N. Brown, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—James H. McCann, to reorganization; Prentiss Swayze, resigned on disability; Sol W. Swayze, captured.

Third Lieutenants—Stephen D. Heard, resigned; R. A. Garner, promoted; Sol. W. Swayze, promoted; John F. West.

Total enrolled, 107; killed and died of wounds, 8; died of disease, 8; discharged for disability and wounds, 16; captured, 11; roll February 1865, 33.

Company C, Confederates, mustered into State army at Canton April 22, 1861.

Captains—O. R. Singleton, elected to Congress November, 1861; Eli G. Henry, killed at Malvern Hill; Benjamin F. Cassell, killed at Gettysburg; Wiley G. Johnson, captured at Berryville.

First Lieutenants—E. G. Henry, promoted; Hugh Love, promoted Captain Ninth Regiment; B. F. Cassell, elected Captain; W. G. Johnson, elected Captain; T. H. Griffin, lost leg at Gettysburg; G. S. Covert.

Second Lieutenants—A. P. Hill, elected Captain Company G; Hugh Love, promoted; C. Adams, to reorganization; W. G. Johnson, promoted; W. J. McKie, died of wounds at Fredericksburg; T. H. Griffin, promoted; R. C. Brown, died.

Third Lieutenants—O. A. Luckett, resigned; B. F. Cassell, elected First; D. J. Nickols, W. J. McKie, T. H. Griffin, R. C. Brown, G. S. Covert, promoted.

Total enrolled, 190; killed and died of wounds, 31; died of disease, 25; discharged for wounds or disability, 50; captured, 47; roll in March, 1865, 41.

Company D, Hamer Rifles, Yazoo City, mustered into State army at Yazoo City April 19, 1861.

Captains—Clarence F. Hamer, resigned; Ferdinand Bostick, killed at Malvern Hill; William F. Hubbard.

First Lieutenants—George B. Wilkinson, resigned; Henry C. Tyler, resigned; Ferdinand Bostick, promoted; William F. Hubbard, promoted; Howard Hines, promoted; Michael O'Mara, resigned; John W. Gower.

Second Lieutenants—Henry C. Tyler, promoted; Ferdinand Bostick, promoted; William F. Hubbard, promoted; Howard Hynes, resigned; M. O'Mara, promoted; Fountaine Barksdale, promoted Captain Quar-master; Carter Jenkins, wounded at Chickamauga, died; Gower, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Bostick, promoted; Hubbard, promoted; Arthur F. Geary, resigned; Barksdale, promoted; H. P. Garrison, wounded at Fredericksburg, died; Gower, promoted.

Total enrolled, 160; killed and died of wounds, 29; died of disease, 14; discharged for wounds and disability, 46; captured, 12; roll in March, 1865, 36.

Company E, Mississippi College Rifles, mustered into State army at Clinton April 20, 1861.

Captains—Johnson W. Welborn, to March, 1862; William H. Lewis, wounded October 19, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Cuddy Thomas, resigned on disability; William H. Lewis, elected Captain; Joseph Buckles.

Second Lieutenants—John H. York, mortally wounded at First Manassas; William H. Lewis, promoted; Joseph Buckles, promoted; Stephen C. Granberry.

Third Lieutenants—Joseph Buckles, promoted; Jasper J. Green, resigned on disability; Philip O. Roberts, killed at Chickamauga.

Total enrolled, 138; killed and died of wounds, 15; died of disease, 9; discharged for wounds or disability, 29; captured, 32; on roll March, 1865, 35.

Company F, McClung Rifles, Yazoo County, mustered in State army at Deasonville April 27, 1861.

Captains—George Bruce Gerald, promoted as Major; Norman L. McDuffie, killed at Gettysburg; Robert J. Martin, resigned.

First Lieutenants—Robert Day, Jr., resigned; Chris R. Henderson, to reorganization; McDuffie, promoted; Daniel Henderson, killed at Gettysburg; John L. Moore, wounded.

Second Lieutenants—Chris R. Henderson, promoted; James D. Fort, killed at Fredericksburg; Martin, promoted; William R. Lee.

Third Lieutenants—James D. Fort, promoted; William Anderson, to reorganization; Joseph Deason, resigned; William Ellison, killed at Sharpsburg; Henderson, promoted; Moore, promoted; H. Burton Hall, killed at Wilderness.

Total enrolled, 108; killed and died of wounds, 21; died of disease, 17; discharged for disability and wounds, 15; captured, 5; on roll February, 1865, 33.

Company G, Camden Rifles, Madison County, mustered into State army at Camden April 29, 1861.

Captains—Adam McWillie, killed at first Manassas; Albert P. Hill, resigned; Joseph M. Adams, retired August, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Gustavus A. Gibson, resigned; Milas M. Cooper, to reorganization; Joseph B. Barnett, killed at Malvern Hill; William B. Stinson, retired.

Second Lieutenants—Ebenezer Young, resigned; John C. Russell, resigned; Willis L. Maxwell, to reorganization; Josiah A. Smith, resigned; Gustavus A. Gibson, killed at Gettysburg; Jesse M. Holliday.

Third Lieutenants—Robert Simpson, resigned; Maxwell, promoted; A. Purviance, to reorganization; Stinson, promoted; Holliday, promoted; Robert D. Patton, dropped; Andrew G. Semmes.

Total enrolled, 122; killed and died of wounds, 23; died of disease, 16; discharged for disability and wounds, 24; captured, 44; on roll February, 1865, 28.

Company H, Brown Rebels, mustered in State service April 29, 1861, at Ferry's Depot.

Captains—Albert G. Brown, elected Confederate States Senator, resigned October, 1861; John F. Rimes, to reorganization; Robert Y. Brown, promoted Major Sixth Cavalry June, 1864.

First Lieutenants—John F. Rimes, promoted; Robert Y. Brown, promoted; Charles A. Hester, promoted Captain in Lay's Regiment April, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—Willard H. Searey, killed at first Manassas; Thomas H. Williams, to reorganization; John C. Thigpen.

Third Lieutenants—Simeon Wise, resigned; Andrew T. Wolfe, to reorganization; Robert P. Crosland.

Total enrolled, 135; killed and died of wounds, 18; died of disease, 11; discharged for disability and wounds, 27; captured, 45; on roll February, 1865, 30.

Company I, Beauregard Rifles, mustered in State army at Vernon, Madison County, April 18, 1861.

Captains—John N. Balfour, elected Major; Walter C. Kearney, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; J. Thomas England, to reorganization; Samuel D. Robertson, retired July, 1864; Samuel T. Birdsong.

First Lieutenants—Kearney, promoted; Robertson, promoted; J. Thomas England, resigned; Birdsong, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—S. Tim Nicholson, promoted Adjutant; J. M. Wiles, to reorganization; Birdsong, promoted; James J. Cowan.

Third Lieutenants—J. T. England, promoted Captain; Robert Petway, to reorganization; William P. Dewes.



Total enrolled, 146; killed and died of wounds, 17; died of disease, 19; discharged account of wounds and disability, 32; captured, 35; on roll February, 1865, 35.

Company K, Burt Rifles, mustered in State army at Jackson April 22, 1861.

Captains—E. R. Burt, elected Colonel; Edward Fontaine, appointed Chief of Ordnance for Mississippi; James C. Campbell, promoted Major; Joseph F. Sessions, elected at reorganization.

First Lieutenants—John B. Fearn, wounded at Leesburg, disabled; Armstead Burt, resigned, continued as private and lost right arm at Berryville; Matthew T. Patton, wounded at Sharpsburg, disabled; William Baskin.

Second Lieutenants—Campbell, promoted; William G. Yerger, to reorganization; Patton, promoted; Baskin, promoted; James B. Clarke.

Third Lieutenants—Hugh D. McLaurin, wounded at first Manassas; Sessions, promoted; Clarke, promoted; Cass Oldenburg, wounded at Wilderness.

Total enrolled, 175; killed and missing, 25; wounded, 66; discharged and retired, 45; captured, 35; on roll February, 1865, 33. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

These companies were enlisted for one year in the service of the Confederate States and organized in the Eighteenth Regiment, under the direction of Gen. J. L. Alcorn, June 7, 1861. They started to Virginia June 10, arrived at Camp Walker near Manassas Junction on the 18th, and were brigaded with the Seventeenth Mississippi and Fifth South Carolina under Gen. D. R. Jones, which brigade was posted on the extreme right of the army at Bull Run. They were near McLean's ford when the first attack was made by the Federal army July 18. For the battle which Beauregard planned for 21 July this brigade was ordered to cross Bull Run and support General Ewell's attack upon Centerville. They crossed the ford early in the morning and confronted a force of the enemy, when the advance of the right wing was countermanded, and the brigade was ordered back. In retiring they were exposed to a dangerous artillery fire. Later in the day they advanced on the enemy up Rocky run, co-operating with Longstreet and Early. In attempting a charge over ground with unexpected difficulties under a murderous artillery fire the Eighteenth was compelled to retire, with the exception of Company H. Captain Fontaine and his men were particularly praised for their tenacity by General Jones, who also mentioned the valuable assistance of Colonel White and Mr. Davis, independent volunteers accompanying the Mississippi regiments. Colonel Burt reported: "Among the killed was Captain Adam McWillie of the Camden Rifles, a gallant soldier of the Mexican war, having fought bravely at Monterey and Buena Vista. He was killed by a canister shot while endeavoring to rally his command. Lieutenant Seary was killed on the field while making the charge. Lieutenant York was badly wounded at the same

time. Lieutenant McLaurin was seriously wounded by the explosion of a shell. Six privates were killed and twenty-one wounded. This was the part of the battle toward Centerville, coming late in the day, when the Federal army was falling back from its defeat in another part of the field, that produced such a prodigious panic. Soon after this the Thirteenth Mississippi was substituted for Jenkins' regiment, and the brigade, under the command of Gen. N. G. Evans, was marched to Leesburg, where they held the extreme left of Beauregard's army until March, 1862, within which time fell the battle of Leesburg or Ball's Bluff.

In the battle of Leesburg Welborn's and Campbell's companies were first in battle, as part of a detachment, after which the remainder of the regiment marched to the scene of conflict. Colonel Burt, Auditor of the State, fell mortally wounded while gallantly leading the charge upon the Federal battery, and the command fell upon Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin. Reinforced by the Seventeenth the two regiments, under Colonel W. S. Featherston, drove the enemy into the river, capturing several hundred prisoners. Among the wounded were Captain A. P. Hill, Lieutenant Fearn and Captain Welborn. Lieut. F. Bostick was killed. Major Henry ably commanded a detachment of the companies of Luse and Kearney, who were joined by Welborn and Campbell, and Fletcher of the Thirteenth. The casualties of the regiment were 32 killed and 63 wounded, a loss that speaks eloquently for its prominence in this little battle, which was at the time a famous event. The aggregate Confederate strength was only about 1,700, which would be about 500 to the regiment. On that estimate the regiment sustained a loss of about twenty per cent.

Near the close of 1861 the Twenty-first Regiment was added to the brigade and General Griffith took command December 21st. In March, 1862, they joined the main army at Rapidan Station, and were soon transferred to the Peninsula, where the regiment was reorganized and re-enlisted for two years April 26, 1862. They began the retreat from the Yorktown line during the night of May 3.

In the seven days' campaign before Richmond they reached the field of Savage Station, where Griffith fell, after dark, and slept upon the battlefield. At Malvern Hill, July 1, they had part in the desperate attack made by the brigade a little before dark upon the steadfast and strongly posted line of Federal infantry and artillery. Here Colonel Griffin was wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Luse took command. The men held the position they gained and resolutely returned the enemy's fire, though they lost more than a third of their number, Luse reported. He praised the conduct of Capt. E. G. Henry, acting Lieutenant-Colonel, and Capt. F. Bostick, acting Major, both of whom were mortally wounded; Sergeant Smith, color bearer, wounded; Sergeant Goodloe and Privates Cooper, Green, Berry, Tyler and Corporal Huston. The loss of the regiment was 16 killed and 116 wounded.

They did not leave Richmond until the final evacuation of the Peninsula by McClellan, and then took up the line of march for Maryland.

With McLaw's division they co-operated with Jackson's corps in the movement against Harper's Ferry, the task of McLaws being the capture of the Federal garrison in fortified camp on the Maryland Heights. They scaled the mountain September 12 and 13, with some active fighting, but the enemy escaped. Being ordered thence to Brownsville, they did not reach the field of Sharpsburg until after the battle had been a few hours in progress. The men were worn out with hunger and night marching, and only 186 officers and men went into the battle. The loss was 11 killed and 69 wounded. Major Campbell, commanding the regiment, was seriously wounded while nobly leading his men. Lieut.-Col. Luse and Colonel Humphreys reached the field just as the battle was closing and their presence cheered and animated the whole brigade.

After the return to Virginia the regiment rested and recruited at Winchester until November, when it marched to Fredericksburg.

The Eighteenth, with the Seventeenth, were mentioned in the official report of General Lee for gallant conduct at the battle of Fredericksburg December 11, 1862. At an early hour the Eighteenth, Seventeenth and ten men from the Thirteenth, said General McLaws, "were all the troops actually engaged in defending the crossings in front of the city. More troops were offered but the positions were such that but the number already there could be employed. . . . Lieutenant-Colonel Luse with his regiment, who occupied the river bank below the town, drove back the enemy in their first attempt to cross the river and kept them in check until about 3:30." Luse had but seven companies of the regiment at the lower position, three companies, A, I and K, under Lieutenant William Ratilff, being engaged in the same duty in the town, with the Seventeenth Regiment. The work of preventing the laying of a pontoon bridge, where Colonel Luse was posted, near the mouth of Deep Run, was done mainly by three companies of sharpshooters, four companies being held in reserve. When the crossing was effected at sundown Captain Cassell's company had a slight skirmish before it was withdrawn. The regiment lost 5 killed and 27 wounded.

The brigade remained in Fredericksburg during the winter and picketed the river.

At the opening of the Chancellorsville campaign, which was begun by the crossing of the Rappahannock, without resistance, by several columns of the Federal army, Barksdale's brigade was stationed at Marye's hill, with twelve companies along the river in front. No battle was expected at Fredericksburg, and most of the brigade, including the Eighteenth, had started to join the main army toward Chancellorsville, when the approach of Sedgwick's corps compelled them to turn back. Barksdale occupied with his brigade a line of three miles, the Eighteenth being posted behind the stone wall at Marye's house, famous as the decisive point in the Federal defeat in December. . After two attacks were made upon the line, on the morning of May 3, and repulsed a grand assault was made along the whole Confederate line. General Howe, of Sedgwick's corps, reported that "Neill's and Grant's columns were moved to

assault on our right the main works on Marye's hill. I at once brought all the division artillery to bear upon the works on those heights, and advanced the column led by Colonel Seaver to make an assault on our left of the same work. Neill's column charged and successfully carried the strong covered way leading from the first work on Marye's heights to Hazel Run." Each of these three columns included three or four regiments, eleven in all. General Early reported that the receiving of a flag of truce by Colonel Griffin revealed the weakness of his line, and brought on the assault, but it does not appear from the Federal reports that such an incident had or would have had any particular bearing. Marye's hill was defended by one small regiment, three companies of the Twenty-first and one battery of the Washington artillery, a famous veteran organization, which lost its four guns. "A more heroic struggle was never made by a mere handful of men against overwhelming odds," Barksdale reported. After being driven from their position a part of the Eighteenth and other regiments rallied on the heights and made a spirited resistance, but could not contend against the odds. The loss of the Eighteenth was 25 killed, 43 wounded and nearly the entire regiment was captured.

The regiment fought at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the evening of July 2, 1863, in Barksdale's brigade, at the peach orchard on the Emmitsburg road south of the town. At six in the evening, when Sickles still held the orchard after a terrific fight, McLaws ordered an assault, and soon "out of the circle of fire which surrounded the post on the south and west emerged the storming columns of Wofford's Georgians and Barksdale's Mississippi brigade. Yelling like demons, black with smoke and lusting for hand-to-hand conflict, the enveloping mass of Confederates rushed the enclosures and speedily gained possession of them. . . . and a great gap was opened in the Federal line." . . . Wofford and Barksdale handled their troops in masterly fashion and turned at once against the flanks of the Federal lines. When the Federals fell back across Plum Run the wheat field became the arena of a desperate struggle. "Barksdale, conspicuous on horseback, led his Southern riflemen, who singlehanded had barred the passage of the whole Federal army at Fredericksburg, right into the hostile masses, where he fell mortally wounded, and whence the remnants of his gallant troops cut their way back with difficulty through the enveloping masses of Blue infantry." (Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy.") Barksdale's loss in killed and wounded was the heaviest of any brigade in Longstreet's corps, and the heaviest of any in Lee's army, except two North Carolina brigades and Davis' Mississippi brigade. The loss of the Eighteenth was 18 killed, 82 wounded. When the army retreated 31 wounded were left at Gettysburg with Assistant Surgeon C. H. Brown.

After the return to Virginia Humphreys' brigade was in the movement of Longstreet's corps by rail to North Georgia, by way of Richmond and South Carolina. They arrived at Ringgold after the battle of Chickamauga was begun and arrived on the field on the morning of September

20, after a night march. Going into battle in support of Hood's division, which broke the line of Rosecran's army, they displayed in the west the same effectiveness that had characterized them in Virginia. Their final assault was made at Snodgrass hill, the key of the battlefield, which they aided in winning. The Eighteenth, Capt. J. M. Adams commanding, had Lieut. P. O. Roberts killed, Lieutenants C. Jenkins, W. Lee and C. A. Hoster and six others wounded.

Following Rosecrans' army to Chattanooga, they were in line there until they left the base of Lookout Mountain November 4, for the Knoxville campaign. At Knoxville they were not in the assault of November 29, but they were active on the picket line. After spending the winter in East Tennessee, they returned to Virginia.

The regiment reached Gordonsville April 18, 1864, rested until May 4, and then started with Longstreet for the Wilderness, arriving on the field May 6, just in time, with Kershaw's division, to relieve Davis' Mississippi brigade. Coming into the fight the Eighteenth Regiment led the whole of Longstreet's corps, deploying under a murderous fire, and by its promptness and firmness contributing to check the disorder in the ranks of our troops and the victorious advance of Grant's troops which at that moment promised to sweep everything before it. In the battles of May 6-8 the regiment had 11 killed, 74 wounded, 18 missing. Captain W. H. Lewis was in command of the regiment.

From the Wilderness to Spottsylvania and round to Petersburg the regiment participated in every march, every battle and almost every skirmish that marked that wonderful campaign.

May 9 to June 24 there were 5 killed, and 24 wounded; among the killed being T. S. Hill, Ordnance Sergeant.

Being ordered to the valley about August 12, Humphreys' brigade joined General Early at Front Royal August 25 and aided in driving the Federal troops back to Harper's Ferry, thence retreated to Winchester, and from there marched to Berryville and fought in the battle of September 3, when the regiment had 6 killed, 15 wounded, 25 missing. Major Gerald commanded the regiment and took command of the brigade when General Humphreys was wounded. The brigade returned to Winchester and was ordered to Richmond; reached Gordonsville and was ordered back to the valley; rejoined Early at Fort Republic and fought in the battle of Cedar Creek October 19, where the brigade, led by Major Gerald, was distinguished by the capture of a Federal battery. Later in the day the brigade shared in the general disaster, and Gerald and Capt. W. H. Lewis were among the wounded. Casualties of the regiment, 3 killed, 30 wounded, 23 missing. Retired to New Market, made one more advance down the valley and returned to Richmond November 18, taking position and building winter quarters on the Nine Mile road; moved from there December 23 to a position between the Darbytown and New Market roads, before Richmond, where they remained until the evacuation May 2, 1865. In the final returns at Appomattox Lieut. John W. Gower was in command of the remnant of the regiment.

When first organized the Eighteenth had 1,100 effective men. At the first battle of Manassas there were 800 in the ranks. At the first of March, 1865, there were 100 men and five officers present for duty. The regiment had then been engaged in sixteen pitched battles and innumerable skirmishes. In the spring of 1864, when the two years enlistment expired, the regiment and the whole brigade unanimously re-enlisted for "forty years or the war." Its patriotic devotion was again shown early in 1865 by submitting to consolidation and the loss of its old title and number. The entire brigade was commanded at the last by Col. William H. Fitzgerald, who surrendered 20 officers and 231 men.

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### NINETEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

#### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—Christopher H. Mott, killed at Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; L. Q. C. Lamar, disabled, resigned; Nathaniel H. Harris, promoted Brigadier-General January 20, 1864; Thomas J. Hardin, killed at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864; Richard W. Phipps.

Lieutenant-Colonels—L. Q. C. Lamar, promoted; N. H. Harris, promoted; W. G. Vaughn, disabled by wounds; T. J. Hardin, promoted; Richard W. Phipps, promoted; James H. Duncan.

Majors—Benjamin Alston, transferred to cavalry; John Mullins, transferred to cavalry, N. H. Harris, promoted; W. G. Vaughn, promoted, T. J. Hardin, promoted; Thomas R. Reading, resigned; Richard W. Phipps, promoted; James H. Duncan, promoted; Robert A. Dean, resigned.

Adjutants—A. R. Govan, promoted Captain B, Seventeenth Mississippi, killed September 20, 1863; Albert L. Peel, killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania; John H. McKie.

Surgeons—J. W. Smith, W. F. Hyer, R. H. Peel, J. W. Sharp.

Chaplains—T. L. Duke, ——— Morrison.

Company A, President Davis Guards, Noxubee County, mustered in at Macon 25 April, 1861.

Captains—J. M. Macon, mortally wounded May 5, 1862; Williamsburg; Charles M. Thomas, wounded and retired; I. Q. Perry, wounded and retired; Charles Burrage, wounded May 6, 1864, died; Charles Burrage.

First Lieutenants—Charles M. Thomas, promoted; I. Q. Perry, promoted; M. M. Lindsey, promoted Captain and Aide-de-Camp, staff of Major-General Wilcox; Charles Burrage, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—I. Q. Perry, promoted; M. M. Lindsey, promoted; Charles Burrage, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—I. Q. Perry, promoted; M. M. Lindsey, promoted; Charles Burrage, promoted.

Company B, Mott Guards, Lafayette County, mustered in May, 1861.

Captains—W. G. Martin, resigned; George Norris, wounded Frazier's Farm, June 30, 1862, died; — Gregory, killed; — Riley.

First Lieutenants—George Norris, promoted; — Gregory, promoted; — Riley, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—Martin, resigned; — Gregory, promoted; — Riley, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Gregory, promoted; — Riley, promoted.

Company C—Warren Rifles, mustered in at Vicksburg May 8, 1861.

Captains—N. H. Harris, promoted; Thomas R. Reading, promoted; J. W. Smiley.

First Lieutenants—Thomas R. Reading, promoted; J. W. Smiley, promoted; William Hannon, resigned.

Second Lieutenants—Marion B. Harris, wounded Gaines' Mill, died; J. W. Smiley, promoted; William Hannon, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—J. W. Smiley, promoted; William Hannon, promoted.

Company D, Thomas Hinds Guards, Jefferson County, mustered in May 4, 1861.

Captains—Chesley H. Coffee, wounded at Williamsburg, resigned; William Schwing, wounded, retired; W. Stephens.

First Lieutenants—Robert Duncan, died; T. Hinds Burch, resigned; T. Jefferson Key, resigned; William Schwing, promoted; W. Stephens, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—T. Hinds Burch, promoted; T. J. Key, promoted; William Schwing, promoted; A. D. Geohegan, promoted; William Stephens, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—T. Hinds Burch, promoted; William Schwing, promoted; A. D. Geohegan, promoted; William Stephens, promoted.

Company E, McClung Riflemen, Lafayette County, mustered in 6 May, 1861.

Captains—J. W. C. Smith, promoted Surgeon; Lem R. Mullins, died; James H. Duncan, promoted; Columbus F. Jones.

First Lieutenants—Lem R. Mullins, promoted; James H. Duncan, promoted; C. F. Jones, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—James H. Duncan, promoted; C. F. Jones, promoted;

Third Lieutenants—James B. Cox; C. F. Jones, promoted; — Biggers, promoted.

Company F, Avant Southrons, Lafayette County, mustered in 9 May, 1861.

Captains—W. G. Vaughan, promoted Major; R. H. Phipps, promoted Major.

First Lieutenants—R. W. Phipps, promoted; A. T. Owen, promoted Captain A. C. S.

Second Lieutenants—A. T. Owen, promoted; — Burney.

Third Lieutenant—Burney.

Company G.

Captains—R. S. Abernathy, resigned; W. W. Lester, resigned.

First Lieutenant—W. W. Lester, promoted.

Second Lieutenant—Lester.

Company H, Salem Cavalry, mustered in at Salem March 9, 1861. (?)

Captains—James Hamer, resigned; — McKinzie, resigned; J. B. Wall, resigned; J. H. McKinzie.

First Lieutenants—McKinzie, promoted; J. B. Wall, promoted; J. H. McKinzie, promoted; William Wall.

Second Lieutenants—Moody, resigned; J. B. Wall, promoted; J. H. McKinzie, promoted; William Wall, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—J. B. Wall, promoted; J. H. McKinzie, promoted; William Wall, promoted.

Company I, of Marshall County, enlisted at Chulahoma May, 1861.

Captains—Thomas J. Hardin, promoted Major; Robert A. Dean, promoted Major; David Bowen.

First Lieutenant—James A. Barksdale, became Lieutenant-Colonel of cavalry.

Second Lieutenant—R. H. Peel, promoted Surgeon.

Third Lieutenant—Garrett Martin.

Non-commissioned officers—Robert A. Dean, David Bowen, R. Bowen, R. Wilson, B. F. McKie, J. H. McKie, Robert Ellis, Samuel Pryor, Lafayette Jackson, Albert Peel, Addison Peel, M. M. Black, William Haynes, Richard Street.

Company K, Jake Thompson Guards, mustered in 6 May, 1861, at Baldwin.

Captains—W. H. H. Tison, promoted Colonel Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment; R. H. Allen, promoted Major — Mississippi Regiment; (Thos. I. or Joseph) Rowan.

First Lieutenants—Harvey E. Topp, resigned; R. H. Allen, promoted; — Rowan, promoted; W. S. Agnew, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—R. H. Allen, promoted; — Rowan, promoted; W. S. Agnew, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Benj. F. Priddy; — Rowan, promoted; W. S. Agnew, promoted. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The Nineteenth was enlisted for the war at Richmond, Va., June 1, 1861. The companies of the regiment were first mustered into the State service, and where rolls were returned the date of that muster in is given above.

Christopher H. Mott, of Marshall County, who had been first Lieutenant of Company I, Mississippi Rifles, in the War with Mexico, had organized a company of State troops in 1860, and was one of the Brigadier-Generals of State troops under Gen. Jefferson Davis in January, 1861, resigned his State command and undertook, by special authority



from the Confederate Government, to raise a regiment for service "during the war." L. Q. C. Lamar, his former law partner, had been considering a staff appointment but abandoned that to co-operate with Mott. Offers of companies poured in from all quarters, and the regiment, so far as its roster was concerned, was completed in the middle of May, although not sufficiently supplied with either tents or arms. Mott was elected Colonel and Lamar Lieutenant-Colonel. Lamar then resigned his professorship in the university and was, on the 14th of May, in Montgomery, offering his regiment to the Confederate War Department. This regiment was the first from its State raised for service "during the war," and it was numbered the Nineteenth. (Mayes' Lamar.)

May 25, 1861, the order was sent out from Montgomery: "Colonel Mott's regiment of Mississippi Volunteers (Pope Walker legion) ordered to rendezvous at Oxford, Miss., will, as soon as it is organized and prepared, proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to Major-General Lee," who was in command of Virginia State troops.

Harris' company went to Virginia independently and the others may have done likewise. According to Harris, the regiment was organized in June, 1861, at the old fair grounds, now Monroe Park, Richmond, and Mott elected Colonel, Lamar Lieutenant-Colonel, Alston Major, and Govan was made Adjutant. Harris' was selected as the color company. The regiment left Richmond July 4, 1861, and joined the forces of Gen. J. E. Johnston, then confronting Patterson's army in the upper Shenandoah valley. They were first brigaded with regiments from other States, mainly Alabamians, under Gen. E. Kirby-Smith, and on July 21 Col. John H. Forney took command at Piedmont of the troops there, including the Nineteenth, and the command was ordered to Manassas. They reached there after the battle of that day. During the remainder of the year they were in Northeastern Virginia, and in winter quarters near Centreville. President Davis ordered their assignment to a brigade under General Griffith, but they were retained in their original brigade, under General Wilcox.

When the movement against Richmond was begun by McClellan they were transferred to the Yorktown line. On the retreat from that position they had just passed through Williamsburg when ordered back to the line of redoubts held by Longstreet, which was attacked. The Nineteenth was marched under screen of a ravine to a forest near a Federal battery, followed by the Ninth and Tenth Alabama. The woods they entered was so dense that Colonel Mott could not see his whole line. He threw forward Macon's and Martin's companies as skirmishers. After a spirited skirmish they returned with several prisoners. Captain Macon was mortally wounded in the fight, but while suffering intensely he gave a clear statement of the Federal position, to which, said General Wilcox, "is to be attributed much of the credit due for our success during the day." The line of blue, partly behind boggy ground, was only 200 yards distant. The Nineteenth was the only entire regiment in Wilcox's brigade. He called up A. P. Hill's brigade to his support, and received

half of Pryor's also. The Nineteenth advanced, supported by the Twenty-eighth Virginia, and the battle began about eleven a. m. and raged till dark. The Nineteenth found the enemy strongly posted behind a fence and piled logs, and after a few minutes of very close musketry, less than thirty yards, the Mississippians charged and drove the Federals from the works. Directly in front of the fence the gallant Colonel Mott fell mortally wounded, a Minie ball piercing his breast; Lieut.-Col. L. Q. C. Lamar then took command and proved himself, said Wilcox, "in all respects a gallant, daring and skillful officer." Lamar had been in command of the right wing of the regiment and Major John Mullins of the left, and they had become separated in the charge. For an hour, until they could unite, the men stood under a galling fire. Later the reunited regiment went into the fight again with A. P. Hill. As an instance of gallantry in the charge above described, Colonel Lamar mentioned Company E, which went forward over ground covered with fallen logs. Color Sergeant Peebles bore the colors in front and when shot down still upheld them until Private Meaders took them from his hand. A rifle ball pierced his arm and he passed the flag to Private Halloran, of Company C. Lieutenant Jones then took the colors and carried them until triumphantly planted on the enemy's cannon, the taking of which that company shared with the Ninth Alabama Regiment. Among the wounded were Captains Coffee and McKenzie and Lieutenants Dean and Tyson. Others honorably mentioned by Colonel Lamar were Captains Vaughn, Hardin, Harris, and Lieutenants Thomas, Lindsay, Phipps, Búrney, Owens, Key, Barksdale, M. B. Harris, acting Adjutant, and Surgeon Robert H. Peel. The valor of the regiment was testified to in the official reports of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart and others. The regiment carried into action 501 men and had 15 killed and 85 wounded, 11 mortally.

May 31, after wearisome marches and countermarches, the Nineteenth reached the battlefield of Seven Pines, under command of Major Mullins, late in the evening. Sunday, June 1, being placed in an exposed position, they were briskly attacked, and had repulsed the enemy, when the brigade was ordered withdrawn. In the night they marched back to their camp near Richmond. The loss of the brigade was 110, but the regimental loss is not reported.

On May 15 Colonel Lamar, while reviewing his regiment, fell with an attack of vertigo, which had previously disabled him, and his service as a soldier was ended.

In June, 1862, a second Mississippi brigade in Virginia was formed, including the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Taylor's battalion, under Colonel Featherston, promoted to Brigadier-General. Their first battle in the seven days' campaign before Richmond was June 27 (Gaines' Mill or Cold Harbor) on Beaver Dam creek, and then on the Chickahominy, near Gaines' house. Under heavy artillery fire they charged up a hill, driving the Federal line through a forest and capturing a battery. Major John Mullins, who commanded the regiment, was commended for gal-

lantry; Lieut. John R. Sirles was killed and Lieut. M. B. Harris mortally wounded. Capt. George P. Foote, of the Panola company, who was Adjutant-General of the brigade, was killed while leading one of the regiments in the charge far in advance of the main line. June 30, in the battle of Glendale or Frazier's farm, the brigade went into battle at five in the evening and sustained the attack of a large force of the enemy. The casualties of the regiment in the two battles were 58 killed, 264 wounded and 3 missing, total 325.

In Wilcox's division of Longstreet's corps the brigade took part in the second Manassas campaign, fighting gallantly on August 30 in the vicinity of the stone house. The brigade casualties were 26 killed, 142 wounded.

In the Maryland campaign the brigade, under Colonel Posey, participated in the capture of Harper's Ferry and at the battle of Sharpsburg fought gallantly. (For brigade at Sharpsburg see report of Feltus, Sixteenth.) The Nineteenth lost 6 killed and 52 wounded in this campaign.

The regiment was in line of battle and under artillery fire through the battle of Fredericksburg and had one man killed and seven wounded. Major Mullins was in command.

Near Fredericksburg the regiment remained in camp, with occasional picket duty on the Rappahannock, until the middle of February, when the brigade, under General Posey, was stationed at United States ford, with Mahone's brigade, to guard that important crossing on the left of Lee's army.

On April 29, after the Federal army had crossed at other points, the brigade withdrew to the Chancellorsville house, leaving five companies of the Nineteenth, with one of Mahone's regiments, to watch the ford. Next day the regiment was reunited and marched with the brigade to the intersection of the Mine and Plank roads, where they intrenched. May 1 they started out to co-operate with Jackson's flank march, and fought nearly all the day with a force of the enemy found on the Furnace road, pushing it back from a position which would have been fatal to the campaign, and after eleven at night, advancing almost to the Federal intrenchments. After skirmishing all day of the 2d the enemy disappeared from their front on the Furnace road. On the 3d they advanced by the furnace, capturing many prisoners, to the line of Confederate artillery, then deployed by flank to the right, the Nineteenth leading, and charged the Federal breastworks. Col. N. H. Harris led the attack, through a dense wood and over a wide abatis, and in spite of a murderous fire of musketry and artillery the Mississippians took the intrenched line. T. L. Duke, Chaplain of the regiment, was at the front with his musket during the series of battles, and mainly directed the movements of the skirmishers. The loss was 6 killed, 39 wounded, 6 captured.

After this battle the brigade returned to camp near Fredericksburg, and in the reorganization that followed the death of Stonewall Jackson was assigned to Anderson's division of A. P. Hill's corps, which remained

at Fredericksburg in observation of Hooker's army, on the heights across the river, while Lee was preparing his movement by the left flank into Maryland and Pennsylvania. With Hill's corps they marched through the Blue Ridge Mountains by way of Front Royal into the Shenandoah valley, crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown June 24, arrived at Chambersburg on the 27th, and camped near Fayetteville, Pa., on the road from Chambersburg to Gettysburg. July 1 they marched toward the sound of battle, went into line for action but were not engaged. On the 2d the brigade advanced to a position in front of Meade's line on Cemetery Ridge, and in the evening General Posey was ordered to support the advance of Wright's brigade. Wright fought his way to the summit of the hill and remained there ten minutes, hoping for support and victory over Meade's army, but he received, he reported, no support either on left or right. General Posey reported: "I received an order from the Major-General to advance but two of my regiments, and deploy them closely as skirmishers. I had then a thin line of skirmishers in front and at once sent out the Forty-eighth and Nineteenth Regiments, Colonel Jayne and Colonel Harris commanding." With the right wing of his regiment Harris advanced at double-quick to his line of skirmishers fronting the enemy in the orchard, and when Wright advanced, supported on his left by the Forty-eighth, Jayne pushed ahead again, his right resting on the Forty-eighth. He pushed back the Federal line in his front and captured some prisoners. "Still driving the enemy before me, I advanced some four hundred paces further up the hill," Harris reported. "The left wing of my regiment, Maj. T. J. Hardin commanding, here came up to my support. Within sixty yards of the right of my line of skirmishers was a battery of the enemy, which was playing upon General Wright. My skirmishers succeeded in driving the gunners three times from their guns, when they soon changed their position to the crest of the hill in their rear, I still holding my position until after dark, when I was recalled by Brigadier-General Posey." Later in the day Posey sent out the Sixteenth and went to their help with the Twelfth, when he found the three regiments "well up in advance. They had driven the enemy's pickets into their works and the artillerists from their guns in their front." Darkness coming on, the brigade was ordered by Anderson to retire behind the Confederate artillery. The regiment lost some of its most valuable officers and men; killed, 4; wounded, 23.

On the 3d there was heavy skirmishing along the brigade front, and the men were exposed to the cannonading that preceded the assault, by Pickett and Pettigrew. The brigade was ordered forward with the division to support this charge, but it being repulsed the brigade was ordered back. On the 5th they fell back to Hagerstown and entrenched, remaining there until the 13th, when they evacuated the line at night in a heavy rain, and recrossed the Potomac, July 14, at Falling Waters. After two months of rest near Orange Courthouse, the brigade was again called to a campaign on the Rappahannock. They crossed the river, forcing a passage, pushed on to Warrenton and supported the advance

of Hill's corps in the attack upon Meade at Bristoe Station, October 14, where General Posey was mortally wounded.

Meade retreated to Centerville, the headquarters of the Federal army, July 21, 1861, and the brigade fell back with Lee's army across the Rappahannock and went in camp at Brandy Station. Col. S. E. Baker took command of the brigade as the ranking officer present, Colonel Harris being absent on sick leave. Harris returned about November 1 and took command, and in the following February he was promoted Brigadier-General. November 17, when Meade again advanced, the brigade was moved at double-quick to cover a ford above the bridge at Rappahannock Station, afterward went in line of battle with the corps, and then retired with the army to the south side of the Rapidan. On the 27th they again advanced to meet a rumored Federal advance by Germanna ford, marched before dawn on the 28th toward Fredericksburg, weather intensely cold, encountered the enemy, went in line of battle and entrenched along Mine Run. Meade retreated across the Rapidan and the brigade went into winter quarters on that river, near Clark's mountain.

On the morning of May 5, Harris was notified to hold his brigade in readiness for orders, and at noon they marched with the division toward Chancellorsville, which was continued next day toward the scene of conflict in the Wilderness where they arrived on the Plank road at noon May 6. After several changes in position, about three o'clock they encountered the two Federal columns moving to the left and rear of the brigades of Davis, Perry and Law. Harris' brigade charged and forced the enemy back to an entrenched position, capturing 150 prisoners. The brigade lost a considerable number killed and wounded, among the mortally wounded Captain Burrage. Afterward, in line with the other brigades, they repulsed the repeated attacks of the Federal line. May 9 they marched, quick time, to Spottsylvania Courthouse. The division now under Mahone, arrived in time to relieve Fitzhugh Lee and save a good position against Grant's flank movement, which barely missed success. Harris was ordered to guard the bridge over the Po River, where he posted two regiments, which, after skirmishing through the night, aided Mahone on the 10th in the repulse of a Federal attack. Next day they crossed and went into line of battle. Back across the river again, early on the 12th, they moved at double quick, under orders to meet the attack of Hancock's corps, which had carried the salient held by Johnson's division. At the courthouse Harris was given orders for his advance by General Lee, who rode at the head of the brigade until exposed to a heavy artillery fire, when officers and men, seeing the great danger to which he was exposed, cried out, "Go back, General Lee, for God's sake go back," and some of the men seizing the reins of the bridle, turned Traveler's head to the rear. General Lee said, "If you will promise me to drive those people from our works I will go back." The men shouted their purpose with a will (Harris' Diary). The morning was dark, rain was falling, and a heavy fog mingled with the smoke of battle, making it impossible to see very far ahead in the direction toward which the brigade moved at

double quick, and soon coming under a galling fire of grape and canister. Getting near the thick of the fight, the staff officer who was to guide Harris disappeared, and Harris got his line more exposed than it need have been to the Federal artillery and musketry, which opened upon him as soon as his movement was discovered. But he at once ordered his two right regiments to front, charge up the works and drive the enemy from them, which they did in the most gallant manner, capturing between two and three hundred prisoners. The two left regiments formed in line, and wheeling to the right pressed up to the works and joined the left of the other regiments, a portion of the extreme left regiment overlapping Ramseur's brigade, soon rectified by the brigade making way to the right. But some of Hancock's troops remained in the salient, and kept up a destructive enfilading fire, which, with the repeated attacks in front, threatened to make Harris' position untenable, he having already lost a third of his command killed or wounded. McGowan's brigade came up, but McGowan was at once killed, and no one could be found to move his brigade where it could be of service in completing the reoccupation of the works. In this state and position, General Harris reported, this command remained until 3:30 A. M. of the 13th, repulsing repeated and desperate attempts of the enemy to dislodge them. For these twenty hours the men were exposed to a constant and destructive musketry fire, both from front and flank, and during the hours of day to a heavy artillery fire, in which mortars were used by the enemy for the first time during the campaign. A cold drenching rain fell during the greater part of the day and night, and the trenches were filled with water. Great difficulty was experienced in obtaining ammunition, man after man being shot down while bringing it in. As an instance of the terrible nature of the fire, trees twenty-two inches in diameter were hewn to splinters and felled by the musketry. Among the killed were Col. T. J. Hardin and Adjutant Peel. Col. Richard W. Phipps took command. The casualties of the regiment May 6-12 were 22 killed, 55 wounded, 45 missing.

May 22-23 the army moved across the North Anna and entrenched to meet Grant's continued attempt to secure an advantage on Lee's right flank. When a Federal force crossed the river front of Mahone, Harris attacked with one regiment in front, while Sanders' Alabamians attacked on the flank, with complete success. Marching again soon, the brigade entrenched on Totopotomoy creek and skirmished there until June 2, when they were moved to Cold Harbor. In the night the brigade relieved a brigade of Breckenridge's division on Turkey Ridge, where for ten days they were engaged in a continuous battle of sharpshooters and artillery. The lines were very close together, yet a body of picked men from the brigade went out on a reconnaissance on the 6th and lost half their number in killed or wounded.

On the morning of June 13 the skirmish line discovered that Grant's army had disappeared and by noon the brigade was marching across the Chickahominy for Newmarket heights, where they had the first oppor-

tunity for a bath and change of clothing since the beginning of the campaign. June 18 they marched across the James River to Petersburg, and took position in the trenches, which they left on the 22d to go into battle in support of the other brigades of the division, after which they returned. Next day the brigade was ordered to occupy the works from which Mahone had driven the Federals, but they encountered a heavy force from which they were forced to recoil with some loss. On the same day they marched to the Nine Mile house on the Weldon Railroad, with Mahone's division, and to attack the Federal line on the left and rear. Harris pushed the force in his front back to an entrenched line, and held them there until they were flanked and captured by Perry's brigade.

The casualties in June were killed, 9; wounded, 25; missing, 2, in this regiment.

Again, July 1, the division, including Harris' brigade, made a brief campaign on the railroad. July 30 they were exposed to a heavy cannonading at the time of the mine explosion. August 16-18 they left the Petersburg lines and operated on the Darbytown road north of the James, General Harris commanding three brigades, including his own, under Col. J. M. Jayne. The battle caused some loss and was without decisive results. August 21 the brigade was in battle on the Weldon Railroad near Yellow Tavern, charging the Federal works, from which they were repulsed with heavy loss. Then they occupied the Rives salient on the Petersburg line, engaged in the continuous battle of artillery, mortars and sharpshooters. October 27, they followed the division on the Boydton plank road and went into battle near Burgess' mill, where they captured near a hundred prisoners and lost some brave men. November 12, they were relieved from the trenches and put in reserve. In December and again in January they marched to thwart the persistent efforts of Grant to cut the Weldon railroad. February 6, 1865, they were back again at Hatcher's Run on the double-quick, the news being that Grant was pushing Gordon back beyond the Boydton road. Getting into line to support Gordon's left the brigade aided in forcing the line of blue back to its entrenchments, a distance of a mile and a half. In February the brigade was posted next the James River on the line to Swift Run, whence early in March they moved to Richmond, where General Harris was put in command of the forces, including his own brigade, holding the inner line of defenses, to meet Sheridan's raid. That peril turned aside, the brigade returned to the Swift Run line. Late in March Harris' men were anxiously watching for some movement in their front that would give an opportunity for attack; in hope of diverting the final blow that was close at hand. But no opportunity came, and Gordon's gallant attempt was a failure. Warning orders came at midnight, April 1, and about an hour later an order to march to Petersburg, where they learned that Wilcox's line had been broken. Thither the brigade moved at double-quick. About 400 strong they found themselves alone in the presence of a great and imposing force. Harris formed a line at right angles to the Boydton road, near the Newman house, concealing both flanks in

the rolling ground and exposing the center, to convey an impression of a continuous line of battle, which was so effective that the Federal commander formed two lines for his advance. Then the orders came to Harris not to allow himself to be cut off, but to throw two regiments into Battery Gregg and two into Battery Whitworth, these being two earthworks between the front line and the Appomattox River. Retiring steadily, Harris obeyed the order, putting the Twelfth and Sixteenth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan, of the Nineteenth, in Gregg, and the Nineteenth, Col. R. H. Phipps, and the Forty-eighth, Col. J. M. Jayne, in Whitworth. The artillery in Battery Whitworth was withdrawn after the regiments entered, but there was no time to take away the section of the Washington artillery in Battery Gregg. The main assault was upon Battery Gregg, and the assaulting columns did not approach Whitworth nearer than forty paces, nor in such force (see Sixteenth Regiment). Duncan's men and McElroy's artillery repelled repeated assaults until finally compelled to surrender. Harris then evacuated the other redoubt. The loss of the Nineteenth was 47 killed, wounded and missing out of 150. Time had been gained for Longstreet to arrive from the north side of the James and form a new line to protect the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg. The Nineteenth and Forty-eighth, sadly reduced and all that was left of the brigade, formed in this new line, and late at night began the march westward, which continued all through the night, the next day and late into the following night. Expecting rations at Amelia Courthouse, they found only the Federal cavalry, and after driving them away and taking some prisoners, the weary march went on through the night of the 4th and day and night of the 5th. On the hills overlooking Sailor's creek they went into line of battle to check the close pursuit, and the night was hideous with the glare of burning trains and the deafening noise of exploding ammunition that could no longer be taken with the army. On the 7th, near Farmville, they received their first rations on the retreat. There was some fighting on the 7th and on the 9th they marched into line of battle and received the news of the surrender. On the 12th Mahone's division, under command of General Harris, marched to a point near Appomattox Courthouse and stacked arms, Harris' brigade stacking about 150 muskets. The muster roll of the surrender for the brigade was 33 officers and 339 enlisted men. Next day, on the advice of General Harris, they separated into squads and set out with sore and heavy hearts to tramp the long weary miles that separated them from their distant and desolate homes. (Diary of General Harris. Also see Twelfth, Sixteenth and Forty-eighth Regiments.)

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#### TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

##### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—Benjamin G. Humphreys, promoted Brigadier-General; William L. Brandon, promoted Brigadier-General; Daniel N. Moody.



Lieutenant-Colonels—W. L. Brandon, promoted; D. N. Moody, promoted; John Sims, killed at Cedar Creek; William H. Fitzgerald.

Majors—Moody, promoted; Sims, promoted; Fitzgerald, promoted.  
Adjutant—D. H. Montgomery, 1864.

Company A, Volunteer Southrons of Vicksburg, organized in May, 1861, and tendered and accepted in Confederate service for the war.

Captains—D. N. Moody, promoted Major; D. C. Atwood.

First Lieutenants—T. J. Harris, resigned; Atwood, promoted; H. H. Hayes, retired; H. H. Yoste, mortally wounded at Cedar Creek.

Second Lieutenants—Atwood, promoted; Hayes, promoted; W. H. Brown, killed at Malvern Hill; W. W. Wolcott, killed at Gettysburg; Yoste, promoted; J. H. Hobart, promoted to brigade staff.

Third Lieutenants—Hayes, promoted; Brown, promoted; Wolcott, promoted; Price Tappan, killed at Fredericksburg; Hobart, promoted; Yoste, promoted.

Total enrolled, 135; killed and died of wounds, 19; died of disease, 7; discharged for disability and wounds, 23; captured, 13; on roll March, 1865, 37.

Company B.

Captain—T. B. Manlove, transferred to Second Battalion.

Company C, Stevens Rifles, of Brookhaven, organized in May, 1861, and accepted in Confederate service May 25.

Captains—W. C. F. Brooks, resigned 1863; Julius J. Lengofield, dropped; George W. Wall.

First Lieutenants—James L. Ragsdale, mortally wounded at Malvern Hill; J. Lengofield, promoted; William Hansborough, died July, 1863; Zetus Linton, dropped.

Second Lieutenants—John Stewart, resigned; Lengofield, promoted; Hansborough, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—Hansborough, promoted; W. Roberts, killed at Sharpsburg; Linton, promoted; Wall, promoted.

Total enrolled, 101; killed and died of wounds, 14; died of disease, 10; discharged for disability and wounds, 14; on roll March, 1865, 30.

Company D, Jeff Davis Guards, mustered in State army at Woodville May 7, 1861; enlisted in Confederate service for the war May 24.

Captains—William L. Brandon, promoted Major; John Sims, promoted Major; Lane W. Brandon.

First Lieutenants—Sims, promoted; Judson J. Smith, killed at Malvern Hill; William L. Cage, died; L. W. Brandon, promoted; John Farmer, dropped.

Second Lieutenants—Cage, promoted; L. W. Brandon, promoted; Farmer, promoted; James S. Phares, killed at Cedar Creek.

Third Lieutenants—Smith, promoted; L. W. Brandon, promoted; Farmer, promoted; Phares, promoted.

Total enrolled, 141; killed and died of wounds, 25; died of disease, 18; discharged for disability and wounds, 25; captured, 10; total killed and wounded, 82; on roll March, 1865, 43.

Company E, Hurricane Rifles, Wilkinson County, organized June 1, 1861, and tendered in Confederate service for the war.

Captains—Isaac D. Stamps, killed at Gettysburg; William P. McNeely.

First Lieutenants—McNeely, promoted; Octavius H. Cox.

Second Lieutenants—William J. Bryant, promoted Captain Commissary; George H. Peets, promoted Assistant Surgeon; Cox, promoted; Alexander C. Ardrey.

Third Lieutenants—Peets, promoted; Cox, promoted; Ardrey, promoted.

Total enrolled, 171; killed and died of wounds, 19; died of disease, 24; discharged for disability and wounds, 8; captured, 22; total on roll February, 1865, 57.

Company F, Tallahatchie Rifles, mustered in State service at Charleston, April 27, 1861; in Confederate service June 25.

Captains—W. H. Fitzgerald, promoted Major; H. H. Simmons, wounded and retired.

First Lieutenants—Thomas W. Boisclair, resigned; Simmons, promoted;

Second Lieutenants—James M. Rayburn, resigned; Robert J. H. Bogan.

Third Lieutenants—Edwin E. Armstrong, appointed to State staff; Joseph Q. Kreigner, killed at Sharpsburg; Robert F. Benton, killed at Cedar Creek.

Total enrolled, 116; killed and died of wounds, 20; died of disease, 16; discharged for disability and wounds, 17; captured, 22; on roll February, 1865, 40.

Company G, organized at Canton, enlisted in Confederate service July 1, 1861.

Captain—William H. Dudley.

First Lieutenants—Charlie B. Dudley, resigned; Daniel H. Montgomery.

Second Lieutenants—Daniel H. Montgomery, promoted; Jesse H. Mills, wounded at Fredericksburg.

Third Lieutenants—Mills, promoted; Andrew A. Tumbo, resigned; Cicero W. Denman.

Total enrolled, 134; killed and died of wounds, 24; died of disease, 26; discharged for disability or wounds, 18; captured, 10; on roll February, 1865, 28.

Company H, Warren Volunteers, organized at Bovina June 1, 1861; ordered to Corinth July 2, were attached to the Fourth Battalion, transferred to the Twentieth Regiment at Iuka, were detached and took train for Virginia July 15.

Captains—Vaughn Noland, resigned; George B. Hebron, killed at Sharpsburg; William H. Fox, discharged; Edward L. Butts.

First Lieutenants—Hebron, promoted; George T. Swink, killed at Malvern Hill; Fox, promoted; James S. Wilkins.

Second Lieutenants—Swink, promoted; Fox, promoted; George W. Powell, resigned; Wilkins, promoted; Thomas S. Adams.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas N. Batchellor, resigned; Powell, promoted; Stephen B. Bryan, killed at Fredericksburg; Butts, promoted Captain; Wilkins, promoted; Adams, promoted.

Total enrolled, 102; killed and died of wounds, 16; died of disease, 11; discharged for disability or wounds, 13; captured, 11; on roll February, 1865, 34.

Company I, Sunflower Guards, organized in Sunflower County May 18, 1861; services tendered the Confederate States for the war and accepted by President August 9; mustered in at Lynchburg, Va.; assigned to First Battalion at Manassas.

Captains—Benjamin G. Humphreys, elected Colonel at organization of regiment; T. S. Gibson, retired 1863.

First Lieutenants—Gibson, promoted; J. A. Holt, resigned; G. C. Kampton.

Second Lieutenants—A. K. Stafford, resigned; H. F. Bridewell, resigned; D. S. H. Martin.

Third Lieutenants—Martin, promoted; M. A. Martin, resigned; L. T. Basket.

Total enrolled, 138; killed and died of wounds, 32; died, 16; discharged for disability or wounds, 23; captured, 11; on roll February, 1865, 37.

Company K, New Albany Grays, organized May 16, 1861, at New Albany; tendered and accepted for the war; reached Richmond June 26; remained there until sent to Manassas September, to Leesburg November 14, 1861.

Captains—Robert W. Flournoy, resigned July, 1861; Nicholas Blackwell, resigned; John W. Renfroe.

First Lieutenants—Renfroe, promoted; Zachariah N. Foster, Theodore B. Sloan.

Second Lieutenants—Blackwell, promoted; Sloan, promoted; George N. Wiley.

Third Lieutenants—William P. Smith; Wiley, promoted; Jesse Y. Foster, dropped.

Total enrolled, 111; killed and died of wounds, 16; died of disease, 25; discharged for disability and wounds, 12; captured, 5; on roll February, 1865, 28.

Company L, Vicksburg Confederates, enlisted at Vicksburg in Confederate service for the war August 1, 1861.

Captains—Robert L. Green, died from wound at Fredericksburg; William M. Vosburg.

First Lieutenants—Vosburg, promoted; Thomas M. Smedes, transferred to staff of Gen. M. L. Smith; Benjamin George.

Second Lieutenants—John R. Hicks, resigned; George, promoted; Florence McGee.

Third Lieutenants—Smedes, promoted; George, promoted; McGee, promoted.

Total enrolled, 82; killed and died of wounds, 24; died of disease, 9; discharged for disability and wounds, 9; captured, 4; on roll February, 1865, 15. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

These companies all tendered themselves, independently, to President Davis for service to the close of the war, and on being accepted went to Virginia as rapidly as possible. Companies A, B, C, D and E were organized in Virginia into the First Battalion Mississippi Volunteers, to command which Captain William L. Brandon was promoted as Major. There was considering transferring and orders for transfer, between this command and Taylor's Second Battalion, another command made up, like this, of companies tendered independently for the war. Such tenders were encouraged, in preference to enlistments for one year. Brandon's battalion was ordered to Manassas July 21. September 16, 1861, Captain Green's Vicksburg company, then at Richmond, was ordered, as soon as armed, to proceed to Manassas, and with Captain Dudley's company, already there, to be united with Brandon's battalion to form a regiment under the command of Col. B. G. Humphreys.

It was first called the Sixth and is listed as the Seventh in the army returns of August, 1861, about the time that it was assigned to Beauregard's Seventh Brigade, with the Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Regiments. The regiment was ordered to Leesburg November 9. In December President Davis ordered the Twenty-first called back from Leesburg and brigaded with the Twelfth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth, under General Griffith. This Johnston declined to do, saying he had sent the regiment to Leesburg to form a Mississippi brigade with the Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth under Griffith. The regiment, thus brigaded, remained at Leesburg until March 9, 1862, when they started back to the Rapidan. April 7 they were ordered to the peninsula, where they were stationed near Yorktown. On the retreat May 3 Companies E and F were detached for the rear guard.

They were on picket duty on the Chickahominy and under fire at the battle of Seven Pines, suffering some loss.

In the seven days' campaign before Richmond the brigade was ordered in pursuit of the enemy down the York River Railroad, and near Savage Station June 29, came under artillery fire, in which General Griffith was mortally wounded. The Twenty-first was ordered to the support of General McLaws and gave the enemy several volleys about dark. At Malvern Hill, July 1, while the brigade was forming under fire from artillery and gunboats, Major Moody was seriously wounded. Late in the evening, when the brigade made its desperate attack upon the strong Federal line, Lieutenant-Colonel Brandon, commanding the regiment,

was severely wounded, causing the loss of a leg. Capt. W. C. F. Brooks then took command and brought the regiment off the field in good order. The casualties were 23 killed and 83 wounded. After this battle the brigade was commanded by General Barksdale.

They took the cars for Hanover Junction August 21st, forded the Potomac at Leesburg and after passing through Fredericktown marched for Harper's Ferry.

They participated in the scaling of Maryland Heights by the brigades of Barksdale and Kershaw September 12 and 13, with some skirmishing, and reached the field of Sharpsburg on the 17th after the battle had been raging a few hours. The extraordinary fatigues of the campaign had reduced the effective strength of the regiment to 18 officers and 182 men, of whom 6 were killed and 56 wounded in this bloody battle. The Twenty-first was distinguished in the driving of the enemy from the woods in front of the brigade, beyond which the Twenty-first and Seventeenth pursued some distance in an open field. Captain Sims commanded in the battle, but Colonel Humphreys arrived near the close of the fight and "his timely presence cheered and animated the whole brigade."

After the retreat to Virginia they were ordered to Fredericksburg November 18. At the beginning of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862, the Twenty-first had an honorable part in the remarkable performance of Barksdale's brigade in checking until late in the evening the building of pontoon bridges from the opposite shore and the crossing of the Federal advance. The right wing, Companies A, Lieutenant W. Wolcott; C, Lieut. J. J. Lengofield; H, Lieut. S. B. Bryan; F, Capt. W. H. Fitzgerald; G, Capt. W. H. Dudley, all under the command of Maj. D. N. Moody, took position in the town in support of Major Govan of the Seventeenth, and from four in the morning till some time after noon were exposed to the heaviest fire of artillery they had ever experienced. Lieut. S. B. Bryan was killed. The remaining companies, under Colonel Humphreys, were stationed in the town to support Colonel Fiser's wing of the Seventeenth. After the enemy had effected a landing Humphreys' men were in a hot fight in the streets. Capt. R. C. Green was killed in command of his company. Captains Gibson, Sims and Stamps with their companies checked the Federal advance and held it until about seven in the evening. The regiment lost 8 killed, 25 wounded and 13 captured.

In the Chancellorsville campaign, in the following spring, Barksdale's brigade was in battle at Fredericksburg again, while the remainder of the army, except Early's division, defeated the main body of the Federal army at Chancellorsville. Barksdale started with three of his regiments, leaving the Twenty-first to picket the river, to join Early in a march to the other battlefield May 1, when the enemy, who made a feint of withdrawing across the river, gave signs of staying. The brigade returned and occupied a line of three miles, the Twenty-first being posted between the Marye house and the Plank road, and three companies being sent

later to aid the Eighteenth behind the stone wall at Marye's house. This time the line was too thin to hold that famous position, and the Federal attacks, though several times repulsed, were finally successful. "Marye's hill was defended by but one small regiment, three companies and four pieces of artillery," Barksdale reported. "A more heroic struggle was never made by a mere handful of men against overwhelming odds." Sedgwick's entire corps was engaged in the operations about Fredericksburg, and the final and successful attack on Marye's hill was made by two columns of seven regiments of Howe's division. The casualties of Howe's division, including, however, the next day's fighting at Salem Heights, amounted to 1,515. Howe reported the capture of two stands of colors, artillery, the camp equipage and some 200 prisoners. The casualties of the Twenty-first were 3 killed, 25 wounded. A part of the regiment, not reported, was taken prisoners.

The regiment fought at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the evening of July 2, 1863, with Barksdale's brigade, at the peach orchard on the Emmitsburg road south of the town. At six o'clock, after a stubborn battle, Sickles was driven from his position by the assault of Barksdale's Mississippians and Wofford's Georgians. The wheat field then became the arena of a desperate struggle. "Barksdale, conspicuous on horseback, led his Southern riflemen, who singlehanded had barred the passage of the whole Federal army at Fredericksburg, right into the hostile mass, where he fell mortally wounded, and whence the remnants of his gallant troops cut their way back with difficulty through the enveloping masses of Blue infantry." (Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy.") Barksdale's loss in killed and wounded was the heaviest of any in Longstreet's corps, and was surpassed during the three days' battle of Lee's entire army by only three brigades, Davis' Mississippi brigade and two North Carolina brigades. A Federal report testified that the fire of twenty-five cannon were concentrated to drive back Barksdale's men and recover a battery they had taken. "When all that was left of Bigelow's battery was withdrawn, it was closely pressed by Humphreys' Twenty-first Mississippi, the only regiment which succeeded in crossing Plum Run. His men had entered the battery and fought hand-to-hand with the cannoneers; one was killed while trying to spike a gun, and another knocked down with a hand spike while endeavoring to drag off a prisoner." This was at the base of the rocks of Round Top. This regiment lost 16 killed and 87 wounded. Thirty-three men were left in the field hospital when the army retreated. After the death of Barksdale, Col. Humphreys was promoted as Brigadier-General and William L. Brandon became Colonel.

August 10, 1864, the regiment took the cars at Hanover Junction for Richmond, and thence proceeded by rail to North Georgia. They marched from Ringgold in the night of September 19, and fought in the battle of Chickamauga the next day, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. Moody.

When General Longstreet reached the field on the 19th he was told the left wing would be under his command and the right wing would

advance, the whole movement being a wheel upon his extreme left as a pivot. When he rode over the line at dawn on the 20th General McLaws had not yet arrived from Richmond and his brigade, Kershaw's and Humphreys', were not yet on the field. He directed Hood to use the two brigades as support of his division, thus making that division the main column of attack, and Kershaw was given command of the two brigades, which were soon in line. The battle began, but the right wing made no headway, and then Hood went in and broke the Federal army in two, but himself fell desperately wounded. At three in the evening Longstreet asked for help, but Bragg could not give any from the right. Rosecrans' right had rallied and was strongly posted on the heights from the Vidito house to the Snodgrass house. At the latter place, the key to the battlefield, Kershaw and Humphreys made a gallant attack, but they were not strong enough for the task. Hence Longstreet told them to hold their ground in front, while Stewart and Buckner attacked on the flank. This combination worked, and at dusk the victory was complete. General Humphreys reported that the brigade captured during the day over 400 prisoners, 5 stand of colors and 1,200 small arms. The casualties of this regiment were 7 killed, 43 wounded.

The brigade moved toward Chattanooga September 22 and was posted on the fortified line of siege until November 4th, when they left the foot of Lookout Mountain for the march to Knoxville. They crossed the Tennessee River at Loudon and encountered the enemy at Campbell's Station, where the picket line was engaged on the 16th, invading Knoxville on the 20th. In his report of the campaign General Longstreet mentioned "Brigadier-Generals Anderson, Humphreys and Bryan for their gallant assault on the enemy's fort at Knoxville on November 29." General McLaws wrote, "My special thanks are due to Brigadier-General B. G. Humphreys, who commanded the assaulting column, composed of parts of his own and Bryan's brigade, for his zeal, courage and coolness in conducting that assault, and for his activity, energy and earnestness in the performance of all his duties on every occasion. I take pleasure in recommending him for promotion."

The Twenty-first was on picket duty during the assault. The brigade left Knoxville December 4, the Sixteenth advanced to the Clinch Mountain Gap and captured the camp of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana, and on the 20th went into winter quarters at Russellville, Tenn. The following spring they were moved into Virginia, camping at Gordonsville April 19 to May 4.

In the battle of the Wilderness, after the arrival of Longstreet's corps from Bristol, May 6, Kershaw's division, including Humphreys' brigade, was in the lead, arriving just in time to take the place of Heth's division, in which was Davis' brigade. In the gallant stand then made, in the presence of sudden disaster, which was completely turned into victory, Humphreys' brigade shared in one of the most memorable exploits of Longstreet's corps. The casualties of the Twenty-first on this day were 27 killed, 85 wounded and 1 missing. Colonel Moody was in command.

After the night march to Spottsylvania on the 7th, Humphreys and Kershaw relieved the staggering troops of Stuart, overborne by the Federal infantry, and again saved the position essential to success.

On the last of May, the lines continually grinding down toward Richmond, Kershaw's division was moved toward Gaines' mill to connect with Hoke, and next day came the furious assault by Grant for the purpose of cutting in between Hoke and Kershaw. But Kershaw held and occupied the salient upon which fell the whirlwind of war on the memorable third of June, called the battle of Cold Harbor. Assault after assault is repulsed. The casualties May 8 to June 5 were 4 killed, 17 wounded, 11 missing. June 17 Kershaw's division crossed the James on a pontoon bridge near Drewry's bluff and marched to Petersburg, in danger of capture. They were in battle on the Petersburg lines June 17 and 18. After that came the occupation of the lines of Petersburg and Richmond throughout the long siege.

August 16 they were moved to valley to reinforce Early, aided in driving the Federal force back to Winchester, advanced to Charleston with skirmishing, fell back to Winchester, advanced toward Berryville September 3, with Kershaw's division, and encountered and repulsed the Eighth corps, in which battle General Humphreys was severely wounded and disabled. The brigade was ordered to Gordonsville and back again, was in action at Brown's Gap September 20, and in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, where the loss was heavy. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Sims, then thirty-one years of age, who had entered the service as Second Lieutenant in Brandon's company. He was buried by the ladies of Winchester, but his body was subsequently removed to the family cemetery at Sligo.

In the Shenandoah campaign the Federal reports were that the brigade was about 800 strong. The October returns show Maj. George L. Donald in command of the brigade. In November the regiment returned to Richmond, near which it was posted, on the Darbytown road, until the evacuation. In the final returns the brigade, which it was the intention to consolidate in one regiment, was commanded by Col. William H. Fitzgerald, succeeded by Capt. Gwin R. Cherry, who surrendered a brigade of 20 officers and 231 men at Appomattox, the Twenty-first being commanded by Lieut. Benjamin George.

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#### TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

##### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonel—Arthur E. Reynolds of Jacinto.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Francis M. Boone, of Tishomingo County, killed at Wilderness May 6, 1864.

Major—Tully F. Parker, of Itawamba County.

Adjutants—William P. Curlee, resigned, became Captain of Cavalry and Colonel of Ham's Regiment; James A. Conner.



Surgeons—J. M. Taylor, A. Y. Venable, John C. Merrill, William M. Bryant.

Assistant Surgeons—William J. Rogers, Thomas J. Caldwell.

Quartermasters—James F. Gresham, George Cox.

Commissaries—John L. Walker, killed at Fort Donelson; James F. Gresham.

Chaplains—A. H. Boothe, M. B. Chapman.

Ensign—J. D. Jones.

Sergeant-Majors—James M. Murdaugh, D. Thaddeus Bean, William C. McDougal, Oliver T. Cowan.

Company A, enlisted Confederate service August 17, 1861.

Captains—D. M. B. Reid, died March, 1862; C. P. Malone.

Lieutenants—C. P. Malone, J. W. Thompson, W. J. Rast, died; M. W. Dean, W. W. Harvey.

Total enrollment 138; died of disease 22, killed and died of wounds 5, discharged 10, deserted and transferred 55; remainder 38, March 15, 1865.

Company B, Boone Avengers, enlisted Confederate service August 2, 1861.

Captain—David L. Gallaher, killed at Wilderness May 5.

First Lieutenants—J. Wilson Petty, appointed sutler; Loanmi Harris, resigned, disability.

Second Lieutenants—Laommi Harris, promoted; James A. Connor, appointed Adjutant.

Third Lieutenants—Hiram Lurton, killed in command of company at Wilderness May 6; J. M. Leath.

Total strength, 131; died of disease, 15; killed and died of wounds, 10; discharged, 6; deserted and dropped, 33; transferred, 21; remainder, 46.

Company C, Bob Davenport Grays, of Tishomingo County, organized at Booneville, August 24, 1861.

Captains—Stephen Davenport, promoted Major of cavalry August, 1863; B. Frank Williams.

First Lieutenants—Robert S. Cox, died November, 1863; B. Frank Williams, promoted; Thomas J. Taylor.

Second Lieutenants—B. Frank Williams, promoted; Thomas I. Taylor, promoted; Humphrey P. Kinzey.

Third Lieutenants—William P. Curlee, promoted Adjutant; Thomas J. Taylor, promoted; Humphrey P. Kinzie, promoted; John C. Reece.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 151; died of disease, 22; killed and died of wounds, 10; discharged, 18; deserted, 8; transferred and promoted, 17; missing and killed, 3; remainder, 63.

Company D, enlisted Confederate service at Iuka July 1, 1861.

Captains—B. T. Belsher, died February, 1862; John C. Watters, resigned January, 1863; Henderson Donahue, killed at Cold Harbor, 1864.

First Lieutenants—J. C. Watters, promoted; H. Donahue, promoted; Reuben P. Hutton.

Second Lieutenants—Henderson Donahue, promoted; R. P. Hutton, promoted; Joseph Marlar.

Third Lieutenants—R. P. Hutton, promoted; Joseph Marlar, promoted; John Johnson.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 129; died of disease, 18; killed and died of wounds, 6; discharged, 7; deserted and dropped, 39; transferred, 20; remainder, 39.

Company E, Wince Price Guards, enlisted in Confederate service at Iuka August 24, 1861.

Captains—James G. Sharp, disabled, resigned November, 1863; D. Thaddeus Beall.

First Lieutenants—Alexander R. Harlan, killed in railroad accident; D. Thaddeus Beall, promoted; Martin D. M. Sharp.

Second Lieutenants—M. D. M. Sharp, promoted; John D. Springer, promoted;

Third Lieutenants—John D. Springer, promoted; James D. Key.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 109; died of disease, 15; killed and died of wounds, 5; discharged, 3; deserted and dropped, 49; transferred, 4; missing, 3; remainder, 30.

Company F, Anna Perry Guards, enlisted in Confederate service at Iuka September 1, 1861.

Captains—Henry C. Hyneman, died of wounds at Fort Donelson; Philip T. Hay, killed at Weldon Railroad, August 18, 1864; George W. Bigham.

First Lieutenants—Philip T. Hay, promoted; Luke M. New, dropped; George W. Bigham, promoted.

Second Lieutenants—Adam M. Black, died; Elbert M. Hyneman, resigned; Luman B. Thompson.

Third Lieutenants—Luke M. New, promoted; George W. Bigham, promoted; John W. Johnson, mortally wounded October 1, 1864.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 87; died of disease, 9; killed and died of wounds, 7; discharged, 9; deserted and dropped, 18; missing 3; remainder, 40.

Company G, enlisted in Confederate service at Iuka August 16, 1861.

Captains—Tully F. Parker, promoted to Major September 10, 1861; Albert E. Earley.

First Lieutenants—Albert E. Earley, promoted; Charles A. Ray.

Second Lieutenants—Benjamin J. Kiser, promoted Captain Company K; Charles A. Ray, resigned; James B. Greene.

Third Lieutenants—James B. Greene, promoted; Robert H. Porter.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 159; died of disease, 31; killed and died of wounds, 5; discharged, 15; deserted and dropped, 42; transferred and promoted, 24; remainder, 42.

Company H, enlisted in Confederate service 16 August, 1861, at Iuka.

Captains—James F. Gresham, appointed Quartermaster 10 September, 1861; W. A. H. Shackelford, resigned; Robert J. Moore, wounded October 2, 1864.

First Lieutenants—W. A. H. Shackelford, elected Captain September, 1861; Wesley P. Pardue, dropped; Robert J. Moore, promoted Captain August, 1863; George L. Womack, killed 27 October, 1864; J. H. Russell.

Second Lieutenants—Robert J. Moore, promoted; George L. Womack, promoted; Samuel A. Barnes, died of wounds at Petersburg.

Third Lieutenants—G. N. G. Gresham, died at Russellville, Ky.; George L. Womack, promoted; Sam A. Barnes, promoted; John H. Russell, promoted.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 125; died of disease, 25; killed and died of wounds, 8; discharged, 3; deserted and dropped, 54; transferred, 15; remainder, 23.

#### Company I.

First Lieutenant—Jackson, commanding August, 1864.

Lieut. E. Roberts, killed at Wilderness.

Company K, enlisted in Confederate service at Iuka, November 26, 1861.

Captain—Ben J. Kizer.

First Lieutenants—James M. Murdaugh, killed at Fort Donelson; John C. Burton, killed at Petersburg.

Second Lieutenants—John P. Williams, resigned; W. A. Andrews.

Third Lieutenants—W. A. Andrews, promoted; A. E. Terry, died; J. T. Burnett, lost arm at Weldon Railroad.

Statement, March, 1865—Total strength, 74; died, 18; killed and died of wounds, 7; discharged, 3; deserted and dropped, 20; transferred, 1; missing, 1; killed by accident, 2; remainder, 22. (Mississippi Military Archives.)

The companies of this regiment were organized under the leadership of Arthur E. Reynolds, a lawyer of Jacinto, beginning in the summer of 1861, for three years or during the war. The claim is recorded in the regimental record, obtained by Col. Power in Virginia, that this was "the first regiment which left the State for the war." Reynolds was unanimously elected Colonel September 10, 1861, and served till the close of the war.

The regiment was in camp at Iuka until December 3, 1861, when it was ordered to Union City, Tenn., whence it moved December 28 to report to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at Bowling Green, Ky. From Bowling Green they marched to Russellville February 6, and thence to Fort Donelson, where they arrived February 13, and were engaged in battle until the surrender February 16, when all became prisoners of war. The commissioned officers were confined at Camp Chase and Johnson's Island, Ohio, for six months and then exchanged at Vicksburg. The non-commissioned officers and privates were at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, and exchanged September 15, 1862, at Vicksburg. Many died during the imprisonment.

In the battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, the regiment was brigaded with the Twenty-sixth Tennessee and Twentieth Mississippi, under Colonel Baldwin, who gave honorable mention to Lieutenant-Colonel Boone and Major Parker. The aggregate of the regiment was 401. In the six hours' fight their casualties were 11 killed, 78 wounded. A large number of the men escaped the surrender and returned to Mississippi. After the exchange of the prisoners the regiment was reassembled at Jackson, and sent to Holly Springs after the defeat of VanDorn at Corinth. The Twenty-sixth, under Major Parker, was part of the command of General Lloyd Tilghman which, after the retreat from the Tallahatchie River before the advance of Grant's army down the Mississippi Central Railroad, administered a severe check, at Coffeeville, December 5, 1862, to the pursuing cavalry brigades. Tilghman reported that the brunt of the battle was borne by the Ninth Arkansas, Eighth Kentucky, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth Mississippi, adding, "I have seldom seen greater good judgment and impetuous gallantry shown by any officers and men." The casualties of the Twenty-sixth were 3 killed, 3 wounded, 1 missing.

The regiment was part of the garrison of Fort Pemberton on the Yazoo River, but soon rejoined the brigade at Jackson, and thence accompanied it to the Big Black bridge. May 1 the Twenty-sixth and Fifteenth Regiments were sent under the command of Colonel Reynolds, to reinforce General Bowen's command at Grand Gulf, toward which point Grant was seen to be moving on the Louisiana shore. After a forced march of two nights and a day, without rest, they reached Bayou Pierre to find Grant's advance landed and about to cross that stream. This advance they checked long enough for Bowen to make his escape from a dangerous position. Thence the regiments rejoined the army of General Pemberton, with Tilghman's brigade held a position on the right of the army in the battle of Baker's Creek (Champion's Hill), May 16, 1863 (the Twenty-sixth had 2 killed, 5 wounded, 10 missing in this battle), and were cut off and compelled to march to Jackson and join the forces under Gen. J. E. Johnston. They took part in the defense of Jackson July 9-16, 1863. In August Colonel Reynolds was made chief of the conscript bureau in Mississippi, and the regiment was engaged in this duty until called together again at Meridian on the occasion of Sherman's campaign against that city in February, 1864. They fell back with the Confederate troops to Demopolis, Alabama, where Colonel Reynolds received orders late in March, 1864, to report to Gen. J. R. Davis in Virginia. He and his regiment joined Davis' Mississippi brigade of the army of Northern Virginia, at Orange Courthouse, April 12th, and on May 4 broke camp to march into the battle of the Wilderness. May 5-6 they were one of Stone's four Mississippi regiments that finally stood almost alone in the face of the Federal army until Longstreet came on the field. Their later battles were Tully's Mill, May 10; Spottsylvania Courthouse, May 12; Hanover Junction, May 23; Cold Harbor, June 2-3; Gaines' Mill May 5; Weldon Railroad, August 18-19; Fort McRae, October 1;

Hatcher's Run, October 27; besides many skirmishes and fighting in the entrenched lines. The casualties May 5-25 were 20 killed, 46 wounded, 3 missing; in the battle of August 18-19, killed, 7; wounded, 38; among the wounded being Colonel Reynolds and Adjutant Conner; at Jones' Farm, October 2-3, 2 killed, 12 wounded, 5 missing.

Roll of honor—Bethesda Church—Corporal A. J. Garrett and Private W. A. Stephens. Weldon Railroad—E. Cothran, W. H. Ross, Peter Harden, A. R. Waite, J. G. Ruthven, G. P. Willis, S. M. Whitaker, David Matthews, G. M. Rowan, Joab Hale (killed).

The brigade was in battle March 25, 1865, on the Petersburg line and on April 2, when the line was broken, the record of these gallant regiments closed. Very few of these gallant men were able to follow Lee to Appomattox.

#### FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

##### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonels—Hugh R. Miller, of Pontotoc, fell at Gettysburg, in command of brigade; William A. Feeney, killed at Wilderness; Andrew M. Nelson, wounded at Wilderness.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Hillary Moseley, of Panola, wounded and disabled at Gettysburg; Andrew M. Nelson, promoted to Colonel.

Majors—William A. Feeney, of Senatobia, promoted; Andrew M. Nelson, promoted; Robert W. Locke.

Surgeons—Marion J. Ropell, resigned; Robert L. Taggart.

Assistant Surgeons—Robert L. Taggart, promoted; Legrand J. Wilson, John Berry.

Quartermaster—L. P. Cooper.

Commissary—Benj. F. Jones.

Adjutant—Oliver C. Carr, wounded at Wilderness.

Chaplain—Thomas Dwight Witherspoon.

Ensign—M. Dwight McNeely.

Sergeant-Major—George Miller, wounded at Gettysburg.

Company A, Carroll Fencibles, enlisted in Confederate service May 4, 1862.

Captain—Andrew M. Nelson, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel July 19, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Thomas A. Pleasant, wounded at Falling Waters July, 1863, retired.

Second Lieutenant—William J. West, killed at Wilderness.

Third Lieutenant—William E. Bamberg, wounded and captured at Wilderness.

First Sergeant—John W. Taliaferro, killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.

Statement March 24, 1865—Total roll, 92; died of disease, 8; killed, 20; discharged, 8; transferred and promoted, 3; deserted, 10; remainder

Company B, Senatobia Invincibles (formerly Company I, Ninth Regiment), reorganized and enlisted in Confederate service May, 1862.

Captains—William A. Feeney, elected Major; Leander G. Woollard, captured at Gettysburg.

First Lieutenants—Leander G. Woollard, promoted; Robert F. Ward.

Second Lieutenants—L. G. Woollard, promoted; John W. Godfrey, killed at Wilderness.

Third Lieutenants—John W. Godfrey, promoted; Benjamin F. Wham, wounded at Gettysburg, died at Baltimore.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 102; died of disease, 15; killed or died of wounds, 18; discharged, 18; transferred, 3; deserted, 6; remainder, 42.

Company C, enlisted in Confederate service May, 1861, at Grenada. Captain—W. P. Smith, dropped from roll.

First Lieutenant—James McNail, killed at Gettysburg.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Wilburn, resigned.

Third Lieutenant—Oliver H. P. Stevens, promoted First Lieutenant, lost left hand, retired December, 1864.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 97; died of disease, 15; killed and died of wounds, 20; discharged, 11; transferred, 2; deserted, 20; remainder, 29.

Company D, enlisted in Confederate service May 14, 1861, at Grenada.

Captain—Robert W. Locke, wounded at Gettysburg, promoted Major December 18, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Legrand J. Wilson, promoted to Assistant Surgeon.

Second Lieutenants—Matthew Jones, died of wounds at Bristow Station; George A. Howze, killed at Gettysburg.

Third Lieutenant—W. L. Mawkins, resigned; George A. Howze, promoted.

First Sergeant—J. M. Atkins, killed at Gettysburg.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 82; died of disease, 16; killed and died of wounds, 3; discharged, 8; transferred, 5; deserted, 8; remainder, 42.

Company E, Davenport Rifles, enlisted in Confederate service May 14, 1862, at Boonesville.

Captain—Henry Davenport, killed at Gettysburg.

First Lieutenant—Jordan R. Moores, killed at Gettysburg.

Second Lieutenant—Henry C. Bearden, killed at Gettysburg.

Third Lieutenant—L. B. Mitchell, promoted Captain Quartermaster in Mississippi.

First Sergeant—Langford G. Davis, captured at Gettysburg.

Statement—Total roll, 56; died of disease, 2; killed, 9; transferred, 5; deserted, 16; missing, 1; remainder, 23. Eight were killed at Gettysburg, and eleven wounded and captured (not mentioned in statement).

Company F, Calhoun County, enlisted in Confederate service April 29, 1862, at Sarepta.

Captain—Thomas G. Clark, killed at Gettysburg.

First Lieutenant—Samuel L. Paschal, died; James M. Seals, died of wounds.

Second Lieutenants—James M. Seals, promoted; Benjamin L. Grant.

Third Lieutenants—B. L. Grant, promoted; N. M. Coker.

Lieutenant Berry killed at Jones' Farm.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 138; died of disease, 23; killed or died of wounds, 25; discharged, 12; transferred, 9; deserted, 41; drowned, 1; remainder, 27.

Company G, Gaston Rifles, enlisted in the Confederate service May 13, 1862, at New Liberty.

Captains—James H. Gaston, killed at Gettysburg first day; Thomas F. Smith.

First Lieutenant—Thomas F. Smith, wounded at Gettysburg and Wilderness.

Second Lieutenant—James R. Patterson, wounded at Falling Waters and Wilderness.

Third Lieutenant—John M. Spencer, killed at Gettysburg.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 125; died of disease, 24; killed, 11; discharged, 7; transferred, 2; deserted, 27; remainder, 53.

Company H, enlisted in Confederate service May 14, 1862, at Grenada.

Captain—John Powell.

First Lieutenant—G. F. Ingraham.

Second Lieutenant—J. J. Melton.

Third Lieutenant—Martin H. Davis.

Statement March, 1865—Total roll, 91; died of disease, 12; killed, 10; discharged, 2; deserted, 1; remainder, 66.

Company I, Mississippi Reds, of Panola County, enlisted in Confederate service April 21, 1862, at Sardis.

Captains—Jeff J. Meek, resigned August, 1863; Robert M. Buchanan.

First Lieutenants—Robert M. Buchanan, promoted; John M. Little.

Second Lieutenant—W. L. Waldron, killed at Gettysburg, first day.

Third Lieutenant—William H. Harmon, mortally wounded at Gettysburg, first day.

Total roll, 88; died from disease, 13; killed or died from wounds, 16; discharged, 15; transferred, 2; deserted, 5; remainder, 37.

Company K, enlisted in Confederate service May 14, 1862, at Saltillo.

Captains—Goldsborough B. Mears, killed at Gettysburg, third day; Jones C. Donaldson.

First Lieutenants—Eli C. Downs, died at Goldsboro, N. C.; Erwin J. Mears.

Second Lieutenants—Jones C. Donaldson, promoted; Erwin J. Mears, promoted.

Third Lieutenant—Granbury B. Strickland.

Total roll, 77; died of disease, 11; killed and died of wounds, 8; transferred, 2; deserted, 34; remainder, 22.

The J. L. Power rolls from which the above is abstracted have faded until almost illegible, and some of the names may not be correctly deciphered.

The regiment was organized at Oxford, May 14, 1862. By order of General Beauregard, commanding at Corinth, they moved to Grenada June 12, and there received orders to proceed to Richmond. July 25 General Lee wrote to the President that it was his intention, as soon as the Forty-second Regiment, lately arrived in Richmond, could be withdrawn from the city, to assign it to Whiting's Brigade.

The regiment, over 1,000 strong, arrived at Richmond July 3, and was in camp of instruction near the city until November 15, 1862, when Major Feeney, and four companies, were sent to Fredericksburg, where they were on duty guarding the river fords for three days and nights alone, except for one battery and a small body of artillery, against the advance of Burnside's Army, which crossed and made a desperate attempt to carry the heights after Lee had come up and occupied them in December. November 22 they returned to Richmond. The regiment meanwhile had been assigned to the new Mississippi Brigade formed under the command of General Joseph R. Davis. December 13 they were ordered to Goldsboro, N. C., in which region they did some campaigning until ordered early in the spring to southeast Virginia, where they took part in the siege of Suffolk by General Longstreet, an affair of skirmishers and heavy artillery mainly. June 2, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Richmond, and within a week they were at Fredericksburg, where the brigade was assigned to Heth's Division of A. P. Hill's Corps.

July 1, 1863, with the main body of Lee's Army beyond South Mountain, Heth's Division, under command of General Davis, was ordered to Gettysburg, where the presence of Federal troops was reported. The brigades of Davis and Orcher were sent in advance, and within a mile of Gettysburg encountered the enemy in strength, also advancing. A line of battle was formed, with the Forty-second on the right. The fight was for possession of the hills west of Gettysburg, which General Lee occupied on the second and third. Davis' Brigade met with desperate resistance and the loss was very heavy. Of the nine field officers present, only two escaped unhurt. Lieutenant-Colonel Moseley and Major Feeney were severely wounded. The Forty-second took 150 prisoners. In the battle of the third, the brigade took part in the famous charge up the slope of Cemetery hill, on the left of Pickett's division. The whole division, under Pettigrew, moved steadily on, closing up the ranks as they were thinned by the storm of shot and shell, and gained the stone wall behind which the opposing infantry was posted. But there the brigade was stopped and almost destroyed. The casualties of the Forty-second were reported as 32 killed, 170 wounded. A considerable number, including the severely wounded, were made prisoners. The final statements show 62 killed and mortally wounded at Gettysburg; 13 died as prisoners not long after the battle.



The regiment was engaged in the battle of Bristoe Station, October 14, 1863, and lost 6 killed and 25 wounded, the main part of the casualties of the brigade.

The regiment went into battle in the Wilderness May 5, 1864, and shared the gallant record of the brigade under Colonel Stone that day and the next. On this bloody field Colonel Feeney was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson and Adjutant Carr wounded. The regiment was in battle near Spottsylvania Courthouse May 10 and 12, and at Hanover Junction May 23, with a total loss in these May battles of 15 killed, 95 wounded and 9 missing. They were in battle at Cold Harbor June 2 and 3, and in June took position on the Petersburg lines.

August 18, 19, A. P. Hill attacked the Federals at Reams' Station, on the Weldon Railroad, with the brigades of Davis and Walker under Heth, the brigades of Colquitt, Clingman and Mahone, under Mahone, and three batteries, under Colonel Pegram, and captured 2,100 prisoners, 12 flags, 9 cannon. The other brigades were at night ordered back inside the lines, and Davis and Walker left to hold the advantage gained. In this battle the regiment served with honor and lost in killed and wounded. In the battle of Jones' Farm, October 2, 3, the loss was 8 wounded and missing, and they were again engaged at Hatcher's Run late in October, 1864. In the latter part of February, 1865, Col. A. M. Nelson was in command of the brigade and General Davis of the division. Colonel Nelson was yet in command of the brigade when the Petersburg line was broken April 2, 1865, and he was captured, with most of his command. The colors of the Forty-second were captured by Corporal Charles W. Dolloff, Eleventh Vermont, of Getty's Division. The Vermont Brigade claimed the honor of being the first to break the line of gray. Captain Tilden was credited with the capture of 2 cannon, 11 officers and 62 men of the Forty-second.

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#### FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

##### *Regimental and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonel—Joseph M. Jayne.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas B. Manlove.

Major—L. C. Lee.

For companies and company officers see sketch of Second Battalion of Infantry.

This regiment was formed in Virginia early in 1863 by adding new companies to the Second Battalion of five companies, which had made a gallant record at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Glendale, Manassas Plains, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg and Fredericksburg (see Second Battalion). Capt. Joseph M. Jayne was promoted to Colonel January 19, 1863, and assigned to command of the Forty-eighth Regiment, Featherston's Brigade, Anderson's division, Longstreet's corps. This was about the same time that Gen. Carnot Posey took com-

mand of the brigade. The other field officers of the new regiment were Thomas B. Manlove, Lieutenant-Colonel; L. C. Lee, Major; and the staff, M. R. Campbell, Adjutant; A. A. Lyon, Surgeon; W. W. Scott, Assistant Surgeon; Thomas M. Folkes, Quartermaster; H. L. Coffee, Commissary; W. Smith, Sergeant-Major.

The brigade was in camp near Fredericksburg, with occasional picket duty on the river, until the middle of February, when it was posted at the United States ford, whence they moved to Chancellorsville April 29, when the river had been crossed at other forts by Hooker; and from Chancellorsville to the crossing of the Mine and Plank roads, Chancellorsville being occupied by Hooker after their departure.

The regiment had a gallant part in the extraordinary service of Posey's brigade in the series of battles about Chancellorsville. (See Twelfth and Sixteenth.) The brigade first encountered the enemy on the Plank road on the morning of May 1, when Lieut.-Col. T. B. Manlove gallantly led a line of skirmishers with good effect. In the famous charge upon the Federal breastworks about Chancellorsville, May 3, Colonel Jayne was wounded. On the afternoon of the same day, the brigade being moved near to its position before the battle at United States ford, the Nineteenth and Twelfth engaged the enemy's skirmishers. The casualties of the regiment were 10 killed, 50 wounded, 11 missing.

After this they were at Fredericksburg until Lee's army was in motion for Pennsylvania, A. P. Hill's corps, to which they were now attached, being the last to leave the front of Hooker's army. The brigade was moved below Fredericksburg and occupied the line of the valley road, the Forty-eighth Regiment being thrown to the front and deployed as skirmishers along the river bank. The enemy, desiring information of the movements of General Lee, on the 5th of June placed pontoons in the river and crossed a large force of infantry and artillery. After a spirited engagement the Forty-eighth Regiment was compelled by superior numbers to fall back to the line occupied by the other regiments of the brigade. The enemy did not pursue. (Harris' Diary.) Next day the brigade began to march to Pennsylvania, and they reached the battlefield of the 1st July, near Gettysburg, on the evening of that day. Next day they were advanced to the front of the Federal line on Cemetery ridge.

The regiment went into battle July 2 on the left of Wright's Georgia brigade, in that part of the field where their division, Anderson's of A. P. Hill's corps, attacked the Federal positions at the peach orchard and in the vicinity of Little Round Top. Wright reported that he drove the enemy from the crest of the ridge before him, a continuation of the Cemetery ridge that Pickett and Pettigrew could not carry the next day, and gained the key of the whole Federal line. "Unfortunately, just as we had carried the enemy's last and strongest position, it was discovered that the brigade on our right (Perry's Floridians) had not only not advanced across the turnpike but actually given away and was rapidly falling back to the rear, while on our left we were entirely unprotected,

the brigade (Posey's) ordered to our support having failed to advance." Often there were such fatalities. Posey had been instructed by General Anderson to advance but two of his regiments and deploy them as skirmishers. When Wright advanced the Forty-eighth, under Colonel Jayne, advanced on his left. On the left of the Forty-eighth was the Nineteenth, which pushed up the slope until a Federal battery was within sixty yards of the right of the skirmish line. To go further without dislodging this battery was impracticable, and the dislodging of it occupied the regiment until dark. This may explain the failure to more closely follow General Wright. But the want of co-ordination was a strange feature of the battle for which the men were not to blame. The casualties were 6 killed, 24 wounded.

The brigade was for some days in line of battle at Hagerstown after this, and after the retreat to Virginia they went in camp at Orange Courthouse. They were with Hill's corps in the advance across the Rappahannock, and under a heavy fire at Bristoe Station October 14, where General Posey was mortally wounded. The regiment there had 1 killed and 3 wounded. They encamped at Brandy Station, went into line of battle November 17, at the time of the Rappahannock bridge affair, retired thence beyond the Rapidan, and when Meade followed went into line of battle on Mine Run. The winter was passed in camp on the Rapidan, whence the brigade was ordered to the battlefield of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, their service was most important and gallant. Operating on or near the Plank road, they charged and repulsed the Federal flank movement against the brigades of Davis, Perry and Law, capturing 150 prisoners, but suffering considerable loss. Lieutenant-Colonel Manlove was severely wounded at the head of his regiment. Two days later a line of skirmishers under the command of Capt. W. R. Stone, of the Forty-eighth, advanced and, encountering a body of the enemy's cavalry, captured 80 prisoners, 107 horses and equipments and two guidons. On the morning they made a hurried march to Spottsylvania Courthouse, were in action that day and next at the Po River bridge, and on the 12th shared the famous service of the brigade in the Bloody Angle (see Twelfth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth Regiments.)

Among the killed at the salient were Captains McAfee, Davis and Reynhart. General Harris mentioned the gallant conduct of Courier A. W. Hancock and Private F. Dolan, who repeatedly went after and brought up ammunition under the terrific fire which tore away the trees. The casualties May 6-12 were 9 killed, 29 wounded, 33 missing.

A—Capt. H. T. Coffee, missing; Lieut. Neil Dawson, killed.

B—Capt. J. M. McAfee, killed.

C—Lieut. W. B. Williams, wounded; Capt. John M. Shackelford, wounded.

D—Capt. N. P. Davis, killed.

E—Lieut. H. Reynhart, missing and wounded.

F—Lieut. S. D. McClellan, wounded; Lieut. S. B. Walker, wounded.

G—Lieut. D. Damovan.

H—Lieut. W. M. Bullock, missing.

I—Lieut. C. J. Lewis, wounded.

On this line and the North Anna line and later at Cold Harbor, the regiment was in almost continuous battle for weeks, without time for a bath or change of clothing. The lines were so close at Cold Harbor that the least noise of the movement of troops caused a heavy outburst of artillery and infantry fire. June 6 General Harris was ordered to advance a body of picked men and fell the enemy's position. The order was executed, the skirmishers of the enemy being forced back to their main line and the fact ascertained that Grant's army had not yet begun a change of line. Over half the force engaged in this reconnaissance was killed and wounded, including the gallant Lieut. Neil Dawson, of the Forty-eighth, killed. For a week officers and men fell daily under the constant fire of artillery and sharpshooters. Then it was found that Grant's army was advancing on Petersburg, whence the brigade was transferred June 18. Harris' brigade participated in the battle of June 22, and aided in the defeat of the first Federal attempt at seizing the Weldon Railroad, June 24, when the brigade suffered considerable loss. Among the severely wounded was Lieut. Archey Baugh. The casualties in May and June were 37 killed, 76 wounded, 14 missing. They were in battle on the Darbytown road, north of the James River, August 18, and on the Weldon Railroad, where the Federals had finally taken position and entrenched August 21. In this battle Colonel Jayne commanded the brigade, General Harris being sick. A sturdy attack was made by Mahone's division, but in vain, and the brigade lost heavily, the regiment having 17 wounded. For more than two months the brigade occupied Rives' salient on the Petersburg lines, under fire of artillery and sharpshooters all day, and sharpshooters and mortars at night. Outside of this position they were in battle at Hatcher's Run October 27, where among the killed was Lieut. Samuel Walker of the Forty-eighth, a brave and accomplished officer who had been wounded at Cold Harbor. In the battle of Burgess' Mill, February 6, Lieutenant-Colonel Manlove commanded the skirmish line and while bravely encouraging his men to hold back the Federal line he was dangerously wounded and could not be taken from the field. In the famous deed of April 2, 1865, distinguished in the annals of military chivalry, the Forty-eighth Regiment, under Colonel Jayne, was posted with the Nineteenth in Battery Whitworth, from which all the artillery was withdrawn. From this position they aided materially in the defense of Fort Gregg, against which the main attack was made, as well as repulsed the demonstration against their own fort, made by Harris' West Virginia brigade and other troops. When Gregg was captured many of the Nineteenth and Forty-eighth were compelled to surrender. Their fortification supported Gregg and could not be held longer. Some escaped by dint of hard running and reached the new Confederate line that their valor had given time to establish. Colonel Jayne was shot down, with a bullet through his hip, as he came out of the fort. The retreat westward followed, and finally the remnant of the Forty-eighth,

with other survivors of the brigade, stacked arms near Appomattox Courthouse April 12, 1865.

(See also sketches of Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Nineteenth Regiments for facts regarding service of whole brigade.)

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#### FIRST CONFEDERATE BATTALION—DAVIS BRIGADE.

##### *Roll of Honor First Confederate Battalion.*

(No data as to who are Mississippians.)

Corporal B. J. Hugan (B)—Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness.

John Kelly (C)—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Grand Gulf, Port Hudson.

Sergeant Adolph W. Leslie (E)—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Courthouse (killed).

Patrick Finegan (F)—Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church.

Mitchell Smith (I)—Fort Pillow, Corinth, Port Hudson, Grand Gulf, Baker's Creek, Jackson, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Liberty Mills, Cold Harbor.

Weldon Railroad—Sergts. A. Hembree, A. D. Stoude, J. Maddon, Privates John Dunnigan, John McNamara.

First Confederate Battalion, Maj. Francis B. McClung.

Casualties Jones' Farm, October 2-3, 1864—Wounded, 5; Companies A, B, F, I.

Battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor—Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Forney, killed; Adjutant W. J. Scott, wounded.

Capt. J. M. Johnson, commanding; Sergeant-Major Charles DuFour, acting Adjutant.

Company A—Captain M. D. Lee.

Company B—Lieut. S. A. Taylor, commanding, wounded.

Company C—Capt. M. M. Kinney, commanding.

Company E—Capt. A. M. O'Neal, wounded; Lieut. W. A. Bass, wounded.

Company F—Capt. A. B. Bartlett, wounded; Lieut. E. J. Phillips, wounded.

Company I—Capt. M. C. Donahue, Lieut. J. B. Stibbins, killed.

Killed, 10; wounded, 54; missing, 1.

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#### FIRST BATTALION INFANTRY—BRANDON'S.

See Twenty-first Regiment.

## SECOND BATTALION—INFANTRY.

*Battalion and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Lieutenant-Colonels—John G. Taylor, Thomas B. Manlove, William S. Wilson.

Majors—John G. Taylor, W. S. Wilson, L. C. Lee.

King Cotton Guards of Vicksburg.

Captain—Will O. Crutcher.

First Lieutenant—D. H. Miller.

Second Lieutenant—N. Genella.

Third Lieutenant—M. D. Picard.

Company B, Rocky Point Rifles, Attala County, mustered into State service at Rocky Point May 8, 1861.

Captain—T. J. Love.

First Lieutenant—J. M. McAfee.

Second Lieutenant—D. C. Allen.

Third Lieutenant—J. T. Cone.

Dixie Boys, Yalobusha, officers commissioned 12 August, 1861.

Captain—Levi C. Lee.

First Lieutenant—James M. Creekman.

Second Lieutenant—Nimrod P. Davis.

Third Lieutenant—James J. Brett.

Oktibbeha Rescue, officers commissioned 22 July, 1861.

Captain—J. P. Rogers.

Lieutenants—F. H. Duquercson, H. S. Muldrow, J. A. Cox.

Jackson Boys, Hinds County, commissioned 19 April, 1861.

Captain—Richard C. Kerr.

Lieutenants—Allen B. Coffee, John R. Green, S. W. Cunningham.

Blewett's Company, enlisted at Columbus, July, 1861.

Captain—Randall Blewett, killed at Gaines' Mill.

First Lieutenant—N. N. Wheaton.

Second Lieutenant—John A. Whitfield.

Third Lieutenant—William J. Witherspoon.

Total roll, October 31, 1861, 96.

Manlove's Company, of Warren County (?), no rolls or data.

No rolls or data regarding any other companies.

An order was issued by the War Department October 16, 1861, "The following independent companies of Mississippi Volunteers will constitute a battalion: Captain Lee's, Captain Blewett's, Captain Love's, Captain Crutcher's, Captain Blackwell's. The battalion will be further increased by the transfer of Captain Kerr's company of Mississippi Volunteers from Colonel Crump's Twenty-sixth Regiment Virginia Volunteers. . . . Captain Blackwell's company will remain at Manassas until the battalion proceeds there." October 30, "Captain [W. S.] Wilson's company

Mississippi volunteers will form part of the Mississippi battalion encamped near this city," Richmond.

John G. Taylor was promoted Major in command of the battalion, which was reported as embracing seven companies December 13, 1861, Taylor was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and Wilson to Major. Captain Dudley's company G of the battalion, then attached to the Twenty-first Regiment, was ordered to join the battalion, which was ordered to Yorktown. The transfer of Dudley's company was afterward revoked, as was also the assignment of Blackwell's company. Instead, the Colonel of the Twenty-first was required to designate some one of his other nine companies to join the battalion. Capt. T. B. Manlove's company B, of the Twenty-first, was ordered to report at Yorktown as part of the battalion. March 10, 1862, the companies of Mississippi Volunteers commanded by Captains J. R. Hampton and John Kelly, were ordered to join the battalion at Yorktown, and May 17, 1862, Capt. J. E. Martin's company, in the Fourth Tennessee, was detached and ordered to join the battalion. July 10, 1862, the unattached companies of Captains J. H. Fields and Rogers, at Columbus, Miss., were ordered to Virginia to be added to the battalion and form a regiment. The battalion, including five companies, left the Rapidan for the James April 6. They were detached from any brigade, with the Second Florida under Colonel Ward, in Early's division, D. H. Hill's corps. April 19 they were reported as 275 effective, armed with Enfield rifles, under General Rodes, in the entrenched line near Yorktown. With the Florida regiment, under Colonel Ward, they made a brilliant sortie from the lines, dislodging the enemy from the Palmentary peach orchard. They evacuated that line May 4, and marched through Williamsburg May 5, but were called back by the Federal attack on Longstreet. The Second Florida and Second battalion were sent to the right of Longstreet's line and the rest of Hill's division to the left. The Second went into the fight at 5 p. m., under Colonel Ward, who was almost immediately killed.

The battalion had 5 killed, 30 wounded and 6 missing.

After this they were attached to Early's brigade. They fell back on Richmond and later in May the brigade, then under the command of Gen. Samuel Garland, was on outpost duty on the Williamsburg road, and in frequent skirmishes. In preparation for the attack that brought on the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, May 31, the Second Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, about 300 strong, were deployed as skirmishers and advanced through the tangled undergrowth and ponds and bogs of the forest, finding and driving back the Federal skirmishers, but coming, said Major W. S. Wilson, under both a front and flank fire. Many of the Mississippians became mingled with the battle line as it came up, and so continued through the day. General Garland assisted Major Wilson in collecting some of the battalion, who were sent to the support of a Georgia regiment. Colonel Taylor also collected a part of the battalion. "I regret that circumstances did not afford that fine battalion the best opportunity for separate action on that day," General

Garland reported. Privates Sutton (Company A), Willis (Company B), Williams (Company C), Weeks (Company G) and Hankinson (Company H), were recommended for the badge of honor. The casualties were 1 killed and 26 wounded.

May 26, Davis asked assignment to Griffith's brigade. Done when army arrived at Richmond.

Before the Chickahominy campaign a Mississippi brigade was formed, under Brig.-Gen. W. S. Featherston, in which the battalion was associated with the Twelfth and Nineteenth Regiments, in Longstreet's division. They were in battle June 27 on Beaver Dam creek (Gaines' Mill), then advancing toward Cold Harbor; were in battle again on the Chickahominy near Gaines' house. The brigade, under heavy artillery fire, charged up a steep hill upon a Federal command posted in the edge of a forest, forcing the enemy back from one position to another and capturing a battery of artillery. Among the killed here was Lieut. James M. Creekmore. June 30, in the battle of Glendale, or Frazier farm, the brigade went into battle at five o'clock in the evening, and were attacked by a heavy force of the enemy. Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor fell with a mortal wound from which he died in a few hours. This gallant officer had resigned rank in the United States army and left his old home in Kentucky to join the Mississippi soldiery. In the two battles the battalion lost 22 killed and 91 wounded.

In Wilcox's division of Longstreet's corps the brigade took part in the second Manassas campaign, in the battle of August 30, fighting in the vicinity of the stone house. The brigade loss was 26 killed and 142 wounded.

The brigade took part in the capture of Harper's Ferry and the battle of Sharpsburg, but there are no official reports. The battalion loss was 5 killed and 55 wounded. (See Sixteenth Regiment.)

Before the battle of Fredericksburg the battalion was designated as the Forty-eighth Regiment (also for a time called the Forty-sixth), but it was yet unchanged at the time of the battle, and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Manlove. Major L. C. Lee was seriously wounded here, where the men were in line of battle three days, under artillery fire. Loss, 1 killed, 6 wounded.

January 19, 1863, Capt. Joseph M. Jayne was promoted to Colonel and assigned to command of the Forty-eighth Regiment (which see).

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## SECOND BATTALION CAVALRY—MARTIN'S.

See Jeff Davis Legion.

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### JEFF DAVIS LEGION.

*Legion and Company Commissioned Officers.*

Colonel—Will T. Martin, promoted and transferred.



Lieutenant-Colonels—Martin, promoted; J. Fred Waring.

Majors—William M. Stone; William G. Conner, killed near Gettysburg; J. Fred Waring, promoted; Ivey F. Lewis.

Adjutant—R. E. Connor, of Natchez.

Quartermasters—G. Farrar, of Natchez; D. S. Farrar.

Company A, Adams Troop, of Natchez, mustered into Confederate service at Memphis, June 16, 1861.

Captains—Will T. Martin, promoted; William G. Conner, promoted; T. J. Adams.

First Lieutenants—Conner, promoted; Charles Metcalf, killed near Raleigh.

Second Lieutenants—W. H. Forbes, resigned; P. W. Chase, Joshua Thorne.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Green, resigned.

Original roll, 74. (Adams' Troop).

Company B, Chickasaw Rangers, of Chickasaw County, organized February 7, 1861.

Captain—James Gordon, promoted Colonel Second Cavalry.

First Lieutenant—David Hubbard.

Second Lieutenant—John R. Lyle.

Third Lieutenant—William G. Henderson.

Company C, Southern Guards, of Kemper County, mustered in at Scooba, March 25, 1861.

Captain—R. O. Perrin, promoted Colonel Eleventh Cavalry.

First Lieutenant—R. M. Avery.

Second Lieutenant—D. W. Kerr.

Third Lieutenant—H. C. Robinson.

Original roll, 51.

The cavalry companies of Captains Martin, Gordon and Perrin went to Virginia independently. It was ordered August 17, 1861, that "A troop of Mississippi horse, under Capt. W. T. Martin, now at Ashland, will march as soon as possible to Manassas and join the army of the Potomac." On September 17 "Capt. James Gordon, of the Chickasaw Rangers, Mississippi cavalry, will proceed with his company to Manassas, Va., and report to General Johnston." And a special order of October 24, 1861, required that "The following companies will be organized into a battalion, the designation of which will be the Second Battalion of Mississippi cavalry, Maj. William T. Martin commanding; Captain Martin's company of Mississippi cavalry, Captain Gordon's company of Mississippi cavalry, Captain Perrin's company of Mississippi cavalry, Captain Stone's company of Alabama cavalry." Subsequently the battalion was merged with three companies of Love's Alabama battalion and a Georgia company, to form the Jeff Davis Legion, under Martin's command.

At the battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862, the Legion, under Lieut.-Col. Martin, made the reconnaissance that revealed the dispositions of the

enemy. They had one man killed. In June two squadrons of the Legion, 250 picked men, under Martin's command, rode with Stuart in the famous raid around McClellan's army before Richmond. Of the most dangerous part of this adventure Stuart wrote in his report: "With an abiding trust in God and with such guarantees of success as the two Lees and Martin and their devoted followers, this enterprise I regarded as most promising. . . . The rear now became of as much importance as the front, but the duties of rear guard devolving upon the Jeff Davis Legion, with Breathed's howitzer attached, its conduct was intrusted to its commander, Lieut.-Col. Martin, in whose judgment and skill I had entire confidence. He was not attacked, but at one time there appeared in his rear a party of the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., bearing a flag of truce, twenty-five in number, who actually surrendered to his rear guard, so great was the consternation produced by our march." Stuart recommended that three companies be added to the legion and Martin promoted to Colonel, "a grade which he has fairly won."

In the Chickahominy campaign, or seven days' battles, Colonel Martin had command of his battalion, the Fourth Virginia cavalry and Pelham's artillery. It was a period of constant fighting, in which the cavalry performed deeds of reckless daring. First, on crossing the Chickahominy, Martin took an advanced position on the South Anna, which effectually covered from McClellan the movement of Jackson's army against his flank. Then, when Jackson came up, they advanced with him to Cold Harbor. In the course of the daring raid to cut the York River Railroad, Captain Avery's company was dismounted, and with one of the Virginia companies and two of Pelham's guns, attacked and drove away a gunboat near the White House, where the Federal General in a panic was destroying his vast collection of army supplies. July 2 Lieutenant Chestnut, of the Boykin Rangers, with ten men defeated a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, and Martin advanced to Haxall's landing, where 150 prisoners and guns were taken within sight of the Federal monitor. The same day Martin encountered and drove the Tammany regiment from New York, taking three prisoners. Lieutenant Fisher, with fourteen men of Company B, captured a company of the Bucktail regiment, nearly sixty men. Martin particularly mentioned Major Stone, Captains Avery and Waring, Lieutenants Waldhauer, Chestnut and Mosely, and Privates Robertson (D) and Volney Metcalfe and William Barnard (A).

When Stuart's cavalry division was organized Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was given a brigade command, and the legion was assigned to that brigade.

Hampton's brigade, in the Maryland campaign, was engaged at Fairfax Courthouse, crossed the Potomac September 5, skirmished at Hyattstown, and followed the main army to Frederick, where a Federal battery was captured by a cavalry charge. Martin and his legion, as rear guard, picketed the mountain gap while Hampton followed Lee's army to Middleton, and at daylight September 13 were attacked by the pursuing

army of McClellan. It was a gallant little battle of artillery and sharpshooters until Martin was withdrawn. "Martin and his men fought with their accustomed gallantry," was Hampton's report.

The brigade afterward moved to Burkittsville, to cover the movements of McLaws' division at Harper's Ferry, and reported to Stuart on the field of Sharpsburg. A part of the legion was in a brilliant raid across the Rappahannock, capturing a Federal picket guard November 27.

In December they rode in the raid to Poolesville on the Potomac; later in the same month raided on the Occoquan, capturing part of Sigel's wagon train, also raided on Dumfries and Fairfax station.

After this campaign Colonel Martin, whose merits entitled him to command of at least a brigade of the cavalry, and who had been serving a long time, with rare patience, in command of a small battalion, was promoted to Brigadier-General and sent to the west, where he served mainly in the capacity of General of division, with promotion to Major-General in November, 1863.

The legion shared in the important service of Stuart's cavalry in the Gettysburg campaign, losing out of their small number 12 killed and 44 wounded. In the hand-to-hand fighting of July 3, the most important cavalry battle of the war, up to that time, General Hampton was twice wounded and Major W. G. Conner, of the legion, was killed. At Fleetwood, July 9, after the return to Virginia, they were also distinguished. Lieut. P. B. Fisher and Private William Frew, Company F, and Private G. W. Seals, Company B, were killed at Upperville, in this campaign. Others particularly distinguished at Upperville were Capt. W. G. Henderson, Company B; Corporal R. Eustis, Company A; Capt. A. K. Ramsey, Company D; Private C. M. Taylor, Company C; Capt. David Waldhauer and Privates T. H. Lake and W. P. Lake, Company F.

The service in the fall of 1863 north of the Rappahannock, was hardly less arduous and brilliant. Stuart particularly noticed the legion in reporting the engagement at Frying Pan Church: "The Jeff Davis Legion was here conspicuous for its gallantry, advancing dismounted across the field upon the enemy's position."

Of the battle of Nance's shop, June 24, 1864, General Hampton reported: "As soon as the enemy gave way I brought up the Philips and the Jeff Davis Legions (mounted) and ordered them to charge. This they did most gallantly, driving the enemy for three miles in confusion."

Roll of honor published in December, 1864, mentioning battles of Frederick City, Stevensburg, Funkstown, Fleetwood, Rappahannock River, Frying Pan, Brandy Plains, Accotink River, Cold Harbor, Fauquier County, Mine River—Company F: Capt. David Waldhauer, Lieuts. W. W. Gordon and J. McLeod Turner; Sergeants L. H. Clemens and M. G. Prendergast; Privates M. D. Prendergast, William P. Lake, G. N. Saussy, C. H. Mann. Company A: Lieut. Joshua Thorn, Private Thomas Metcalf. Company C: Privates John Robinson, Alexander McCaskill.

In March, 1864, it was recommended that seven unattached Mississippi companies in General Polk's command be united with the three

Mississippi companies in the Legion, to form the Third Cavalry Regiment for Young's brigade to cover Richmond. This was not done, but by order of July 11, 1864, Love's Alabama battalion, three companies, and one Georgia company were added to the Legion, making it three squadrons—(1) five Alabama companies, (2) the three Mississippi companies commanded by a Major, (3) the two Georgia companies.

The Legion was in the brigade of Gen. P. M. B. Young and had an aggregate present and absent of 868. Its final service was in the Carolina campaign against Sherman, under General Hampton.

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#### MADISON LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered into State service April 28, 1861.

Captain—George Ward.

First Lieutenant—James S. Reid.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas J. Richards.

These were the original officers.

As organized December 12, 1862, Richards was Junior First Lieutenant; W. Frank George, Second Lieutenant; J. K. Kearney, Junior Second Lieutenant.

Original roll, 66; killed, 15; wounded, 12; died, 5.

At the battle of Gettysburg Captain Ward was in command of two batteries, and subsequently he was promoted to Major, commanding a battalion of artillery. Capt. Thomas J. Richards then commanded the Madison battery, which was reported in March, 1864, as 127 men, 59 horses and four 12-pounder Napoleon guns.

The battery served under Col. R. L. Walker, attached to the Third corps in the campaign of 1864. Walker's twenty batteries were put in motion, attending the divisions of Heth and Wilcox, down the Plank road toward the Wilderness, Poague's battalion in front, early in the morning of May 5. When Heth's division, in advance, encountered the Federal cavalry, Richards' battery was pushed forward and assisted in driving it back upon the main body. Poague's battalion was posted by the artillery chief of the army at the only place near the front where artillery could be used, and one gun of the battalion, being further advanced, was effectively used in the bloody repulse of the attack on Heth and Wilcox that afternoon. Next day, when fresh Federal troops pushed back the weary divisions of Heth and Wilcox, the guns under Poague and Ward checked the onslaught and enabled Longstreet's troops, just arriving on the field, to take a favorable position and drive the enemy back. In the battle of Spottsylvania they aided in repulsing the Federal attack on another salient of the Confederate line than the Bloody Angle. When the scene of battle was changed to the South Anna and the enemy made a demonstration higher up the river, at Jericho ford, Poague's battalion was sent with Heth's division to meet that danger. The repulse of the

Federal infantry was followed by a sharp battle of artillery. "Major Ward, second in command of Poague's battalion, a devout Christian, gallant soldier and efficient officer, was here killed by a cannon shot," General Pendleton reported. At Cold Harbor, June 3, the Madison artillery was ordered into a position over the protest of Poague, in which they were exposed to the fire of a heavy line of skirmishers. The battery was almost entirely crippled, and many lives lost to very little purpose, Pendleton reported. "Richards' pieces were with much difficulty gotten back to the works occupied by the infantry. They were there, however, used with some effect, as the enemy attempted to advance, the cannoners being to some extent protected."

In the final campaign in Virginia the battery was commanded by Lieutenant John W. Yeargain.

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#### CONFEDERATE GUARDS—ARTILLERY.

Of Pontotoc County, mustered in April 27, 1861.

Captain—John O. Grisham, William D. Bradford.

First Lieutenant—John H. Hoy.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel W. Weatherell.

Third Lieutenant—W. D. Bradford, promoted.

Captain Grisham's battery was ordered from Mississippi to Wilmington in October, 1861. The battery was included in the brigade of Gen. Samuel G. French, late Chief of Ordnance of Mississippi, who was assigned to command of the district of the Pamlico in North Carolina, March 17, 1862. The returns show the battery under the command of Captain Bradford, in Branch's artillery battalion, Department of North Carolina, Gen. D. H. Hill, June 30, 1863; in the Department of Richmond, under General Elzey, July 31, 1863, and assigned to Coit's battalion in the Richmond defenses. Coit's battalion served in North Carolina in the early spring of 1864, aided in repelling the attack of Butler at Swift creek and Drewry's bluff, participated in the defense of Petersburg by Hoke and Bushrod Johnson, and "has also since been engaged constantly," reported the chief of artillery February 28, 1865. Bradford's three guns, 20-pounder Parrotts, were on the morning of June 18 placed in position on the north side of the Appomattox to sweep with an enfilade fire the left of General Beauregard's new line, which they had occasion to effectively defend the same day. Next day, they were reinforced with other batteries from Lee's army, including the Madison Light Artillery in Poague's battalion, while Humphreys' brigade took position in the trenches. The famous mine explosion was under the salient held by Pegram's battery of Coit's battalion. The battery also had two 12-pounder guns. Lieutenant A. J. Cochran's section was with Garnett's brigade in October, 1864, and later on the Weldon Railroad.

The achievements of Mississippi soldiers in the army of Northern Virginia may be read in the story of every hard fought field from Manassas to Appomattox. The dauntless devotion and courage of the gallant men from the "Magnolia State" made possible the military fame of "Stonewall" Jackson, James Longstreet, John B. Hood, William Barksdale, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Winfield S. Featherston, John M. Stone and Carnot Posey. These immortal men were with Jackson in his great campaign in the valley of the Shenandoah. They led the advance in his rout of the Union army at Chancellorsville. They held the entire force of the enemy at bay at Fredericksburg. At the "Bloody Angle" of the Spottsylvania line, where the most terrible fighting of the war was done, they saved the day for Robert E. Lee. They were with Pickett at Gettysburg and with Longstreet at Chickamauga and Knoxville. These heroic men deliberately went to certain death at the Crater and Fort Gregg. And, after the terrible days in the trenches at Petersburg, they marched with Lee to Appomattox and begged to the last to be led against the enemy. They fought and endured to the end, and when it was all over they returned to their homes and kept the pledge made at Appomattox.

## MISSISSIPPI COMMANDS IN THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

## FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Colonel—John M. Simonton, resigned October, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonels—A. S. Hamilton, died at Johnson's Island, November 2, 1863; Thomas H. Johnston.

Majors—Thomas H. Johnston, Milton S. Alcorn.

Adjutants—G. F. Simonton, J. C. Culbertson.

Surgeon—A. S. Yarbrough.

Chaplain—J. T. Borah.

Company A, Walker Reserves, Marshall County, mustered into State service 7-8 May, 1861, at Byhalia; organized by Dr. W. M. Compton.

Captain—George M. Moseley.

First Lieutenants—Nathan S. Patterson, Isaac R. Snoddy, killed at Fort Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—Oliver F. Eddings.

Third Lieutenants—David C. C. Rodgers, James M. Glenn.

First Sergeant—George F. Payne.

Company B, Moorsville Darts, Itawamba County, mustered into State service at Iuka 28 August, 1861.

Captain—Meriman Pounds.

First Lieutenants—R. B. Tate, H. W. Waldrop.

Second Lieutenant—J. S. Taylor, killed at Fort Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas Boyd.

First Sergeant—J. H. O. Keys.

Company C, Reub Davis Rebels, Pontotoc County, mustered into State service at Poplar Springs 2 August, 1861.

Captain—William Young.

First Lieutenant—Simeon McCord.

Second Lieutenant—Jasper Newton Davis.

Third Lieutenant—Samuel Caldwell.

First Sergeant—Wilson W. Samuel.

Company D, De Soto Greys, De Soto County, mustered into State service at Iuka 27 August, 1861.

Captain—W. J. Boone.

First Lieutenants—L. H. Hall, J. C. Culbertson.

Second Lieutenant—T. G. Tait.

Third Lieutenant—L. L. Jones, promoted to Captain.

First Sergeant—J. W. Johnson.

Company E, Pleasant Mount Rifles, Panola County, mustered into State service at Sardis 25 July, 1861.

Captain—M. W. Wilbourn.

First Lieutenants—C. C. Wilbourn, J. L. Raiford.

Second Lieutenant—S. P. Crawford.

Third Lieutenants—J. L. Raiford, R. M. Buchanan.

First Sergeants—J. G. Wilbourn, W. T. Simmons, killed at Fort Donelson.

Company F, Alcorn Rifles, Marshall County, mustered into State service at Iuka 28 August, 1861; enlisted at Hopkinsville, Ky., for twelve months, 19 September, 1861.

Captain—J. J. Milam, imprisoned at Johnson's Island after surrender of Port Hudson.

First Lieutenants—L. J. Wilson, joined Forty-second Regiment after Fort Donelson; M. L. Mobley, killed at Port Hudson; W. D. Howze.

Second Lieutenants—W. D. Howze, commanded company at Fort Donelson, exchanged in September, 1862, elected Third Lieutenant at reorganization, promoted; S. O. B. Crockett, promoted Assistant Surgeon; W. D. Howze, promoted.

Third Lieutenant—M. L. Mobley, taken at Fort Donelson, exchanged, promoted; G. W. Bunn; W. D. Howze after reorganization promoted.

First Sergeants—S. O. B. Crockett, J. P. Wilson.

Third Sergeant—A. S. Yarbrough, promoted Assistant Surgeon.

Fourth Sergeant—R. K. Byrd, died at Hopkinsville Ky., November, 1861.

Total enrollment, 74; died, 11; killed, 11. (Historic Roll.)

Company G, Dave Rogers Rifles, Lafayette County, mustered into State service at Iuka 9 September, 1861.

Captain—L. M. Lawshe.

First Lieutenant—John C. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—M. D. Wilson.

Third Lieutenant—M. F. Holshauser.

First Sergeant—P. L. Redwine.

Company H, James Creek Volunteers, of Tishomingo County, mustered into State service 12 July, 1861.

Captains—J. Ferguson, to October, 1861; Milton S. Alcorn, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—G. B. Dyer, killed at Fort Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—J. M. Sallis.

Third Lieutenant—J. H. Harder.

First Sergeant—J. R. White.

Company I, Rifle Scouts, of Itawamba County, mustered into State service 8 July, 1861.

Captains—John M. Simonton, elected Colonel; M. B. Buchanan, J. M. Peeler.

First Lieutenant—M. B. Buchanan.

Second Lieutenant—J. S. Kilpatrick.



Third Lieutenant—J. M. Peeler.

First Sergeant—J. T. H. Rummage.

Company K, Mississippi Yankee Hunters, of Itawamba County, mustered into State service at Iuka 28 August, 1861.

Captains—A. S. Hamilton, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Cook, Owen D. Hughes.

First Lieutenant—Owen D. Hughes

Second Lieutenant—C. E. Lesley.

Third Lieutenant—Z. G. McDurrett.

Whole number including field and staff officers, 682 men.

This was the First Regiment, First Brigade, Army of Mississippi, one of the eight regiments, the organization of which progressed slowly while other regiments were formed for immediate service at Pensacola or in Virginia. The First Regiment was completed in August and ordered into camp of instruction at Iuka. The field officers were elected 10 September, 1861. The First was one of the four regiments sent by Governor Pettus to Kentucky to reinforce Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. Camp near Hopkinsville, Ky., October 17.

The First and Third (23d.) formed part of the brigade of Gen. Charles Clark, at Hopkinsville, in the winter of 1861-62. Eleven of the First Regiment are buried at Hopkinsville, Ky., who died that winter. They were sent to Fort Donelson early in February, and General Pillow assigned them, with Lyon's Kentucky and Gregg's Texas Regiment, to a brigade under the command of Colonel Davidson of the Twenty-third, on February 9. The regiment was posted in the trenches under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. S. Hamilton. Grant attacked on the 13th, and the line was exposed to the fire of artillery and sharpshooters. About midnight between the 14th and 15th, it was decided to sally from the works, Colonel Davidson being sick, and Colonel Simonton commanded the brigade, which marched out at dawn, following the brigades of Baldwin, Wharton and McCausland, and became seriously engaged with the left of McClernand's Division. For an hour they fought for the possession of a hill and finally the Mississippians charged and won the crest. A second charge, after being reinforced, drove the Blue line further back and captured Schwartz's battery. Simonton reported that he advanced over a mile and a half, then halted and was ordered back to the rifle pits, which he regained without sight of the foe. Col. Morgan L. Smith, commanding the Eighth Missouri and Eleventh Indiana, reported that he stormed the position of the First and Third Mississippi the skirmishers fighting very closely among the trees; after an hour's hard fight the Confederates gave way, and he pursued about a mile, taking five prisoners. The First had a total of 331 in battle; casualties 16 killed and 61 wounded. Colonel Simonton gave honorable mention to Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Major Johnston, and his aides, Capt. R. B. Ryan and Sergt.-Major T. H. Wilson. General Bushrod Johnson reported that the Eighth Kentucky, Seventh Texas and First Mississippi suffered perhaps the greatest losses.

The regiment then became prisoners of war until exchanged. Some escaped and joined other commands.

In the assignment of exchanged prisoners by General Van Dorn, October 16, 1862, Col. J. M. Simonton's consolidated regiment was ordered to report to Gen. Sterling Price, commanding the Army of the West, and was made part of Maury's Division, the consolidated regiment then including the First Mississippi, Fifty-third, Ninth and Forty-sixth Tennessee and Twenty-seventh Alabama. October 26 they were ordered to report at Meridian.

In his organization of troops in the breastworks at Port Hudson, January 7, 1863, General Gardner assigned Col. J. M. Simonton to command of a consolidated Alabama regiment, while the Thirty-ninth and First Mississippi were consolidated under Col. W. B. Shelby, all forming part of Gen. Beall's Brigade. March 27, after the Federal troops had begun landing, Simonton was sent with infantry, artillery and cavalry to Tangipahoa to reinforce Lieut.-Col. H. H. Miller, who then reoccupied Ponchatoula, the Federal force falling back. Simonton was commanding at Ponchatoula in April. May 6 he was ordered to Port Hudson. In the organization of March, 1863, First Regiment, Col. Simonton, in Beall's Brigade, with the Thirty-ninth, Col. Shelby, and Arkansas regiments. During the siege of Port Hudson Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton commanded the regiment, Colonel Simonton being absent.

The Federal army began the investment, May 25, 1863, when the regiment had 4 men wounded and 4 missing. The first assault was made May 27, and including that day and up to June 1 the First had 5 killed and 13 wounded. After the repulse of the second assault, June 14, Beall reported "the loss of the First Mississippi Regiment in to-day's engagement is very severe—18 killed and about 14 wounded. The command is much reduced." He asked for the return of a detail of 100. The Federal information was that the two regiments together were only 500 strong.

The works opposite the First, Beall reported, were very strong and extensive, enabling the enemy to enter the ditch without danger from the sharpshooters. Maj. Thomas H. Johnston, commanding the regiment July 3, reported the enemy actively pushing their works forward in his front. Two of his men had been mortally wounded by the explosion of their own hand grenades as they were throwing them over the parapets at the enemy.

According to an unofficial statement the regiment had 45 killed at Port Hudson, including Capt. George M. Moseley, Adjutant G. F. Simonton, and Lieuts. M. L. Mobley, J. M. Greer and J. M. Rhyne, and 53 wounded.

The regiment was surrendered with the garrison July 8. This surrender, like the previous one at Fort Donelson, was unconditional; but according to an informal agreement, the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men were paroled. Maj. Thomas H. Johnston and Capt. Thomas Boyd (captured at Corinth) were among the 600 officers encamped as prisoners under Confederate fire in Charleston harbor as a retaliatory measure. Among these also was Maj. Lamar Fontaine.

February 29, 1864, the headquarters of General Polk, commanding the Army of Mississippi, being at Demopolis, Ala., the commanding officer of the First Mississippi Infantry was ordered to report with his regiment as infantry for assignment to Featherston's Brigade. May 4, 1864, General Polk revoked the permission granted the First Regiment to report temporarily to General Chalmers, and all Port Hudson prisoners having been officially declared exchanged, the regiment was ordered to report at Columbus by May 20. Gen. S. D. Lee ordered the regiment, Capt. J. M. Peeler commanding, to report at Meridian, May 27. In June the regiment was encamped at Meridian, doing provost guard duty, under command of Major Alcorn. Lieut-Col. Johnson, Captains Boyd, Milam and Davis and a number of lieutenants were yet prisoners of war at Johnson's Island. Captains Crawford, Peeler and Hughes were on duty; Lieut. J. C. Culbertson was acting Adjutant. On the evening after the battle of Harrisburg, Miss., July 14, 1864, General Chalmers made a reconnaissance with McCulloch's Brigade and "some skirmishers from the First Mississippi Infantry." In the army returns of July 31, 1864, the regiment, Major Alcorn commanding, was listed with Featherston's Brigade in Georgia.

The First Regiment, with Featherston's Brigade, crossed the Tennessee River from Tusculumbia, Ala., November 20, and marched to Columbia and thence in the flank movement to Spring Hill. November 30 the regiment participated in the assault upon the entrenched line at Franklin, and shared the casualties of the brigade—76 killed, 200 wounded, 76 missing. From Franklin they marched to Nashville and took their place in the line of Loring's Division across the Granny White pike, which was carried by the troops of General Thomas, December 15. In the battle of the 16th Loring repulsed all attacks until the line was broken on their left. Capt. Owen D. Hughes was in command of the First, December 10. The return of December 21 showed an aggregate present of 67. On the retreat the regiment was part of the heroic rear guard commanded by Major-General Walthall, and Featherston's Brigade was in action December 25-26, at Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek.

They recrossed the Tennessee River December 28, and marched to winter quarters near Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign against Sherman they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21; on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge, but with heavy loss. Organization of army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Maj.-Gen. Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, former Army of Mississippi, Featherston's Brigade commanded by Maj. Martin A. Oatis, the First Regiment by Capt. L. L. Jones. April 9 the First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and First Battalion were consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Martin A. Oatis commanding. Stewart's

Corps, March 17, including the Mississippi brigades of Featherston and Lowry with others, had 890 effective.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 near Durham Station and paroled at Greensboro.

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#### FIRST CONFEDERATE, INFANTRY.

Colonel—John B. Villepigue.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. W. Aderhold.

Major—William S. Lovell.

A Georgia and Mississippi infantry regiment was organized at Pensacola in April or May, 1861, under Lieutenant-Colonel Villepigue, who, in 1862, was commandant of the post at Grenada, Miss, and brigade commander. In October, 1861, Villepigue's Regiment was stationed near Kerr's Battery, on Pensacola bay, Smith's Company C and English's Company G guarding the battery. Villepigue was made chief of artillery of Chalmers' Brigade at that time. Major Lovell went to Pensacola as Captain of the Quitman Light Artillery, of Natchez, which office he resigned.

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#### FIRST CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

William W. Weir, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-seventh, was in command of the expedition from Mobile for defense of the Mobile & Ohio against Grierson's raid of December, 1864. He sent O'Neal's Regiment and Metts' Battalion and King's Battery ahead by train, and followed on another train with his own command to West Point. The battle at Egypt, December 28, was fought by the troops of the first train and Gholson's command. A portion of the train with the battery escaped and was met by Wier's train. Wier's command engaged the enemy and checked their further progress south on the railroad. Wier had 3 wounded and reported 7 Federal dead in the action with his command. Wier signed as Lieutenant-Colonel First Confederate Veterans.

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#### FIRST ALABAMA, TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI REGIMENT.

Colonel—Alpheus Baker, of Alabama.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William T. Avery, of Tennessee.

Major—Adolphus P. Causler, of Mississippi.

Regiment was later merged in Fifty-fourth Alabama.

February, 1862, ordered from Fort Pillow to New Madrid. March 21, at Madrid Bend, 772 present and absent. During the Federal siege and bombardment March and April, 1862, they were in the works at Island No. 10, at first under command of Gen. A. P. Stewart. Nearly all the officers and men were surrendered April 8, 1862.

## FIRST MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry C. Davis.  
No information.

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## FIRST INFANTRY BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel—A. K. Blythe.  
See Forty-fourth Regiment.

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## FIRST MISSISSIPPI VALLEY REGIMENT.

See Twenty-fifth Regiment.

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## FIRST INFANTRY BATTALION (BRANDON'S).

Merged into Twenty-first Regiment.  
Lieutenant-Colonel—William L. Brandon.  
Majors—William L. Brandon, John G. Taylor.

Company D, Jeff Davis Guards, of Wilkinson County, mustered into State service at Woodville, 7 May, 1861, for twelve months.

Captain—William L. Brandon.  
First Lieutenant—John Sims.  
Second Lieutenant—William L. Cage.  
Third Lieutenant—J. J. Smith.

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## FIRST BATTALION SHARPSHOOTERS.

Formed from three Mississippi companies in the Twenty-fifth Mississippi, or Second Confederate, Regiment and Caruther's Sharpshooters. Also called Tenth Battalion Infantry; also Twentieth Battalion.

Majors—William A. Rayburn, James M. Stigler.

Company A, included 25 men from Carroll County.

Company B, Red Rebels, of Holmes County. See Twenty-fifth Regiment.

Company C, Lieut. W. C. Dodson, killed at Resaca.

Company D.

The "Mississippi Battalion, William A. Rayburn, Captain", is mentioned by General Van Dorn among the troops at Vicksburg, during the bombardment of May, June and July, 1862.

Caruther's Sharpshooters, merged in this battalion, was a part of Gen. John S. Bowen's Brigade at the battle of Corinth, with Sixth, Fifteenth and Twenty-second Mississippi Regiments. General Lovell mentioned

them as particularly distinguished in the successful assault upon the outer line October 3, 1862. Commanded by Captain Caruthers, in the skirmish line with the First Missouri, and with the Twenty-second Mississippi in charging and capturing a battery, they were conspicuous for coolness and courage, said General Bowen. They were in line of battle and under artillery fire on the 4th. On the 5th Bowen, as rear guard on the retreat, was pursued and attacked by cavalry, which was repulsed by two companies of Jackson's cavalry, the Mississippi battalion and Lieutenant Barlow's artillery section. January, 1863, in Rust's Brigade of Loring's Division, Fourth Military District, Maj.-Gen. Loring commanding reserve corps at Jackson. March 24, 1863, the battalion was at Wilson's, six miles above the mouth of Deer Creek, obstructing the creek by felling trees, and were reinforced by the command of Gen. S. D. Lee, to meet the Federal advance along the creek. Rayburn's First Battalion Sharpshooters, with Holland's Thirty-seventh Regiment, made reconnaissance of Federal position on the Tallahatchie near Fort Pemberton, April 4, 1863. May 30 return, First Mississippi Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. W. A. Rayburn, Featherston's Brigade. July 30, Maj. J. M. Stigler, commanding.

Maj. James M. Stigler commanding, in Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, army of Gen. Polk, concentrated at Canton when Sherman began his march to Meridian from Vicksburg, February, 1864; fell back to Demopolis, Ala.

Part of Featherston's Brigade, during the Atlanta campaign, beginning with Resaca, May 12-16, and including the skirmishing on the Cassville line, were distinguished for daring on the skirmish line at New Hope church, May 27, the incessant sharpshooting and artillery work of entrenched lines near New Hope church, the memorable battles of skirmish lines around Kenesaw Mountain, notably the repulse of the Federal attack near the base of the mountain, by Marietta, by Stigler's Battalion and the Third Regiment, on the skirmish line, June 27. The battalion participated in the fatal assault upon the Federal line on Peachtree Creek, July 20, losing 4 killed, including the Adjutant, 21 wounded, and 7 missing; was also in the attack of July 28, on the Licksillet road, and served in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation, September 1.

In the Tennessee campaign the battalion shared the gallant action of Featherston's Brigade in the assault at Franklin November 30, and the brigade losses of 352 killed, wounded and missing. They were in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, and with the rear guard under Walthall on the retreat, in the actions at Columbia, Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek. After crossing the Tennessee River December 28, they moved with the army to Tupelo. Major Stigler was in command of the battalion December 10, 1864, and the aggregate present December 21, was 63.

In the last battle of the army, at Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865, about sundown, in the last volley, Major Stigler, a lieutenant and one of two enlisted men were wounded. Organization of March 31, Feather-

ston's Brigade commanded by Maj. Martin A. Oatis, the First Battalion by Lieut. E. H. Griffis. April 9, First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and First Battalion consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Martin A. Oatis, commanding.

### THIRD REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—John B. Deason, until reorganization; Thomas A. Mellon, wounded at Peachtree Creek; James M. Stigler, Third Consolidated, April, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert Eager, resigned; Thomas A. Mellon, to reorganization; E. A. Peyton, resigned; James B. McRae, resigned; Samuel M. Dyer.

Majors—Thomas A. Mellon, E. A. Peyton, Samuel M. Dyer, W. H. Morgan.

Adjutants—Benjamin Jones, 1861; Junius Poindexter, 1862; Fred S. Hewes, 1864.

Company A, Live Oak Rifles, mustered in at Ocean Springs 18 September, 1861.

Captains—James B. McRae, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; E. A. Lewis, A. F. Ramsay, killed at Peachtree Creek; E. N. Ramsay.

First Lieutenants—A. F. Ramsay, promoted; E. N. Ramsay, Stephen R. Thompson.

Second Lieutenants—E. N. Ramsay, promoted; S. R. Thompson, captured at Franklin; J. J. Cowart.

Third Lieutenants—S. R. Thompson, J. J. Cowart.

Transferred from Eighth Regiment before organization for field.

Company B, Sunflower Dispersers, Sunflower County, mustered into State service 31 August, 1861.

Captain—William H. Morgan.

First Lieutenant—William G. Poindexter.

Second Lieutenant—P. H. Westbrook.

Third Lieutenant—Charles R. Poindexter.

Company C, Downing Rifles, of Hinds County, mustered into State service at Bolton 9 August, 1861.

Originally in Sixth Regiment State troops.

Captains—Thomas A. Mellon, elected Major; William E. Ratliff.

First Lieutenant—William J. Bruner, promoted Quartermaster.

Second Lieutenant—William A. Kelly, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenants—W. E. Ratliff, promoted Captain; Thomas Robinson.

Promotions—J. M. Bogle to Surgeon of the regiment; Monroe McKay, W. D. Murphy, C. E. Sharkey, to lieutenantcies; A. J. Willis to Captain.

Total enrollment, 188.

Company D, Chunkey Heroes, of Newton County, mustered into State service at Pass Christian 5 September, 1861.

Captain—W. B. Johnson.

First Lieutenant—William E. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—Charles H. Hughes.

Third Lieutenant—Charles W. Thompson.

Company E, Biloxi Rifles, of Harrison County, mustered into State service at Biloxi 21 May, 1861. On duty in June.

Captains—John D. Howard, John P. Elmer, Harry Knapp.

First Lieutenants—John P. Elmer, promoted Captain; James W. Mayfield.

Second Lieutenant—Lyman B. Holley.

Third Lieutenants—John F. Moales, G. W. Davis.

Lieutenant John Darcy, wounded at Franklin; Lieutenant J. T. Young, killed.

Company G, Gainesville Volunteers, of Hancock County, mustered into State service at Gainesville 13 July, 1861. Originally in Eighth Regiment State troops. Deason was commissioned in April.

Captains—John B. Deason, elected Colonel; Enoch E. McFadden.

First Lieutenant—John D. Bradford.

Second Lieutenants—E. E. McFadden, Andrew B. Randall, B. Franklin Stockstill.

Third Lieutenants—A. B. Randall, David W. Stockstill.

Company H, Shieldsboro Rifles, Hancock County, mustered into State service at Shieldsboro 29 June, 1861.

Captains—Robert Eager, promoted; John V. Toulmi.

First Lieutenants—John V. Toulmi, Alfred S. Cowand.

Second Lieutenant—John G. Colly.

Third Lieutenants—Alfred S. Cowand, Howard Wilkinson.

Lieutenants John J. Dale and A. Bond, wounded at Franklin.

Company I, John M. Sharp's Company, of Yazoo County, mustered into State service at Benton, 30 August, 1861. Originally the Yazoo Rebels, Captain Powell. Enlisted September 25, at Benton, in Confederate service, ordered to Pass Christian and assigned to Third Regiment October 14. "The flag of this company was adopted as that of the regiment. James A. Sconyers of this company was the color bearer and the flag of Company I continued to be that of the regiment until the Stars and Bars was chosen by the Confederacy. The flag of Company I was borne in every engagement until the battle of Franklin, when Lieut. John Cherry of the Downing Rifles planted it on the breastworks, and in so doing fell with the flag, wounded, inside the works." (Yazoo County Roster and Sketches.)

Captains—Samuel M. Dyer, elected Major at reorganization; Albert H. ohnston.

First Lieutenants—Lewis Stevens, R. J. McCormick.



Second Lieutenants—A. H. Johnston, Robert N. Pearce, wounded at Peachtree Creek.

Third Lieutenants—H. N. Bridges, Abner J. Russell, killed at Franklin.

Company —, McWillie Blues, of Copiah County, mustered into State service at Hazelhurst 17 August, 1861. Company A, at organization of regiment.

Captain—E. A. Peyton, elected Major.

First Lieutenant—M. M. Peyton.

Second Lieutenant—O. H. Johnston.

Third Lieutenant—D. B. Ryan.

Company —, Dahlgren Guards, of Harrison County, mustered into State service at Pass Christian 4 September, 1861.

Captain—Ashbel Green.

First Lieutenant—John Saucier.

Second Lieutenant—John J. Dale.

Third Lieutenant—Dan Curran.

Total original enrollment, 806 officers and men.

This was the Third Regiment, Third Brigade, Army of Mississippi, Charles G. Dahlgren, Brigadier-General, M. R. Clark, Adjutant-General, headquarters Camp Clark, at Shieldsboro. The organization was not completed until other regiments bearing higher numbers, were in the field. The nucleus of the regiment was the Shieldsboro Rifles and Gainesville Volunteers, which Captain Deason reported in camp at Shieldsboro under his command August 1, 1861. The regimental field officers were elected September 25, 1861. Company I was assigned to the regiment October 14, at Pass Christian.

In the fall of 1861, when the coast was menaced by the expedition to Ship Island under General Butler, General Polk, who had established a post at Columbus, Ky., made an urgent demand for reinforcements. In meeting this Gen. Mansfield Lovell, in command of New Orleans and the Mississippi coast, sent north nearly all the troops he had. In the latter part of November, General Lovell called the Third in from Mississippi Sound, and sent it, 800 strong, to the aid of General Polk at Columbus, Ky. There was protest against this by Governor Pettus and President Davis and General Lovell secured the return of the Third in January, 1862, as "a regiment peculiarly adapted to, and indeed, raised mainly for the defense of the intricate coast of Mississippi Sound." It was the plan of Governor Pettus to have three regiments, including the Seventh, Colonel Goode, and a battalion already organized (December, 1861), for coast defense. He said: "The Legislature has made an appropriation of \$250,000 to build gunboats on the coast, and force will be required to protect the points at which they are to be constructed."

General Lovell reconnoitred the enemy January 19, and found twenty-four vessels at Ship Island. "Two of the steamers got under way and drove us back to Pass Christian. Biloxi is not and never has been occupied by the enemy," he then wrote. The reports about outrages and communi-

cations with the enemy are grossly exaggerated. The Third was stationed at Handsboro and Pass Christian. In February, 1862, General Lovell manned two one-gun launches with men of the Third for the defense of Bay St. Louis and Biloxi, but the boats were soon ordered sent to Mobile.

February 24, General Lovell notified Governor Pettus that on the request of General Beauregard he would send the Seventh Regiment to Tennessee: "There will be left as a guard upon the Mississippi coast Colonel Deason's Regiment and two batteries, together with Captain Norman's cavalry. I have heard from Ship Island recently and am convinced that we have little to apprehend from that quarter. I shall add, however, to the troops already near Handsboro, Captains Taylor's and Jones' companies of Mississippi Volunteers, making in all upwards of over 1,200 men."

April 3, 1862, seven companies of the Third were at Handsboro, under Colonel Deason, and three at Pass Christian, when the Federals landed 500 men at Biloxi, the expedition including three steamers. General Mansfield Lovell, commanding on the coast, arranged that Commodore Whittle should attack the enemy's boats with the steamers Carondelet, Pamlico and Oregon, while Deason attacked the troops but the Federals re-embarked, and reinforced with two steamers, compelled the Confederate boats to retire, landed 1,200 men and a battery, at Pass Christian April 4, and burned the camp and part of the clothing and stores of the three companies, which retired to Gainesville. Meanwhile, according to orders, Deason had marched to Biloxi. The regiment afterward returned to Pass Christian. The flag of the Third, captured that day by the Ninth Connecticut, was returned by that command on Connecticut Day at the New Orleans exposition, February 26, 1885, and received on behalf of the regiment by Colonel Dyer and Captain Curran.

In May, 1862, the regiment was re-enlisted for the war and reorganized in camp at Tangipahoa, La.

May 20, 1862, General Lovell, at Camp Moore, La., sent the Third, under Colonel Mellon, and the Twenty-eighth Louisiana, to reinforce Gen. M. L. Smith at Vicksburg. They were on picket duty during the bombardment of May 20 to July 27, 1862, began the work of fortifying Sugar Loaf Hill and remained on the river front guarding against surprise and always ready to meet an attack.

Listed July, 1862, as 35 officers and 476 men present for duty, aggregate present 709, present and absent, 886. In September, in command of Gen. M. L. Smith, Vicksburg, (Col. Mellon), 916 present and absent.

In January, 1863, with Smith and Lee at Vicksburg, aggregate effective 638. During Sherman's Vicksburg campaign of December, 1862, the Third was stationed at Snyder's Mill, on the Yazoo, an important point, which was threatened but not attacked by land. General Pemberton ordered that the regiment inscribe "Vicksburg" on its battle flag.

January, 1863, Hebert's Brigade, Maury's Division, of Vicksburg army, Gen. C. L. Stevenson commanding. February 13, reported 572 effective present, not brigaded.

General Featherston was given a brigade command about this date, including the Third, which was detached with Hebert at Snyder's Bluff. The brigade operated on the Rolling Fork and Sunflower against Federal expeditions in March, and on March 28 the Third went to Fort Pemberton, at the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yazoo, and was attached to General Loring's command. After this Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, was composed of the Third, Twenty-second, Thirty-first, Thirty-third and First Battalion. Colonel Mellon commanding, May 30; Major S. M. Dyer, July 30.

At the battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, Featherston's Brigade was first put in line of battle at the right of Pemberton's line, on the Raymond road, and was held in that part of the field, while the battle was raging on their left, where the flank attack was made, until 2 or 3 o'clock in the evening, when they were ordered to the support of Bowen and Stevenson. They marched as rapidly as possible about two miles, preceded by Buford's Brigade, but found no one to give them orders. General Loring formed a line, including a part of S. D. Lee's Brigade, and was about to advance when orders came from General Pemberton that Loring should cover the retreat to Edwards. Featherston accordingly held his brigade in line of battle, the regiments posted to cover the different avenues of approach, and three pieces of artillery playing upon the enemy. Twice the brigade was advanced to new positions, but the last position exposed them to attack in flank and rear, and it was necessary to withdraw. "During this skirmish, and in fact the entire day, my brigade behaved well," Featherston reported. The last position taken was not abandoned until General Loring so ordered, when Featherston moved toward the Baker's Creek Ford, but found that Loring was not crossing there, but seeking a crossing somewhere below. In the night, finding no guide to a crossing, the division turned back toward Crystal Springs and Jackson.

General Osterhaus, commanding the Federal force near the railroad bridge on the Big Black, during the siege of Vicksburg, reported in his front, June 21, the Third, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Mississippi Infantry, mounted, under the command of Colonel Lyon, Eighth Kentucky.

Colonel Mellon commanding Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, army of General Polk, at Canton when Sherman began his march from Vicksburg to Meridian, February, 1864. The Third was ordered to Jackson February 4, and thence fell back with Polk's command to Demopolis, Ala.

Transferred in the spring of 1864 to Montevallo, Ala., the brigade moved to Resaca in time to take part in the opening battle of the Georgia campaign. Near New Hope Church, May 31, there was a brilliant charge of the skirmish line of Featherston's Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel McRae commanding the left of the line. The men were not content with driving in the skirmishes but charged the Federal line of works, and suffered a heavy loss, about 100 killed and wounded out of 400 engaged.

In the battle near Kenesaw Mountain or Marietta, June 27, brought on by Federal attack, the Third Regiment, on the skirmish line, under

Major Dyer, with Stigler's sharpshooters, in front of the brigade, sustained the attack and held the Federal line in check through the day, repulsing one advance that came within sixty yards of their position, at four in the evening. Featherston reported, "A brisk fire was kept up on this line during the evening, and both the battalion and Third Mississippi Regiment acted with great coolness, courage and determination." Roll of Honor, published August 10, 1864: "Third Mississippi Regiment of infantry, for gallant and meritorious conduct while on picket duty at Kenesaw Mountain, July 2, 1864." In general orders, Private J. W. Patterson, Company C, was commended for gallantry on picket duty, on Kenesaw Mountain, July 2. In the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, Colonel Mellon commanded the regiment, which joined in the gallant charge of the brigade across the creek and gained a position on the summit of a slight elevation, partially protected by a rail fence. Colonel Mellon was severely wounded as this position was gained, and Captain A. F. Ramsey and Lieutenant John P. Gressett were killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Dyer took command, and after losing many of his best men, and being exposed on both flanks, he withdrew from the attack with the brigade. The casualties were 11 killed, 71 wounded, 6 missing. They were again in battle July 28, and after that served in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation, September 1.

In his report of the battle of Peachtree Creek, General Featherston gave honorable mention to his staff: Capt. C. P. Neilson, Capt. W. G. Poindexter, Lieuts. A. N. Parker and W. G. Sykes.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty, was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished at Decatur, October 26-29, and moved thence to Tusculumbia.

November 6 Stewart's Corps, formerly known as the Army of the Mississippi, reported 12,684 aggregate present, and an enrollment of 26,714. On the 20th they crossed the Tennessee River, and after marching to Columbia to confront Schofield's Corps, and toward Spring Hill on the 29th, in the attempt to cut off the Federal retreat, Loring's Division joined in the assault upon the intrenched lines at Franklin November 30. Loring's Division, on the right of Stewart's line, toward the Harpeth River, had to cross a deep railroad cut and an abatis and hedge of Osage orange, exposed to a destructive artillery fire and without much artillery support. The battle raged from four in the evening until late at night, the Confederate line pressing forward again and again with dauntless courage and meeting with terrible loss. General Featherston reported that three flags were lost by his brigade. "The color bearers of the Third and Twenty-second planted their colors on the enemy's works and were wounded and captured with their colors." Lieut.-Col. S. M. Dyer, commanding the Third, was among the wounded. Among the killed were Adjutant L. M. Long, Lieuts. J. T. Young and A. J. Russell,

and Ensign J. J. Cherry. The casualties of the regiment were 13 killed, 40 wounded, 20 missing. The casualties of the brigade were: Killed, 16 officers, 60 men; wounded, 22 officers, 178 men; missing, 4 officers, 72 men. December 9, the return of Stewart's Corps was 8,155 aggregate present, 2,317 prisoners of war, and an enrollment of 21,052. On that day Featherston's Brigade had 1,208 present, 781 effective. They were then before Nashville, Loring's Division occupying an intrenched line one mile long, across the Granny White pike, to support which line redoubts were partly completed on five hills. When General Thomas attacked December 15, Walthall manned the redoubts with his division and French's, and Johnson's Division reinforced them. But two of the redoubts were carried, and the Federal troops pushed down the road, compelling Walthall to abandon the line, "not a moment too soon, and this of itself made it necessary for Loring to withdraw. The latter was also directed to form along the Granny White pike, nearly at right angles to his former position, to check the anticipated rush of the enemy from his and Walthall's fronts. This was gallantly and successfully done by this fine division, the corps retiring to a position between the Granny White and Franklin pikes, when night put an end to the conflict."—(Stewart).

Next day, December 16, Stewart's Corps repulsed to the last every attack made upon them, but finally Bate's line, on their left, was broken, and the entire army retreated in confusion to Brentwood. The old Army of the Mississippi covered the retreat across Duck River December 18-20, and they were again the last to cross at the Tennessee River, December 26-28. Capt. O. H. Johnston was in command of the Third December 10. The return of December 21 showed an aggregate present for the Third of 75, 51 effective. At Columbia, December 20, a rear guard of infantry was organized under the command of General Walthall, including Featherston's Mississippians and six other brigades.

They remained at Columbia confronted by a heavy force of the enemy, until the army had been on the march forty-eight hours, their spirits rising superior to the great misfortunes which had befallen them. On the march they traversed roads covered with snow and ice, numbers of the men without shoes, some without blankets and all poorly clad for the season. At Anthony's Hill, December 25, and at Sugar Creek next day, Featherston's Brigade was distinguished in checking the Federal pursuit, making considerable captures of men and horses.

They reached the vicinity of Tupelo January 8, 1865.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas, Sherman having marched to Savannah. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign they participated in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19, on the latter day making a gallant charge and suffering heavy losses. Organization of army, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's

Corps, Featherston's Brigade commanded by Major Martin A. Oatis, the Third Regiment by Captain John Saucier.

April 9 the Third, Thirty-third and Fortieth Mississippi were consolidated as the Third, Col. James M. Stigler commanding. Stewart's Corps, March 17, including the Mississippi brigades of Featherston and Lowry, had 1,349 present, 890 effective.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, and the army was surrendered, near Durham Station, April 26.

### THIRD BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Major—Aaron B. Hardcastle.

Mississippi Rebels, of Noxubee County, organized October 9, 1861.

Captain—Elisha F. Nunn.

First Lieutenant—John J. Higgins.

Second Lieutenant—Francis M. Prince.

Third Lieutenant—Simpson R. Stephenson.

Insurgents, of Itawamba County, mustered in at Vicksburg 4 November, 1861, by Major Hardcastle.

Captain—Henry W. Martin.

First Lieutenant—John D. Williams.

Second Lieutenant—George D. McGaughey.

Third Lieutenant—Archibald White.

Original roll, 79.

McNair Rifles, of Pike County, organized October 4, 1861.

Captain—Robert H. McNair, killed at Shiloh.

First Lieutenant—William M. McNulty, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant—James R. Wilson, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenant—Isaac Scherck.

Raymond Minute Men, of Hinds County, organized December 3, 1861.

Captain—Skilt B. McCown.

First Lieutenant—Richard Charlton.

Second Lieutenant—Alfred D. Aldridge.

Third Lieutenant—William C. Jourdin.

There are no rolls or lists of companies in this Department.

General A. S. Johnston in November, 1861, authorized the organization of a battalion at Grenada, of which it was expected Lieutenant Hardcastle would be the commander, and ordered it to report to General Polk at Columbus. Hardcastle was a native of Maryland, a graduate of West Point, 1860, who had resigned in May, 1861, from the United States Army.

In December, 1861, the battalion sent from Columbus, Ky., to Bowling Green, three companies, 235 aggregate. It was attached to Wood's Brigade of Hardee's Division.

A battalion of Mississippi volunteers, about 300 strong, appears on returns of Gen. Lovell, New Orleans, January, 1862, and March 9 he writes: "The four Mississippi companies of Hardecastle's Battalion which were here I have ordered to join their own corps, now with Gen. A. S. Johnston."

At the battle of Shiloh Wood's Brigade was composed mainly of Tennessee and Arkansas regiments, Mississippi represented by Major Hardecastle's command, about 280 muskets, and Harper's Battery of four guns, the latter, however, being detached. On Saturday morning, after the march from Corinth, the brigade went into line of battle, between Cleburne and Hindman, the right just across the Bark road. There was no action that day, and at night Hardecastle's command was put out on picket duty. There is a popular tradition that the Confederate army won its success the next day by surprising the Federal army in camp. But General Hardec's report is authoritative: "The order was given to advance at daylight on Sunday, April 6. The morning was bright and bracing. At early dawn the enemy attacked the skirmishers in front of my line, commanded by Major (now Colonel) Hardecastle, which was handsomely resisted by that promising young officer." The Federal attack fell upon Hardecastle's advance picket squads, under Lieutenants Hammock and McNulty, who fell back upon the third battalion line, which, encouraged by Captain Clare, General Wood's aide, "fought the enemy an hour or more without giving an inch" (Hardecastle's report), losing 4 killed and 19 wounded. About 6:30 the battalion took its place in the line of the brigade, which advanced and charged the first camp in their front, gaining that and then changing front to meet a new Federal position. In this fight 6 were killed, including Captain Hughes, Company D, and Corporal Reeves, of Company E, color bearer, and 17 wounded, including Lieutenant Reeves, Company C, acting Assistant Surgeon. Later they found ammunition in the Federal camp and were posted at the old field where Cheatham had fought. All that night, in the heavy rain, they were marching prisoners to the rear, and in the morning, much exhausted, they started back to the battle of April 7, meeting fugitive regiments that declared all was lost. Hardly a hundred of the battalion were in line when Hardecastle posted his men behind logs and trees at one edge of an open field, where they silenced a battery opposite, drove back the infantry support, crossed the field and took the battery, but were soon compelled to retire, being without support. Here Captain R. H. McNair was mortally wounded while standing exposed to encourage his men, and six others wounded.

"Major Hardecastle's Battalion fired the first shot in our army on the enemy," General Wood said in his official report, "and we only left the field at the close of Monday's fight." He gave honorable mention to the great gallantry displayed by Major Hardecastle, who was slightly wounded and hit more than once, and to Lieut. S. Church, of the battalion, acting Brigade Commissary, who had his horse killed under him while acting as aide.

After Shiloh a regiment was formed, called the Thirty-third, of which Hardecastle was Colonel, and this was merged in the Forty-fifth, or the

number changed to Forty-fifth (Hurst's Thirty-third retaining that number). The Forty-fifth, of which Hardcastle was Colonel, was reduced to the Third Battalion again, July 14, 1864. See Forty-fifth Regiment.

The following twelve-month companies were organized about the time of the recruiting of Hardcastle's Battalion. There is no data for placing them:

Tippah Highlanders, organized October 15, 1861.

Captain—Francis A. Wolff.

Lieutenants—Elias J. Merritt, J. Reese Pickens, Thomas White.

Choctaw Rough and Readies, organized October 25, 1861.

Captain—William N. Pittman.

Lieutenants—Drury J. Langston, William Fox, Felix W. Hammoc.

Lieutenant-Colonel—John D. Williams.

Major—Elisha F. Nunn.

Formed July 14, 1864, near Atlanta, from remnant of Col. A. B. Hardcastle's command. See Forty-fifth Regiment.

The Third Battalion was listed in Lowrey's Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Army of Tennessee, in return of July 31, 1864, as with the Fifth Regiment under command of Col. John Weir. Mentioned by General Lowrey in his report of the battle of Atlanta, July 22, as Third Mississippi Battalion, Lieut.-Col. J. D. Williams, in line of battle. In the fatal assault upon the Federal trenches the battalion had 2 killed, 33 wounded, and 2 officers captured. After this the brigade was in the trenches near Chase Street, Atlanta, and was moved thence to East Point. August 30 they marched to Jonesboro, where they were in battle August 31 and September 1. Their last battle of the campaign was Lovejoy's Station, September 2. (See Thirty-second Regiment.)

A list of casualties given out by Major Nunn, commanding, for the period July 22 to September 5, 1864, shows the following organization:

Lieutenant-Colonel—John D. Williams (captured).

Companies A and G, Captain Thomas P. Connor, commanding; Lieutenant C. G. Liddell, fatally wounded; Lieutenant W. K. Daniel, wounded. Total, 1 killed, 7 wounded.

Companies B and D, Lieutenant William Fox, commanding; 2 killed, 11 wounded, 1 captured.

Companies C and F, Captain J. J. Higgins, commanding (wounded); 14 wounded, Lieutenant W. M. Street and Corporal Collins missing.

Companies E and K, Captain A. T. Wolfe, commanding (wounded); Lieutenants J. A. Stewart (killed), S. E. McNulty (wounded), A. M. McGowan (wounded); 3 killed, 17 wounded.

The brigade took part in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton; moved



thence to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished in front of Decatur, crossed the Tennessee River November 13, began the march to Columbia on the 21st, and on the 29th participated in the battle of Cleburne's Division against Stanley's Division at Spring Hill. Next day, November 30, they joined in the assault upon the Federal works at Franklin, where General Cleburne was killed and the brigade suffered heavy loss. A report of December 10, the brigade being on the line before Nashville, with a total strength of 837, shows the battalion consolidated with the Fifth Regiment under command of Captain F. M. Woodward. The brigade had a creditable part in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, joined in the retreat, and crossed the Tennessee River December 26, marching thence to Tupelo.

In the Carolina campaign the brigade was consolidated into the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, Captain J. Y. Carmack, commanding, and was included in Sharp's Brigade of D. H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Joseph Drake, captured at Fort Donelson; Pierre S. Layton, Thomas N. Adair.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Pierre S. Layton, promoted; Thomas N. Adair, promoted; Joseph J. Gee.

Majors—Thomas N. Adair, promoted; Joseph J. Gee, promoted; Thomas P. Nelson.

Chaplain—J. H. Richardson, died at Camp Chase, Ohio.

Company A, Bankston Guards, of Choctaw County, mustered into State service at Grenada 24 August, 1861.

Captain—W. B. Hale.

First Lieutenant—Samuel C. Hallam.

Second Lieutenant—H. M. Hallam.

Third Lieutenant—John B. Boles.

Company B, Attala Yellow Jackets, of Attala County, mustered into State service at Kosciusko 3 August, 1861.

Captain—John B. Moore.

First Lieutenant—John H. Henry.

Second Lieutenant—James F. Peeler.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Westbrook.

Company C, Red Invincibles, of Holmes and Carroll Counties, mustered into State service at Emory 17 August, 1861. Reorganized at Jackson, Miss., September, 1862, after exchange.

Captains—W. C. Red, J. T. Alexander.

First Lieutenants—J. T. Alexander, J. J. Williams.

Second Lieutenants—R. D. Meek, S. G. Alexander.

Third Lieutenants—J. J. Williams, W. J. Wallace, succeeded Sullivan in command.

Lieutenant James Sullivan killed in command near Atlanta, August, 1864; Lieutenant Westbrook lost leg in command at Franklin.

Company D, Paris Rebels, mustered into State service at Grenada 24 August, 1861.

Captains—George W. P. Paris, L. O. Paris, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—J. T. C. Pittman.

Second Lieutenant—Abner Collums.

Third Lieutenant—Samuel Hamlet.

Company E, Stephens Guard, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Winona 17 August, 1861.

Captains—Robert D. Palmer, W. H. Adair, killed at Big Creek; Luther R. Townsend, killed.

First Lieutenant—William H. Adair.

Second Lieutenant—Luther R. Townsend.

Third Lieutenant—William J. Parmalee.

First Sergeant—T. N. Adair, elected Major.

Company F, Sons of the South, of Calhoun County, mustered into State service at Grenada 31 August, 1861.

Captain—William A. Sumner.

First Lieutenant—E. R. Enochs.

Second Lieutenant—Sanders Swaffer.

Third Lieutenant—A. M. Reasons.

Total roll, 118.

Company G, Nelson Grays, of Holmes County, mustered into State service at Durant 12 August, 1861.

Captain—Thomas P. Nelson.

First Lieutenant—James J. Pickens.

Second Lieutenant—John T. Magee, Jr.

Third Lieutenant—Joel G. Hamilton.

Company H, Carroll County Rebels, mustered into State service at Carrollton 24 August, 1861.

Captains—Joseph Drake, elected Colonel; Joseph J. Gee, promoted Major; Peter K. Woods.

First Lieutenant—Charles J. Liddell.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph J. Gee, Peter K. Woods.

Third Lieutenants—Peter K. Woods, Thomas A. Elam, J. E. Carpenter.

Company I, Benela Sharpshooters, of Attala County, mustered into State service at Grenada 4 September, 1861.

Captain—Robert Middleton.

First Lieutenant—W. A. W. Moore.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph R. Stephens.

Third Lieutenant—Jordan P. Mathis.

Company K, Center Marksmen, of Attala County, mustered into State service at Kosciusko 3 June, 1861.

Captain—Henry Jamison.

First Lieutenant—Jonathan J. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—John F. Williams.

Third Lieutenant—Isaac Peeler.

Aggregate original enrollment, officers and men, 787.

No data for roster is at hand except the original company rolls.

These companies were organized at Grenada as the Fourth Regiment, Second Brigade, Army of Mississippi, and enlisted for twelve months. The Colonel and Major were elected September 11, 1861, and Layton, Adjutant-General of the brigade, was elected Lieutenant-Colonel September 21, in camp near Trenton, Tenn.

The Fourth was among the troops posted at Fort Henry on the Tennessee River, under General Lloyd Tilghman, when General Grant's land and river expedition approached in February, 1862. Colonel Drake and Colonel Heiman were Tilghman's brigade commanders, and the Fourth was under the command of Major Adair. Fort Henry was so badly located that it could not be defended, and Tilghman put his entire infantry command in the rifle pits surrounding the camps of the Fourth Mississippi and Tenth Tennessee, the only regiments at all prepared for service. Captain Red was in command of the outpost. After the naval attack compelled the surrender of Fort Henry on February 6, Drake and Heiman retreated to Fort Donelson. The Fourth was under fire in the trenches at Donelson from the 13th, and participated in the sally of the 15th. Gen. Bushrod Johnson reported that Drake's Brigade, under its very gallant, steady and efficient commander, moved in admirable order, almost constantly under fire, driving the enemy slowly from hill to hill until about 1 p. m., when he was instructed to return to the rifle pits, leaving Drake's Brigade for a time unsupported. Col. N. B. Forrest went to Drake's support and advised him to fall back, which he did without disorder. The surrender followed and the regiment became prisoners of war, at Camp Chase, Ohio, until exchanged. Nearly 100 died in military prison, mainly at Indianapolis. The number of killed and wounded was not reported. It is said that Colonel Drake broke his sword and threw it in the river when told of the surrender. He was imprisoned at Johnson's Island, and when exchanged, retired. He was too old for active service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adair and his brother, Lieutenant Adair, escaped in a dugout across the Cumberland River and reported for duty to General Johnston at Murfreesboro.

After exchange, 279 of the Fourth were reported on duty at Ponchatoula, La., October, 1862, when a Federal expedition was setting out from New Orleans. In the reorganization at Ponchatoula, Layton was elected Colonel, Adair Lieutenant-Colonel, Gee Major.

In the latter part of November the regiment was transferred to Vicksburg. The Fourth, under command of Colonel Layton, was at Snyder's Mill, on the Yazoo, under Gen. S. D. Lee, at the opening of Sherman's campaign against Vicksburg, December, 1862. When it became apparent that Sherman's main attack was at Chickasaw Bayou

the regiment was ordered to that point in time to aid in the repulse of the main assault, December 29. It was attached to the brigade of Col. Allen Thomas. Casualties, 4 wounded.

Gen. S. D. Lee, commanding the brigade, including Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, Smith's Division, January, 1863. January 3, 34 officers and 470 men effective; in February, 455 effective present. Gen. W. E. Baldwin was assigned February 20 to command of brigade including Fourth and Forty-sixth Regiments, Wofford's and Drew's Batteries, Haynes' and Smyth's partisans, and Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana.

In the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Adair. Baldwin's Brigade marched through Vicksburg after dark on April 29, and after some delay for orders, reached the suspension bridge over the north fork of Bayou Pierre at midnight before May 1, at daylight on which morning they resumed the march with sound of battle ahead, and moving two miles at double-quick they went into action on the Rodney road, the Fourth being placed on the left of the center of the line, its right forming part of the defense of a triangular wood, separated from the Seventeenth Louisiana by a deep ravine, its left extending along a skirt of woods. An advance against the Fourth was checked with artillery fire. About four in the evening General Baldwin attempted to advance the Fourth across an open field in its front, but the regiment encountered a heavy fire of artillery and musketry that compelled it to resume its former position. Federal skirmishers then advanced against the Fourth, and the Confederate batteries, opening on them, killed and wounded several men of this regiment. The brigade was soon afterward ordered back across Bayou Pierre. The Seventeenth Louisiana and Fourth Mississippi were so posted as to bear the severest part of the conflict. Regimental losses not given; brigade, 60 killed and wounded. The command reached Vicksburg at 5 o'clock on the evening of the 4th, having in less than five days marched over 100 miles.

The regiment was stationed out from Vicksburg toward Hall's Ferry until the 15th, when, and at that ferry, General Baldwin being given command of all forces guarding the railroad bridge, the brigade moved to Mount Alban. On the 16th Baldwin sent the Fourth to reinforce General Vaughn in the works east of the bridge. News of the disaster at Baker's Creek came that night, and in obedience to the orders of General Pemberton, on the 17th, Baldwin attempted to withdraw the Fourth, but it was then in battle in front of the Big Black bridge. "This regiment," said Baldwin, "gallantly held its place until left alone, when the remnant escaped by swimming the river." Many were captured, including Major Gee.

The brigade fought gallantly in the outer line of works around Vicksburg, May 18, Major J. W. Anderson, Baldwin's Chief of Artillery, being killed there. This advanced position they were withdrawn from before dawn on the 19th to take a new position on the inner line, the right of the brigade at Riddle's house. Here the attack of the 19th was sustained

by the Louisiana regiments mainly. Another attack was made on the 22d, when General Baldwin was wounded. June 28 Lieutenant-Colonel Adair was severely wounded. "He had displayed," said Baldwin, "the highest qualities of a soldier and merited especial notice." Other officers honorably mentioned were Captains J. B. Moore and T. P. Nelson, acting field officers. The brigade marched out of Vicksburg at the head of Smith's Division on the evening of July 11, 1863.

In the parole camp at Enterprise, Baldwin's Brigade included the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Fortieth and Forty-sixth Regiments. The Fourth was declared exchanged October 16, 1863. November 20 the brigade reported 2,279 exchanged and armed, the regiments being the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-sixth. General Johnston was ordered to send them to reinforce Bragg at Missionary Ridge, November 2, but the brigade did not receive marching orders until the 21st. They arrived at Atlanta too late for the battle of the 25th, and went into winter quarters at Resaca, as part of W. H. T. Walker's Division, Hardee's Corps. They were returned to General Polk January 15-16, and assigned to Maury at Mobile. Sent to Meridian February 7, and back to Mobile.

On February 19, General Baldwin was thrown from his horse and killed. He was buried at Mobile with great honors and much sorrow. April 1, Brig.-Gen. C. W. Sears was assigned to command of brigade, including, as reorganized, the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Thirty-sixth and Seventh Battalion of Hebert's Brigade. The brigade was with the troops under Brig.-Gen. James Cantey at Pollard, Ala. Sears' Brigade was sent to Selma April 13. Capt. T. G. Elmore, Company G, was one of the examining board of Cantey's Division April 1. April 30, Col. T. N. Adair commanding regiment, Sears' Mississippi Brigade, and the smaller brigades of Cockrell's Missouri and Ector's Texas and North Carolina troops, formed the division of Gen. Samuel G. French, formerly Chief of Ordnance of the Mississippi State troops. Polk's Army of the Mississippi was moved to Georgia to reinforce Johnston against Sherman, and Sears' Brigade reached the scene of conflict near Resaca, May 16. The Fourth was under fire on the Cassville line, and for weeks along the New Hope Church line and at Punkinvine Creek, Lost Mountain and on the Kenesaw Mountain line. General Johnston announced June 14, "Comrades, you are called to mourn your first Captain, your oldest Companion in Arms, Lieutenant-General Polk fell today at the outpost of this Army—the Army he raised and commanded, in all of whose trials he shared, to all of whose victories he contributed." Major-General Loring took temporary command, succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart. On the occasion of Sherman's assault, June 27, French's Division was posted from the Marietta road thence on and over Little Kenesaw and partly up Great Kenesaw. "Whatever credit is due for the complete repulse of the assaulting column led by Gen. M. L. Smith", General French wrote, "belongs exclusively to the brigade of General Cockrell and the left of General Sears," the Mississippi Brigade then being commanded by Col. W. S. Barry." Fifty-one pieces of artillery

were brought to bear on the division during this assault. At the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, Sears' Brigade was on the extreme left of the army at the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee, and was not seriously engaged on account of delay in bringing on the action, though it was the plan of battle that Walthall and French should make the flank attack. July 21 the brigade began fortifying a line at the Turner's Ferry road on the west side of Atlanta.

They made a demonstration against the Federal line in their front July 23. After that there was a continual battle, day and night, of sharpshooters and artillery, with an occasional sally or reconnaissance, particularly August 4-6, when the regiment lost 34 men. August 27, French marched out with Sears' and Ector's Brigades and found no enemy except the Twentieth Corps strongly fortified on the Chattahoochee River. Hood sent his troops south to meet Sherman's flanking movement, and on August 31 French's Division was the only part of the army in front of Atlanta. After dark, September 1, they were the rear guard of the evacuation, marching all night, and all day the 2d, and on the 3d taking position in the fortified line at Lovejoy's Station, relieving Bates' Division. The campaign closed with Sherman's withdrawal to Atlanta, September 6. General French said that his division, during all this campaign, was, with a single day's exception, constantly under fire of the enemy. "The labor they performed, their gallantry, and the privations they endured are lasting evidences of their valor and patriotism." The casualties of the Fourth were 2 wounded at Cassville, 5 at New Hope Church, 1 at Latimar House; 3 killed, 20 wounded, 24 missing at Kenesaw Mountain; 1 killed, 2 wounded at Smyrna; 3 killed, 12 wounded, 14 missing at the Chattahoochee; 2 killed, 21 wounded, 3 missing before Atlanta; 2 wounded at Lovejoy's Station; total, 9 killed, 65 wounded, 41 missing. According to a Federal report, near Vining's Station, July 9, 1864, the Fourth Regiment was in a fight with the Twenty-first Ohio, and lost several killed and wounded and 17 prisoners.

August 26, the enemy appearing to be withdrawing, Colonel Adair, with the Fourth, advanced and found the third line strongly held, losing 2 officers killed and 4 men wounded.

General French, in report of Atlanta campaign, named among the killed of his division: Captains Bradford Keith, Samuel A. Kennerly; Lieuts. J. R. Mothershead, J. B. Carty, J. B. Ferrell, L. Deboard, F. M. Sherrill, J. F. Norman, D. R. Balding, W. T. West; Majors Sanders, Shingleur, Morey, Dearing; and Captains Danner and Kent, of staff, honorably mentioned. Also Lieuts. James R. Yerger, Wiley Abercrombie and W. H. Cain, aides; Captain Henderson, provost marshal; Lieut. E. T. Freeman, inspector general; Dr. William B. Harrison, chief surgeon.

At the beginning of General Hood's movement to destroy the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Stewart's Corps crossed the Chattahoochee late in September, camped near Lost Mountain, and tore up the railroad near Big Shanty, after which French's Division was sent to fill up the cut at Allatoona. Arriving near the cut at 3 o'clock in the morn-

ing of October 5, 1864, Colonel Adair, with the Fourth Mississippi and one piece of artillery, was left near the blockhouse at Allatoona Creek, with orders to capture the garrison and destroy the bridge, while French proceeded with the remainder of his force to the memorable assault upon the fort at the cut held by General Corse. About four in the evening, when this assault had failed, General French was informed by Colonel Adair that the blockhouse had not been taken, though the Fourth had burned the railroad bridge and the duplicate bridge. French brought up Kolb's Battery from his reserve, and the blockhouse was compelled to surrender. The casualties of the Fourth were 4 wounded. Following this, Stewart's Corps destroyed the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, October 13, and next encountered the enemy at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, moving from there to Tuscumbia.

Sears' Brigade crossed the Tennessee River with Stewart's Corps November 20, and marched against Schofield's Federal command at Columbia. November 29 the corps was moved toward Spring Hill, with the intention of cutting off Schofield's retreat. Through some confusion in the night march Stewart did not reach the point of intended attack, where Stanley's Division held back Forrest's cavalry, and Cheatham's Corps. They led in the pursuit of Schofield, November 30, to Franklin, and took part in the assault, on the left of Stewart's line. The battle raged from four in the evening until after dark, with skirmishing until two in the morning. After carrying the outer line, the men advanced across an open space, swept by a murderous crossfire of artillery. Colonel Adair was shot twice in the head, twice in the right shoulder and knocked down by a shell within ten steps of the inner line of fortifications. General Sears published the following list of those "foremost among the forlorn hope," who reached the trenches of the main Federal line: Company A—Sergt. J. B. Smith (wounded); Privates W. J. Butler, W. J. Pearson, W. W. Nations, Isaac McCafferty. Company B—Corporals G. G. S. Patterson, J. T. Thornton; Privates A. J. Strickland, W. H. Cook. Company C—Corporal J. J. Cowey (killed); W. B. Smith; Privates J. J. Graham, W. D. Thompson. Company D—Captain L. O. Paris (killed); Sergeants W. E. Brasher (w), Wyatt Brasher (w), M. J. West; Corporal C. C. Clements (w); Privates W. H. Patton (k), W. H. Sartain (k), J. W. Stevens (w), Henry Counts (w), W. Counts (w), C. W. McCain, J. M. Levain. Company E—Second Lieutenant O. E. Townsend; Sergeant E. P. Holmes (w), W. M. Nabors; Corporal S. W. King; Privates W. H. Lowrimer, John Stafford, John Boland, L. J. King, J. S. Yellington, P. S. Webb, John A. Pyron (w), W. A. Stafford. Company F—First Lieutenant Samuel Fox; Sergeant H. L. Bailey, Private J. M. Hastings. Company H—Sergeant G. D. Taylor (k); Corporals G. W. Kerr (w), J. W. Russell (k); Privates R. W. Anderson, W. E. Black, Jesse Riddle, J. B. Minter, H. J. Russell (w). Company K—Sergeant W. S. Massey; Corporals J. E. Bowie (w), W. S. Dulin, A. C. McComb (w); Privates T. T. Bates (w), J. P. Garner, W. H. McComb, S. T. L. Ramage. The casualties of Sears' Brigade were 30 killed, 168 wounded, 35 missing.

On the line about Nashville, the brigade was detached to accompany Bates' Division to assist Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro. At Overall's Creek, December 4, the brigade had 2 killed, 19 wounded. They were in battle before Murfreesboro December 7. A return of the brigade dated December 9 shows 2,306 on the roll, of which 496 were prisoners, 396 present and 210 effective. This remnant took part in the battle before Nashville, December 15-16, under the command of Walthall. The capture of the flag of the Fourth was reported to have been made on the 16th by Adjutant Thomas P. Gore, of the Fifth Minnesota, the colors of which regiment were shot down four times in the final charge. Walthall's men were almost surrounded when they gave way, and many were captured and sent to military prisons in the north. The few who remained to represent Sears' Brigade crossed the Tennessee River with the army, after services of the most arduous character, many marching barefooted over the icy roads, and went into winter quarters near Tupelo.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed Sears' Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas N. Adair, the Fourth Regiment by Maj. Thomas P. Nelson. The Fourth was with the garrison of Fort Blakeley, east of Mobile, captured by Canby's expedition April 9, 1865. "The few of our company who escaped capture at Nashville," wrote Sergt. L. A. Powers, of Company C, "together with some who were absent without leave, got together, and were finally surrendered at Mobile, and carried to Ship Island." They were paroled after the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

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#### FIFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Albert E. Fant, John Weir, wounded at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel F. M. Faucett, W. L. Sykes, killed at Chickamauga; John B. Herring.

Majors—Adam T. Stennis, John B. Herring, John Weir.

Adjutant—A. F. Stennis.

Company A, Red Rovers, of Monroe County, mustered into State service 27 April, 1861, at Athens.

Captain—R. J. Armstrong, L. B. Fowler, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—L. B. Fowler.

Second Lieutenant—T. B. Crump.

Third Lieutenant—W. M. Weaver, J. B. Nabers.

Company B, Bogue Chitto Rangers, of Neshoba County, mustered into State service at Philadelphia 5 August, 1861.

Captain—John M. Jackson.

First Lieutenants—John J. Smith, Isaac Enloe, died in service.

Second Lieutenant—Daniel N. Parker, died in service.

Third Lieutenants—James Ray, B. F. Stewart (Stevens)?



Company C, Lauderdale Springs Greys, Lauderdale County, mustered into State service at Lauderdale Springs 6 August, 1861.

Captain—B. B. Smith.

First Lieutenant—D. O. McWhirter.

Second Lieutenants—S. S. Dennis, C. H. Canterbury, died in service.

Third Lieutenant—W. R. Bishop.

Company D, New Prospect Greys, of Winston County, mustered into State service at Louisville 12 August, 1861.

Captains—John Weir, elected Major; William Griffin, died November, 1862.

First Lieutenant—John Quarles.

Second Lieutenant—William J. Hanna.

Third Lieutenant—James R. Moore.

Company E, Pettus Rebels, of Winston County, mustered into State service at Louisville 31 July, 1861.

Captain—A. Reed.

First Lieutenant—R. W. Carter.

Second Lieutenant—L. L. Anderson.

Third Lieutenant—C. C. Parks.

Company F, Winston Rifles, of Winston County, mustered into State service at Louisville 1 July, 1861.

Captains—Joseph A. Comfort, died in service; F. M. Woodward.

First Lieutenants—Samuel F. M. Faucett, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; William C. McMillan, died in service; John F. Sharp.

Second Lieutenants—Francis M. Woodward, Ira Baker.

Third Lieutenant—William W. Cowan.

Company G, Barry Guards, of Chickasaw and Choctaw Counties, mustered into State service at Enterprise 31 August, 1861.

Captains—Mark S. Womack, J. H. Morgan, killed at Murfreesboro.

First Lieutenants—Daniel B. Lattimore, R. D. A. Adrian, died in Kentucky.

Second Lieutenant—Owen C. Davis.

Third Lieutenant—David W. Adrian.

Lieutenant Heckey killed at Franklin.

Company H, Noxubee Blues, of Noxubee County, mustered into State service at Louisville 30 August, 1861.

Captains—Albert E. Fant, elected Colonel; R. W. Featherston.

First Lieutenants—R. W. Featherston, D. G. Holbrook.

Second Lieutenant—John O. Chambers.

Third Lieutenants—D. H. Thomas, J. S. Featherston.

Company I (Kemper Rebels), Stennis' Company, enrolled at Peden, DeKalb and Scooba, mustered into State service 3 August, 1861.

Captains—Adam T. Stennis, elected Major; T. C. K. Bostick.

First Lieutenants—Tandy C. K. Bostick, Robert M. Peden.

Second Lieutenant—Allen J. Henderson.

Third Lieutenant—James D. Peden.

Company K, Scotland Guards, of Neshoba County, mustered into State service at Laurel Hill 23 July, 1861.

Captains—Zachariah Booth, James S. Lewis.

First Lieutenant—J. Y. Cooper.

Second Lieutenant—W. J. H. McBeath.

Third Lieutenant—John Williams.

Aggregate original enrollment, 736 officers and men. Enlisted for twelve months; re-enlisted in 1862.

These companies formed the Fifth Regiment, Fourth Brigade, of Mississippi Volunteers, known as the Army of Mississippi, and the organization of the regiment was completed by the election of field officers 5 September, 1861, at Enterprise.

The first service at the front was at Pensacola, where the Fifth was reported as part of the command of Gen. Sam. Jones, February 1, 1862. Thence transferred to the interior after the fall of Fort Donelson, and regiment mentioned in the official correspondence as part of Chalmers' command and somewhere east of Iuka, when the advance of Grant's army landed March 12, at Crump's landing.

Col. Albert E. Fant, commanding, in Chalmers' Brigade of Withers' Division, Bragg's Corps, at battle of Shiloh. It was the fourth regiment in the brigade column and was left behind in the first charge of the brigade through the Federal camps in their front, but the Fifth soon came up, took position next the Tenth, which was the leading regiment, and was an active participant in the hard fighting during the rest of the day. Toward evening, near the river, in a very stubborn battle across a deep ravine, Captains R. J. Armstrong and T. C. K. Bostick were killed while gallantly leading their companies. Colonel Fant and Major Stennis, Chalmers reported, were conspicuous in the thickest of the fight. Casualties not reported.

May 28, 1862, Captain D. B. Lattimore was detailed as Adjutant-General of brigade, Col. R. A. Smith commanding. The regiment was at Corinth during siege, and after the evacuation was transferred with Bragg's army to Chattanooga. The Fifth was not with Chalmers' Brigade in the Kentucky campaign, being brigaded with the Eighth in John K. Jackson's Brigade of Withers' Division, Polk's right wing, Army of the Mississippi, General Bragg commanding. The regiment was at Harrodsburg during the battle of Perryville, after which they returned by way of Cumberland Gap and Chattanooga to Bridgeport, Ala.

Jackson's Brigade was in line with Breckinridge's Division on the east side of Stones River December 31, 1862, when Jackson's and Adams' Brigades were ordered across to support the attack where the Mississippians of Chalmers' and Walthall's Brigades were engaged. Jackson advanced, passing Donelson's Brigade, and part of Chalmers' and Coltart's. General Polk reported that Jackson assailed the enemy's line with energy and after a severe contest was compelled to yield and fall back. Chalmers and Donelson had also been repulsed, and after Jackson and Adams, Preston and Palmer also failed in this determined attack on

Palmer's Federal division. Jackson reported that he was engaged for three hours. He had 874 men in all, and lost 41 killed and 266 wounded. Among the severely wounded was Lieut.-Col. W. L. Sykes, commanding the Fifth Regiment, and the gallant Captain J. H. Morgan was killed. The total casualties of the regiment were 6 killed, 74 wounded. The following names were selected by the various companies for the Roll of Honor: Sergeant William Dabbs, A; Jesse Glass, B; J. J. Smith, C; S. G. F. Jayroe, D; Sergeant J. N. Richardson, E; Sergeant W. A. Snow, F; S. F. Fondren, G; Sergeant D. L. McCollum, H; W. R. Flanagan, I; H. H. McMichael, K.

The army fell back to the Tullahoma line, and thence, after some skirmishing, in the summer of 1863, to Chattanooga, and thence into Georgia when Rosecrans made the flank movement across the Lookout Mountains.

The regiment, Lieut.-Col. Sykes, commanding, with Jackson's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, at the opening of the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, supported Walker's Corps, in which Walthall's Mississippians were conspicuous, and after Walker was driven back, the attack of the Union forces fell upon Jackson's Brigade and then along Cheatham's whole line. Returning vigorously the fire the Fifth pressed forward and pushed back the Federal line nearly a mile. They and the Eighth were holding this advanced position firmly when the rest of the line gave way. While falling back and reforming to hold the enemy in check, the gallant commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, was killed. Major John B. Herring took command, and a new brigade line was formed in which the regiment found its place after dark, with some skirmishing. The regiment went into battle with 225 men in line and had 4 killed and 46 wounded, the Adjutant mortally wounded. Next day, Sunday, the 20th, the regiment took 144 muskets into the battle, lost 25 wounded and captured 30 prisoners. On this last day they were in line of battle against the log breastworks of General Thomas, and behaved with great gallantry.

The aggregate effective of the regiment was 404. The various companies selected for the Roll of Honor were the following: William Weaver, A; L. G. Collins, B; John Kitterell, C; L. T. Turner, D; Sergeant E. J. Holmes, E; S. J. Singleton, F; M. Stringfellow, G; F. A. Shands, H (k); James M. McDonald, I; John Hadley, K.

Gen. J. K. Jackson was in command of the Confederate troops in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, but his brigade was removed to the foot of the mountain on the right two days before and did not participate in the fighting. In the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, the regiment shared the record of Cheatham's Division.

January, 1864, Lieut.-Col. John B. Herring, commanding, in J. K. Jackson's Brigade, Cheatham's Division. February 2, while the army was in winter quarters around Dalton, Ga., the brigade was transferred to Gen. W. H. T. Walker's Division, mainly Georgian, there being four Georgia regiments associated with the Fifth and Eighth Mississippi in this brigade. In the midst of the Atlanta campaign Jackson's Brigade was

broken up and the Fifth and Eighth were assigned to the Georgia and South Carolina brigade of Gen. States R. Gist, being so returned July 10.

Col. John Weir was in command of the regiment at the opening of the Atlanta campaign, when Walker was at Mill Creek Gap May 8, at Resaca on the 10th, and crossed the river to Calhoun, skirmished there on the 14th, recrossed during the battle of Resaca and went into line, then fell back with the army. There were 4 killed, 19 wounded in the battle of Turner's Ferry, May 15, among the wounded Captain C. C. Parks, Company E, and Lieutenants Sam Houston and W. R. Morrow, Company K. Sergeant William Dobbs of A was killed.

They were in the heavy skirmishing near Cassville, May 19, and fell back across the Etowah, moved to Dallas to meet Sherman's movement by the right flank, took part in the bloody battles of May, near New Hope church, skirmishing heavily for several days. Here Lieut. B. T. Sandifer of A was killed and 3 wounded. The fight moved gradually to the right, till Pine Mountain was reached, where General Polk was killed June 14. Then followed the campaign along Kenesaw Mountain; thirteen days of unceasing exertion, sharpshooting and watching, with battle lines 100 yards apart. July 2 they moved to Smyrna church, on the 9th they crossed the Chattahoochee.

Johnston was relieved of command of the army, and Hood, in his place, ordered the assault along Peachtree Creek, July 20, in which Walker's Division was on the front line. Next followed the yet more bloody assault of July 22, in which Walker was killed. Walker's Division was then broken up. The Fifth and Eighth Mississippi were already transferred to Lowrey's Brigade, Cleburne's Division. Under the command of Lieut.-Col. John B. Herring, the regiment took part with Lowrey's Brigade in the Atlanta battle of July 22, when the casualties were: Company A, Capt. L. B. Fowler commanding, 4 wounded; Company B, Capt. M. M. Miller commanding, killed, Captain Miller, wounded, 4; Company C, Captain S. W. Mosby commanding, killed, Lieut. W. A. Ford and Sergt. S. S. Dennis, wounded 5, missing, Lieut. J. T. Hobgood; Company D, Lieut. W. A. Ford commanding, killed 1, wounded, Lieuts. Ford and W. W. Blain and 10 men; Company E, Lieut. L. L. Anderson commanding, killed 5, wounded 7; Company F, Capt. F. M. Woodward commanding, 4 wounded; Company G, Capt. D. B. Lattimore lost a leg, 1 other wounded; Company H, Capt. J. S. Featherston and 2 others wounded severely; Company I, Lieut. J. T. Hobgood commanding, 5 wounded; Company K, Capt. W. J. H. McBeath and 4 others wounded, Sergt. W. W. Phillips killed, 4 missing Total: killed, 9; wounded, 51; missing, 11. The Fifth served in the trenches around Atlanta and at East Point until August 30, when they marched to Jonesboro. General Lowrey then took command of Cleburne's Division and Colonel Weir commanded the brigade in the battle of Jonesboro, August 31 and September 1, when they charged a Federal line posted behind rail breastworks about 400 yards in their front, with two pieces of artillery, drove the enemy across Flint River and "the men were so eager in the pursuit

that they could not be halted," said Weir, "till they had gained a second line of works about 300 yards west of the river, in which the enemy made no stand, being so hotly pursued." The brigade captured four pieces of artillery in this charge. The repulse of Wood's Federal Division at Lovejoy's Station, September 2, was a brilliant achievement. According to the Federal reports Gen. Thomas J. Wood was wounded, and Knefler's Brigade suffered severe loss, including two Colonels dangerously wounded. The brigade loss reported by Colonel Weir was 1 killed, 9 wounded, 39 missing. He said, "My pickets fought the enemy, driving back the skirmish line, and until their line of battle was within forty steps of their barricades and in rear of a part of my picket line." This was at the close of an exhausting campaign of four months and after the loss of Atlanta.

Lowrey's Brigade, with Cleburne's Division, took part in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton, moved thence to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished in front of Decatur, and crossed the Tennessee River November 13. November 21 they marched from Florence in a snow storm that presaged the misery and disaster of the last Tennessee campaign. The first movement was against the Federal position at Columbia, and while S. D. Lee's Corps attacked in front, Cheatham's was moved to the vicinity of Spring Hill to cut off the retreat. Cleburne's Division attacked on the evening of November 29 and had a spirited battle with Stanley's Division, in which there were considerable losses. But the movement was not pressed, and Schofield's three divisions, with an immense wagon train, moved past Cheatham's Corps that night, over a road that the Federal orderlies dared not venture upon alone. Following to Franklin, Cheatham's Corps was ordered to attack the fortified line, a desperate move that the Federal commanders did not believe would be attempted. But the disappointment of the previous night perhaps had weight in Hood's determination. Cheatham's Corps attacked on the left, Stewart's on the right, and the fight beginning at four in the evening continued until after dark. "The engagement was of the fiercest possible character," said General Hood. "Many of our men were killed entirely inside the works . . . Never did troops fight more gallantly." But the sacrifice was enormous and useless. Particularly irreparable was the loss of the gallant Cleburne. The general officers, recognizing the hopelessness of the task assigned the men, went to the front and asked their men to follow them. Hence, besides Cleburne, there were more than 60 brigade and regimental commanders killed or wounded. Among the wounded was Colonel John Weir of the Fifth. In the line taken by Hood's army in front of Nashville, December 2, Lowrey's Brigade was on the extreme right, at the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad cut, two and one-half miles from the city, as it was then. The aggregate present of the brigade December 13 was 837, effective 580. The Fifth and the Third Battalion were then commanded by Capt. F. M. Woodward. They gallantly repulsed both flank and front attacks December 15, and next day fought, Lowrey commanding the division, near the

Granny White pike, and were involved in the general disaster. They recrossed the Tennessee River December 26 and marched to northeast Mississippi.

In the Carolina campaign the remnants of Lowrey's Brigade, the Fifth, Eighth and Thirty-second Regiments and Third Battalion, were consolidated as the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. Y. Carmack commanding. With Sharp's and Manigault's Brigades likewise consolidated, it was included in the brigade command of General Sharp, in D. H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps. (See Ninth Regiment).

The army was surrendered April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro.

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#### FIFTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Major—William H. Kilpatrick.

This battalion was formed of companies at Mobile or Pensacola in 1861. No information.

Battalion of volunteers and one unattached company included in Withers' Army of Mobile, under General Bragg, return of February 1, 1862. Battalion was sent to Corinth in March.

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#### SIXTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonel—John J. Thornton, wounded at Shiloh, resigned; Robert Lowry, promoted as Brigadier-General February 4, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Enoch R. Bennett, to May, 1862; A. Y. Harper, Thomas J. Borden.

Majors—Robert Lowry, to reorganization; J. R. Stevens, Thomas J. Borden, W. T. Hendon.

Surgeon—William Aills.

Assistant Surgeon—Jackson L. Riley.

Quartermaster—John P. Stevens.

Commissary—Edward G. Williams.

Adjutant—Abram B. Willis; William Thornton, to May, 1862.

Chaplain—Joseph W. Ard.

Sergeant-Major—William Sharkey, discharged, disability, 1861.

Company A, Rankin Rough and Readies, Rankin County, mustered into State service at Cato April 27, 1861; in Confederate service at Grenada 24 August, 1861.

Captain—E. J. Runnels, to reorganization.

First Lieutenant—J. D. B. Cole, resigned, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—J. B. Enochs.

Third Lieutenant—W. G. Steen, resigned, 1861.

Company B, New Guard, of Rankin County, mustered into State service at Brandon 18 May, 1861.

Captains—Cornelius McLaurin; E. L. Alford, killed at Shiloh.  
 First Lieutenants—Robert Lowry, elected Major; Patrick Henry, Jr.  
 Second Lieutenant—Thomas D. Harris, promoted to Captain.  
 Third Lieutenant—Alvin Myers, resigned, 1861.  
 First Sergeant—L. A. Runge, elected Captain.  
 Second Sergeant—Richard Shields, elected Third Lieutenant.  
 Third Sergeant—A. G. Proctor, elected Second Lieutenant.  
 Lieutenant—J. N. Williams, died at Atlanta.

Company C, Quitman Southern, of Leake County, mustered into State service at Carthage 21 July, 1861.

Captain—William M. Hall, resigned, 1862; N. H. Allen.

First Lieutenants—Samuel G. Henderson, resigned, 1861; R. C. Vanarsdal, killed at Shiloh.

Second Lieutenant—Nathan H. Allen.

Third Lieutenant—Charles J. Hooper.

Company D, Lowry Rifles, of Smith County, mustered into State service at Polkville 14 August, 1861.

Captain—William J. Finch.

First Lieutenants—Jesse Prickett; W. A. Harper.

Second Lieutenant—W. L. Ellis.

Third Lieutenant—James M. Purvis.

Company E, Lake Rebels, of Scott County, mustered into State service at Lake Station, 24 August, 1861.

Captain—William L. Towner, resigned, 1862.

First Lieutenant—B. M. Milton.

Second Lieutenant—G. W. Smith.

Third Lieutenant—J. C. Curry.

Company F, Crystal Springs Guard, of Copiah County, mustered into State service at Crystal Springs 17 August, 1861.

Captains—Aaron B. Lowe, resigned, 1862; Toliver F. Lindsay, died at Atlanta.

First Lieutenant—Toliver F. Lindsay.

Second Lieutenant—Theodore P. Lockwood.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas H. Willis.

Company G, Rockport Steel Blades, of Copiah County, mustered into State service at Rockport 15 July, 1861.

Captain—Archibald Steele.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Ramsey, resigned, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—Ellison L. Norman, resigned, 1861.

Third Lieutenants—Abraham B. Willis, Richard E. Gray.

Company H, Simpson Fencibles, of Simpson County, mustered into State service at Westville 9 July, 1861.

Captains—Enoch R. Bennett, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; John S. Husbands, to reorganization.

First Lieutenant—Warren G. Magee, resigned, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—Willoughby T. May, resigned, 1861.

Third Lieutenant—German Walker.

Company I, Rankin Greys, of Rankin County, mustered into State service at Brandon 4 May, 1861.

Captains—John J. Thornton, elected Colonel; W. B. Shelby, resigned.

First Lieutenants—W. B. Shelby, E. W. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—E. W. Smith, L. D. Rhodes, resigned, 1861.

Third Lieutenant—J. R. Stevens.

Company K, East Mississippi Greys of Scott County, mustered into State service at Forest 23 July, 1861.

Captain—A. Y. Harper, elected Lieutenant-Colonel, 1862.

First Lieutenants—Joseph B. Beeman, William T. Hendon.

Second Lieutenants—Benjamin F. Bickman, Darius G. Cooper.

Third Lieutenants—Floyd Hardee, Marcus L. McDonald.

Aggregate original enrollment, 601 officers and men. No data to show promotion of company officers.

These companies were assigned to the Sixth Regiment, Army of Mississippi, one of the eight provided for by the State organization. The Colonel, Dr. J. J. Thornton, of Brandon, had been commissioned as Captain of the Rankin Greys in 1858, and in 1860 he was commandant of the Second Battalion, Second Brigade, State troops, with the rank of Colonel of Militia. He was noted as the one member of the Constitutional Convention who refused to sign the ordinance of secession.

The companies were mustered into the Confederate States' service for twelve months at Grenada, 24 August, 1861, and the field officers of the regiment were elected September 5. In this election Capt. Cornelius McLaurin received a large vote for Lieutenant-Colonel, but was defeated. September 9, Colonel Thornton was ordered by Gen. Reuben Davis, commanding State troops, to concentrate his companies in a regimental encampment. Later in the same month the regiment was at Trenton, Tenn., whence it moved to Union City, where, October 14, the regiment received orders from General Polk, at Columbus, Ky., to be in readiness to follow General Hardee to Bowling Green. Under the orders of Col. P. R. Cleburne, Brigade Commander, the regiment moved to Kentucky in the last of October, and was reviewed by General Hardee at Bowling Green, November 3.

When the regiment was received into the Confederate service it was numbered the Seventh by the War Department, and that number was applied to it in official documents for some time, though in November the original number was restored.

In the organization in Kentucky, the Sixth was in Cleburne's Brigade, the Second of the First Division, Central Army of Kentucky, Colonel Thornton being the senior Colonel of the brigade, and when Cleburne took command of Hindman's Division February 12, Thornton commanded the brigade.



In Kentucky the regiment suffered from typhoid fever and measles so that only 150 men were fit for duty, some of the companies being reduced to 10 or 15 men. Some died in hospital at Nashville and elsewhere and many officers were compelled to resign on account of sickness. So severe was this affliction that nearly all the company officers joined in a "round robin" asking that the regiment be sent to some fixed station to recruit.

After the fall of Fort Donelson the Confederate forces were concentrated at Corinth under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, whence they moved early in April, 1862, to attack Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River. The Sixth Regiment went into the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, with Cleburne's Brigade of Hardee's Corps.

The first attack, on the morning of the 6th, was by Federal skirmishers upon Hardcastle's Battalion, pickets of Hardee's Corps, after which Hardee ordered an advance. Cleburne's Brigade rushed forward toward the Federal camps, in a place where they were outflanked and embarrassed by a morass in their front that broke the line. "They came under a very destructive fire, and though the Sixth Mississippi charged through the encampments they suffered," Cleburne said, "a quick and bloody repulse." But "again and again, unaided, the Sixth Mississippi charged the enemy's line, and it was only when the regiment had lost 300 officers and men killed and wounded, out of an aggregate of 425, that it yielded and retreated in disorder over its own dead and dying. Colonel Thornton and Major Lowry, the field officers, were both wounded. It would be useless," Cleburne wrote, "to enlarge on the courage and devotion of the Sixth Mississippi. The facts as recorded speak louder than any words of mine." Afterward about 60 men reformed, and remained in battle until after noon, when "Captain Harper, commanding the remnant of the regiment, marched it to the rear. Its terrible loss in the morning, the want of all its field and most of its company officers, had completely disorganized it and unfitted it for further service." (Cleburne).

The casualties of the regiment were 48 killed, 247 wounded. Among the seriously wounded were Sergeant-Major Thornton, Captains Alford and Finch, Lieutenants Enochs and Mangum.

Sixth Regiment, 165 effective, in Marmaduke's Brigade of Hardee's Corps, at Corinth, return of April 26. Then transferred to Breckenridge's reserve corps. In camp near Corinth, May 8, the regiment, by order of General Beauregard, had an election of field and company officers. Colonel Thornton was re-elected, Capt. A. Y. Harper was elected Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieut. J. R. Stevens Major. Colonel Thornton's resignation was accepted May 25, after which Major Lowry was elected Colonel. Corinth was evacuated in the latter part of May and the army fell back to Tupelo. The Sixth was in camp near Baldwin June 2. Afterward it moved with Breckenridge's command to the support of Vicksburg during the naval attack which began May 20, and continued until July 27, and in this period was included in the brigade of Gen. J. S. Bowen, mainly Trans-Mississippi regiments. Immediately after the operations

against Vicksburg ceased Breckenridge moved his command to Louisiana and attacked the Federal garrison at Baton Rouge, August 5. A few days after the battle Breckenridge occupied Port Hudson, and "General Bowen, who had just arrived, was left with his command on the Comite River," to cover the line of communications. August 19 General Breckenridge, in obedience to orders, moved with part of his command to Jackson Miss., where the Sixth, with Bowen's Brigade, was assigned to Major-Gen. M. Lovell's Division of the army of Maj.-Gen. Earl Van Dorn. Van Dorn moved to Davis Mill, while General Price occupied Iuka, where he was attacked by Grant September 19. Van Dorn and Price then concentrated at Ripley and marched September 29 to attack Rosecrans at Corinth, where a desperate battle was fought October 3-5.

Colonel Lowry's Regiment was held in reserve during the carrying of the outer line of defences. On the 4th the whole brigade advanced to within 600 yards of a redoubt and skirmished for some time until ordered to retire, being under a destructive artillery fire. The brigade was again engaged at the Tuscombium River bridge on the 5th, acting as rear guard for Van Dorn's army. Brigade casualties, 28 killed, 92 wounded, 40 missing.

January, 1863, Col. Robert Lowry, commanding, in Rust's Brigade of Gen. Gardner's Port Hudson army, Third Military District. Rust's Brigade was assigned to Loring's Division by Gen. Pemberton, January 21. The Sixth was not returned as included in the brigade or division January 31, 1863. Brigade ordered from Jackson to Big Black River February 9. February 22, ordered to Port Hudson from Edwards. April 6, left Port Hudson for Jackson. April 13, ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn. This order was countermanded when the Vicksburg batteries were run. April 15, General Rust transferred to Trans-Mississippi department. "The brigade of General Tilghman will consist of the following regiments: Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Sixth and Fifteenth Mississippi." April 17, the Sixth, with First Confederate Battalion and a field battery, in all about 800 men, were ordered from Jackson to reinforce General Bowen at Grand Gulf, increasing his force to 5,000 total, April 21, when the regiment arrived.

When General Bowen, on April 30, 1863, learned that Grant was landing his troops at Bruinsburg, he sent General Green with about 450 of his brigade, a section of Hudson's Battery and Colonel Lowry's Regiment (about 300) to occupy the two roads from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson. At 1 o'clock on the morning of May 1, 1863, Green was attacked, but he repulsed the assault. At sunrise the attack was renewed, the Federal force at the front constantly increasing, but Green and Lowry, supported by reinforcements from Bowen, so persistently pushed back the regiments in their front that not much progress was made by Grant. Bowen wrote that, "arriving on the field between 7 and 8 o'clock, and finding our left very much pressed, I called upon the Sixth Mississippi to charge a battery in front of them, to which they nobly responded." When Green was forced back from the position gained by Lowry, Baldwin's Brigade arrived to continue the fight. The Confederate forces engaged in this

battle numbered a little over 5,000 men, with 13 pieces of artillery. The total casualties were 68 killed, 380 wounded, 384 missing; total 832. Among the killed Brig-Gen. Tracy. They held in check the divisions of Osterhaus, A. J. Smith, Hovey, Carr and Logan, of which six brigades reported considerable losses, and five brigades slight losses; the total casualties of McClernand's and McPherson's Corps being 131 killed, 719 wounded, 25 missing; total, 875.

General Green said of the Sixth that "it made a gallant charge in front of the enemy's battery under heavy fire," and of Colonel Lowry that he deserved "the highest commendation for his coolness and promptness in executing every order."

At the battle of Baker's Creek May 16, 1863, Tilghman's Brigade remained on the right of the army and was not engaged except that when the brigade started to move toward the left, "a heavy column of the enemy was seen advancing in line of battle out of the woods immediately around Ellison's house. Col. Robert Lowry, of the Sixth Mississippi Regiment, who was in the rear, was at once directed to throw out a heavy line of skirmishers to protect the movement. Upon the brigade counter-marching, this line of skirmishers, composing nearly half the regiment, moving too far to the left, became separated from the brigade, and uniting itself with the left wing of the army, fell back with it; first to Big Black bridge, and thence to Vicksburg, where it is at present under the command of Major J. R. Stevens." (Report of Colonel Reynolds.) The Federal advance occupied the position the brigade had left and skirmishing and artillery firing continued until dark, in the course of which General Tilghman was killed by a shell. The brigade, including a portion of the Sixth, moved with the rest of Loring's command down Baker's Creek in search of another crossing, but turned toward Crystal Springs and finally marched to Jackson. Casualty report: 1 killed, 2 wounded, 27 missing.

The battalion under Major Stevens was attached to Baldwin's Brigade in the Vicksburg lines at first, but reinforced Vaughn's Brigade during the assault of the 19th, continued on active duty with that command during the siege, and was surrendered as prisoners of war, July 4.

May 30, the Sixth, Colonel Lowry commanding, with the Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth and Fortieth Mississippi, under the brigade command of Col. A. E. Reynolds. Gen. John Adams was assigned to the command of the brigade, which included the Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth and Forney's Battalion, return of July 30.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in chief command in Mississippi, with headquarters at Jackson, marched the forces he had collected for the relief of Vicksburg to the Big Black River, encamping July 1 near Brownsville. Vicksburg was surrendered July 4, and Johnston withdrew his troops to Jackson, arriving on the 7th, followed by Sherman, who appeared on the 9th. General Loring's Division occupied the right (or north) of the fortified line, extending around the city west of the river. Sherman in-

trenched and began a bombardment, planting batteries that commanded the Confederate position and the town. There was continual skirmishing, but the only assault, a weak one, was made on Breckinridge's line, on the left, July 12. When the Federal line had been extended on each flank to Pearl River, Jackson was evacuated on the night of July 16, and the army withdrew to Morton. The total Confederate loss during the siege of Jackson, July 9-16, was 71 killed, 504 wounded, 25 missing. The casualties of the Union forces were 129 killed, 762 wounded, 231 missing.

Colonel Lowry commanding the regiment, Gen. John Adams commanding brigade, in Loring's Division, army of General Polk, January 20, 1864. The division was concentrated at Canton when Sherman began his march from Vicksburg to Meridian. February 1, 1864, General Loring authorized "Colonel Lowry, who is now in command of Adams' Brigade," to go to Jackson and confer with Gen. S. D. Lee, in command of cavalry, concerning the roads and crossings along Pearl River. Loring had given orders to occupy Jackson and attempt to defend it against Sherman, but countermanded the order on the advice of General Lee. Polk's command fell back to Hillsboro and Demopolis, Ala.

March 20, 1864, General Polk detailed Colonel Lowry to "take charge of the expedition against deserters and disloyal men between Pearl River and Tombigbee, south of the Southern Railroad." The general had organized an infantry force for operation in Smith County, which started March 21, under command of Lowry, "one of the oldest Colonels in this army and an officer of vigor and decision." Colonel Scott's cavalry and Dumontel's cavalry co-operated about Honey Island and elsewhere. April 25, Colonel Lowry was thanked for work done and directed to push his operations down Pearl River to its mouth, to clean out Honey Island and drive its occupants into Louisiana. The lower Pearl River country was a refuge for deserters from various regions, who had terrorized the inhabitants of Jones and Smith Counties. General Maury, from Mobile, had failed to restore quiet. Under Colonel Lowry's command was also the Twentieth Regiment. A newspaper report at the time was that he sent from Smith County 500 men and caused the return of at least a thousand to their commands, and from Jones County sent about 150 besides those who returned to their commands. During the expedition 9 men were hung, 2 shot and 1 wounded, and his loss was 1 killed, 2 wounded.

The Sixth was ordered to Rome, Ga., May 14, 1864. Adams' Brigade arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 11, and on the 13th intrenched a line of battle against the advance of McPherson, which was held, with considerable loss from sharpshooters and artillery, until the evacuation, May 16th.

The brigade served with credit during the severe fighting on the New Hope Church line. It was selected for a reconnaissance toward the Federal lines May 31, a movement gallantly made, at a brigade loss of 24 killed, 98 wounded, 4 missing. In the Sixth 12 wounded. They were on the Kenesaw Mountain line during weeks of battle, early in which General Polk was killed. June 27, the Sixth, Colonel Lowry commanding, was the skirmish line of the brigade, and aided in repelling the Federal attack

at eight in the morning, and about 10 o'clock, General Featherston reported, "the enemy made a charge on Colonel Lowry with a heavy, close line of skirmishers, supported by a strong reserve immediately in the rear. They charged rapidly with shouting, and were permitted to get in about 150 paces, when a heavy fire was opened upon them and kept up until they got in some seventy yards of the skirmish line, when they wavered, broke, and fled in much confusion." When Johnston's army crossed the Chattahoochee, Adams' Brigade was detached from Loring's Division for picket duty on the river. At Moore's Mill, on the line of Peachtree Creek, July 19, the evening before the main battle of that name, two companies of the Sixth with the Fifteenth joined in a charge with Reynolds' Brigade. About sixty prisoners were taken. The brigade was in the battle of Licksillet road, July 28, in the trenches during siege of Atlanta until the evacuation, September 1. In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden, made a demonstration against Decatur, moved to Tusculumbia and with Stewart's Corps crossed the Tennessee November 20, moved toward the Federal position at Columbia, and marched toward Spring Hill on the 29th. November 30 they pressed closely after Schofield's command, retreating to Franklin and began an attack on the intrenched position about four in the evening. The advanced line was carried, and the men pushed on against the second line of works. The ground over which most of Loring's Division advanced was obstructed by a deep railroad cut and an abatis and hedge of Osage orange, along which obstructions there was a constant and destructive artillery fire, effectually preventing an advance beyond. "With these exceptions," said General Stewart, "the space in front of the enemy's position was perfectly open and swept by a terribly destructive cross fire of artillery from the works and the opposite bank of the Harpeth." "Over this space," wrote Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox, the Federal commander, "the enemy advanced rapidly and in good order, though suffering very severely, up to the breastworks and made desperate efforts to carry them. Their officers showed the most heroic example and self-sacrifice, riding up to our lines in advance of the men, cheering them on. One general officer (Adams) was shot down upon the parapet itself, his horse falling across the breastwork." "The casualties of the corps," reported Lieut.-Gen. Stewart, "were something over 2,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Among them were many of our best officers and bravest men. Brig.-Gen. John Adams was killed, his horse being found lying across the inner line of the enemy's works." The casualties of Adams' Brigade were the heaviest of the division—10 officers and 34 men killed; 39 officers and 232 men wounded, 23 missing. Col. Robert Lowry took command of the brigade, which, on December 9, reported an aggregate present 1,769, effective 1,047, prisoners of war 50. It was the strongest brigade of Stewart's Corps, the old Army of Mississippi. Lieut. Col. Borden was in command of the Sixth during the operations in front of

Nashville. Loring's Division, from December 2, was in position on the front of the corps occupying a front of one mile across the Granny White pike. General Thomas carried this position December 15, Loring's Division gallantly holding a new line and checking a further Federal advance. Next day the corps held its ground until the Confederate line was broken on their left. They recrossed the Tennessee River in the latter part of December and marched to the vicinity of Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to the Carolinas. February 25, they were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C. In the campaign under Gen. J. E. Johnston against General Sherman, they took part in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21. In the latter battle the division was distinguished by a gallant and successful charge. In the reorganization of April 9 a brigade, including an Alabama and a Louisiana regiment, was assigned to Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry, including the Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments consolidated as the Fifteenth Mississippi, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham commanding.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 at Durham Station and paroled at Greensboro.

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#### SIXTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John W. Balfour, transferred; W. K. Easterling.

Majors—John W. Jones, to December, 1862; W. H. Clark.

Adjutants—J. M. Sublett, G. W. Tiller, Thomas E. Williams.

Surgeon—P. J. McCormick.

Chaplain—W. W. Keep.

Company A, Gaines' Invincibles, of Wayne County, organized 17 October, 1861.

Captains—Angus Taylor, William C. McQuiston, resigned, 1864; Nicholas Pace.

First Lieutenants—William C. McQuiston, Nicholas Pace.

Second Lieutenants—Henry H. Atmar, James White, John A. Blair, died in service.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas S. Falconer, James I. Lamprey.

Company B, Covington Rebels, of Covington County, organized 24 February, 1862.

Captains—T. D. Magee, promoted Major; G. C. Buchanan.

First Lieutenants—G. C. Buchanan, J. T. Duckworth, captured at Nashville.

Second Lieutenants—A. Fairley, M. M. Lott, A. H. McLaurin.

Third Lieutenants—J. A. Graham, T. G. Crawford, F. E. Collins, captured at Nashville.

Company C, Yazoo Pickets, of Yazoo County, organized 28 February, 1862; reorganized 14 May.

Captains—John M. Clark, Joseph M. Sublett.

First Lieutenants—W. L. Stanford, William L. Stanford.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph M. Sublett, Isaac Young, Charles M. White.

Third Lieutenants—J. I. Young, Charles M. White, J. M. Wiles.

Company D, Rankin Farmers, of Rankin County, reorganized 15 May, 1862.

Captains—Thomas J. Richards, W. K. Easterling, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; J. A. Barwick.

First Lieutenants—W. K. Easterling, J. S. Easterling.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Dixon, L. C. Alliston.

Third Lieutenants—J. P. Roinwoles, W. H. Barnett.

Company E, Jeff Davis Rebels, of Yazoo and Warren Counties, organized at Satartia in October, 1861; reorganized 19 April, 1862.

Captains—John W. Jones, James B. Hart, appointed on staff of General Sears.

First Lieutenants—William H. Russell, Edwin H. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—James B. Hart, George W. Tiller, killed at Nashville.

Third Lieutenants—Edwin H. Smith, John B. Aikman, S. H. Childress.

Mustered into Confederate service at Vicksburg, 1861, and sent to New Orleans, where it was on duty until evacuation.

These companies assembled at Meridian in April, 1862, and the battalion was organized April 19, J. W. Balfour, not a member of the companies, being elected commanding officer, and J. W. Jones, Company E, as Major. Companies A and E had been in the Confederate service at New Orleans, which was evacuated about this time. May 18 the battalion was ordered to Vicksburg, where it was on duty at Smede's Point during the bombardment of May 20 to July 27, 1862, under the command of Gen. M. L. Smith, who had charge of the river defenses. The battalion suffered much from sickness and want of drinking water, and many died. The returns of July showed 17 officers and 161 men present for duty, aggregate present 555, present and absent 818.

Meanwhile other companies were mustered in and joined the original five at Vicksburg, as follows:

Company F, Lauderdale Rifles, of Lauderdale County.

Captains—Constantine Rea, promoted Major; T. P. Wiggins, Richard N. Rea (born 1845).

First Lieutenants—W. F. McKinnon, Richard N. Rea.

Second Lieutenant—T. P. Wiggins.

Third Lieutenants—S. T. Williams, Richard N. Rea.

See Abert's Regiment, at Pensacola January, 1861.

Company G, Singleton Guard, of Smith County, organized 13 May, 1862.

Captain—S. R. Sheppard.

First Lieutenants—D. D. Heslip, G. D. Davis, killed at Allatoona.

Second Lieutenants—G. N. Davis, John A. Epting.

Third Lieutenant—S. B. Windham.

Enrolled, 112.

Company H, Raleigh Rangers, of Smith County, organized 8 May, 1862.

Captains—W. A. McAlpine, George W. Stubbs, B. D. Anderson, killed at Allatoona.

First Lieutenants—G. W. Stubbs, John B. Bethea, died in service.

Second Lieutenant—A. L. Bratcher.

Third Lieutenants—John B. Bethea, B. D. Anderson.

Company I, of Newton County.

Captain— — Pringle, John Watts.

First Lieutenant—Timothy Burgess, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenant—S. R. Martin, promoted First Lieutenant.

Third Lieutenant—T. H. Creel.

Early in November the battalion was joined by another company:

Company K, Kemper Guards, of Kemper County, organized 13 July, 1861.

Captains—Adam T. Steinas, Tandy C. K. Bostick, D. C. Durham, wounded at Atlanta.

First Lieutenants—Tandy C. K. Bostick, R. M. Peden, D. C. Chamberlain.

Second Lieutenants—Allen J. Henderson, John McRae.

Third Lieutenants—James D. Peden, D. D. Durham.

This company had gone to Virginia in July, 1861, had been attached to the Fifty-ninth Virginia, served in West Virginia, took part in the battle of Roanoke Island, N. C., February 8, 1862, was captured and had returned to Mississippi on being exchanged.

Col. J. F. Girault was assigned to command in November, but on account of a protest of the Captains, the assignment was annulled. December 1, yet at Vicksburg, the battalion elected W. K. Easterling Lieutenant-Colonel, Balfour having been absent since August, and W. H. Clark Major. Clark had served under Col. Jefferson Davis in Mexico, enlisted in this battalion as a private, and was later Colonel of the Forty-sixth Regiment, until killed at Allatoona. On the same day, the order was received designating the command as the Forty-sixth Regiment (which see).

#### SIXTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. A. Orr.

Filled to form Thirty-first Regiment (which see).



## SEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Enos J. Goode, Hamilton Mayson, William H. Bishop, killed at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Hamilton Mayson, R. S. Carter, A. G. Mills, Benjamin F. Johns.

Majors—R. S. Carter, Benjamin F. Johns, Henry Pope.

Company A, Franklin Rifles, Franklin County, mustered into State service 29 April, 1861, at Meadville.

Captain—William J. Proby.

First Lieutenant—William M. Porter.

Second Lieutenant—Cotesworth P. Harrington.

Third Lieutenant—Adolphus Brown.

First Sergeant—James M. Lowe.

Company B, Bogue Chitto Guards, Pike County, mustered into State service at Bogue Chitto 1 May, 1861.

Captains—R. S. Carter, elected Major; J. M. Brister.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Connelly.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph Hart.

Third Lieutenants—G. A. Bilbo, J. M. Brister, B. Hall.

Lieutenant—H. H. Fowlkes, wounded at New Hope Church.

Company C, Amite Rifles, Amite County, mustered into State service at Liberty 29 April, 1861.

Captain—Benjamin F. Johns.

First Lieutenant—Russell D. McDowell.

Second Lieutenant—James E. Bates.

Third Lieutenant—Robert J. Pemble.

Company D, Jeff Davis Sharpshooters, Marion County, mustered into State service at Holmesville 4 May, 1861.

Captains—Hamilton Mayson, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry Pope.

First Lieutenants—Henry Pope, W. T. Webb.

Second Lieutenants—Franklin W. Foxworth, Job M. Foxworth.

Third Lieutenants—Arthur T. Watts, John M. Sims.

Company E, Franklin Beauregards, mustered into State service at Meadville 4 May, 1861.

Captains—Daniel H. Parker, 1861; D. S. Burch, 1862-65.

First Lieutenants—Daniel A. Buie, S. A. Lee.

Second Lieutenants—Wiley Wharton, Robert C. Bethea, Henry Hargill.

Third Lieutenants—John A. Cate, I. N. Havis.

First Sergeants—Robert C. Bethea, D. S. Burch, R. K. Scott.

Company F, Marion's Men, Marion County, mustered into State service at Columbus 10 August, 1861.

Captain—William J. Rankin.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Bishop.  
 Second Lieutenant—W. G. Dampier.  
 Third Lieutenant—Ezekiel T. Hudnall.  
 First Sergeant—John H. Black.

Company G, Goode Rifles, Lawrence County.  
 Captains—Enos J. Goode, elected Colonel; James M. Cannon.  
 First Lieutenants—James M. Cannon, C. E. Tennison.  
 Second Lieutenants—Augustus D. Dixon, J. M. Warner.  
 Third Lieutenants—C. Edward Tennison, Perry Mullins.  
 First Sergeant—J. M. Warner.  
 Lieutenant John D. Cooper, killed at Jonesboro.

Company H, Dahlgren Rifles, Pike County, mustered into service  
 22 August, 1861.

Captain—Parham B. Williams.  
 First Lieutenant—Joseph M. Thornhill.  
 Second Lieutenant—Zebulon E. P. Williams.  
 Third Lieutenant—Jordan B. Williams.  
 First Sergeant—Peter J. Felder.

Company I, Covington Rifles, Covington County, enlisted 11 Sep-  
 tember, 1861.

Captain—John T. Fairley.  
 First Lieutenant—William H. Holloway.  
 Second Lieutenant—Jasper D. Terrell.  
 Third Lieutenant—D. C. McRaney.  
 First Sergeant—D. J. McInnis.

Company K, Quitman Rifles, Franklin County, mustered in at Bunck-  
 ley's Ferry 26 August, 1861.

Captain—N. L. Hoff.  
 First Lieutenant—J. T. Sessions.  
 Second Lieutenant—E. W. Harris.  
 Third Lieutenant—N. B. Wilson.

Company roll, August, 1861, says Third Regiment, Colonel Deason.

Aggregate original enrollment, 911 officers and men. Original rolls  
 on file.

This regiment was organized as the Seventh Regiment, Third Brigade,  
 Army of Mississippi, Gen. C. G. Dahlgren commanding brigade, head-  
 quarters at Shieldsboro. It was intended by Governor Pettus to be one  
 of three regiments for coast defense. The regiment was organized  
 September 25, 1861, and in December was stationed at Bay St. Louis.  
 Started to Tennessee February 26, and was at Jackson, Tenn., March  
 3, 1862. Being recalled to Corinth, it was assigned in the organization  
 of the army under Albert Sidney Johnston to the "High Pressure"  
 Brigade of Gen. J. R. Chalmers. Under the command of Lieut.-Col.  
 Hamilton Mayson, the regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh.  
 The Tenth, Ninth and Seventh made the first charge through the Federal

camp in their front on the morning of April 6, and were gallantly engaged throughout that day and the next. Mayson was honorably mentioned as conspicuous in the thickest of the fight.

During the siege of Corinth Lieut.-Col. A. G. Mills commanded the outpost on the Monterey road, with 200 men from the Seventh and other regiments of the brigade. A Federal force advanced on May 28 and took position in a swamp from which they could not be driven until Mills was reinforced by an Alabama brigade under Col. Joseph Wheeler, when battle was given May 29, resulting in dislodging the enemy. In his report Wheeler mentioned the gallantry of Colonel Mills and Private Kerns, both wounded.

With Chalmers' Brigade the regiment, Col. W. H. Bishop commanding, participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862. After passing through Glasgow they occupied Cave City, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and thence moved to attack the Federal garrison of 4,000 troops at Munfordville, strongly entrenched. In this battle, September 14, the Seventh, Ninth and Twenty-ninth took position to support the battery on a knob in front of the bastion fort, and thence were advanced in two columns to closer positions, the Seventh supporting the Ninth and Twenty-ninth. After the Tenth made its assault the other three regiments moved against the works, the Seventh on the right, and seemed to have prospects of success, when the opening of fire from a Confederate battery in their rear, unknown to them, disconcerted the attack. Colonel Bishop reported that he had 141 men in the battle and lost 4 killed, 15 wounded, 1 missing. In the second battle, September 16, the Seventh supported the skirmish line in the light attack, after which General Wilder surrendered. The brigade was at Danville and Harrodsburg October 8, day of battle of Perryville, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on the 31st, and in November advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

At the battle of Murfreesboro Chalmers' Brigade was stationed at the right of Polk's Corps, the right of the brigade resting on Stone's River. Rosecrans established his line near them, placing Palmer's Division (Hazen's, Cruft's and Grose's Brigades) from the river along the Round Forest. The lines were separated by an open field, and Chalmers' men were exposed to artillery fire. It was wet and cold, but to avoid observation they refrained from building fires. Throwing up a slight earthwork for protection, they lay there forty-eight hours, waiting for the battle. It began with the attack by Hardee's Corps at dawn, December 31. Chalmers' Brigade was the pivot on which Polk's Corps swung into action, and was not ordered to attack until 11 o'clock. Surprise had aided the other brigades in their triumphant advance, but Palmer's Brigades were fully prepared when Chalmers' went in. There was no lack of spirit in the charge of the Mississippians, but the storm of lead and iron that met them at the burnt house struck down General Chalmers and shattered the line of gray. The regiments became separated, but soon reformed and under the brigade command of Colonel White

fought gallantly through the remainder of the battle, which raged about the Round Forest for three days. In his report of the battle General Bragg said, "We succeeded in driving the enemy from every position except the strong one held by his extreme left flank, resting on Stone's River and covered by a concentration of artillery of superior range and caliber which seemed to bid us defiance." All of Withers' Division except Walthall's Brigade, all of Breckenridge's Division except Hanson's Brigade, and Donelson's Brigade of Cheatham's Division, were in this fight on the left, about 12,000 men, and their killed and wounded numbered 4,000. The casualties of the Seventh Regiment were 12 killed, including Capt. R. D. McDowell and Lieuts. H. J. M. Harrigill and G. W. Jones, 97 wounded and 4 missing.

The names selected by the various companies for the Roll of Honor were: John A. Higginbotham, A (k); H. H. Price, B; Richard R. Chadwick, C; Jephtha Creel, D; Sergt. George Stewart, E; B. Drummond, F; M. B. Stringer, G; A. Z. Coker, H; P. W. Rogers, I; Sergt. A. E. Ford, K.

They fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January and remained in that line until in July, 1863, when they crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at the Tennessee River near Bridgeport, on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

The regiment, with Hindman's Division of Bragg's army, retreated from Chattanooga, as Rosecrans made the flank movement, into Georgia, and the Mississippi Brigade was encamped at Lee & Gordon's mill until they marched, September 10, to give battle to one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains at Cooper's and Stevens' gaps. Through a failure of co-operation only a skirmish resulted, on the 11th, and the men, many of them barefooted, all on short rations, hungry, thirsty and worn by night marches, moved back to Lafayette, whence they reached the field of battle with Rosecrans' united army, near Lee & Gordon's mill, on the night of September 19th, and next day went into the fight under the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet. They attacked near the Glenn house, and gained that strong position. Colonel Bishop reported: "In obedience to orders, passing through General Deas' line, I attacked the enemy in my front, drove them from their position, capturing three pieces of artillery, and pursued them nearly a mile. In this charge I lost 2 men killed and about 10 officers and men wounded, among the latter Color Sergeant W. J. Nunnery." Of this victory of his division and others over the Federal divisions of Sheridan and Jeff C. Davis, General Hindman wrote: "Anderson's fearless Mississippians, carrying the breastworks in their front, moved up rapidly on Manigault's left. Without halting these two brigades then drove the enemy across the Crawfish Spring road and up the broken spurs of Missionary Ridge to its first elevation, 100 yards west. Hiding behind this, the enemy opened a tremendous fire of musketry and cannon upon our line as it advanced, and at the same time enfiladed it from an eminence in a field on the right; but without faltering he was charged, driven from his strong position,

and pursued upwards of three quarters of a mile, when he ceased resisting and disappeared northward." Hindman's Division captured 17 cannon and over 1,000 prisoners. Sheridan reported that his battle was fought under the most disadvantageous circumstances and that he lost 96 officers, among them Gen. W. H. Lytle, and 1,421 men. After 1 o'clock the same day the Mississippi Brigade joined in the assaults upon Granger's line near the Vidito house, and were three times repulsed, despite their most heroic efforts, with heavy loss. In the third assault, after repelling a Federal charge, the Seventh advanced with Kelly's Brigade of Buckner's Corps. Among the killed were Capts. J. M. Brister and G. A. Robertson, "brave and gallant soldiers and attentive and efficient officers." (Bishop). Mat Stringer, of Company G, Color Corporal, who succeeded Nunnery as color bearer, was mentioned for "cool intrepidity and gallantry." The flag staff was shot in two near the crest of the ridge. Lieut. W. J. Proby of A, and Lieut. John D. Cooper of G, were given honorable mention. The casualties were 10 killed, 64 wounded, 1 missing.

Major Riedt, commanding Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, reported capture of 15 sharpshooters of this regiment, in front of Missionary Ridge, November 24, 1863. November 25 they participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and joined in the retreat to Dalton, where they went into winter quarters. The Ninth Regiment was then also put under command of the field officers of the Seventh.

At the opening of the campaign of 1864, the brigade, under General Tucker, participated in the engagement at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, and at Resaca, May 14-15, was held in reserve, supporting Walthall's brigade. General Tucker was severely wounded and the brigade suffered considerably from artillery fire. Colonel Sharp, of the Forty-fourth, was promoted to Brigadier-General. The brigade served under General Hood in the fighting along the lines of New Hope church and Kenesaw Mountain in May and June. Gen. S. D. Lee took command of the corps July 27, Hood having been promoted to command of the army, and was directed to push the Federal advance back from the Lickskillet road west of Atlanta. Sharp's Brigade, which had been moved from the east to the west side of the city the day before, marched out three miles and attacked, twice, but the Federal line was too strongly established for the force available against it. Gen. Patton Anderson resumed command of the division, which went to work intrenching westward of the city, and was engaged in this work and constant skirmishing with Federal line for a month. August 30 they marched to Jonesboro and went into battle there against Sherman, attacking with great gallantry and perseverance a strongly posted line of the enemy. (See Forty-fourth Regiment.) Col. William H. Bishop commanded the regiment through this campaign, and Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Johns was detached in command of the Ninth.

In General Hood's October, 1864, campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Lee's Corps invested Resaca but did not assault, and held Snake Creek Gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army

had moved toward Gadsden, Ala. Sharp's Brigade crossed the Tennessee late on October 30 and "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." (Lee). Sharp's Brigade, with Brantley's, Deas' and Manigault's, constituted the division of Gen. Edward Johnson, in S. D. Lee's Corps. They moved to Columbia, and when the Federal force there fell back across the river and took a strong position, Johnson's Division was detached with the other two corps of the army to cross the river and move in the direction of Spring Hill. The Federal force fell back to the intrenched line on the Harpeth River at Franklin, where they were attacked November 30 by Cheatham's and Stewart's Corps and Forrest's cavalry. Lee sent Johnson's Division in as reinforcements, "but owing to the darkness and want of information as to the locality his attack was not felt by the enemy until about one hour after dark. This division moved against the enemy's breastworks under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, gallantly driving the enemy from portions of his line. The brigades of Sharp and Brantley (Mississippians) and of Deas (Alabamians), particularly distinguished themselves. Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they nobly fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Sharp captured three stand of colors. These brigades never faltered in this terrible night struggle." (Lee's report, January 30, 1865). The casualties of Sharp's Brigade were 30 killed, 81 wounded, 9 missing. Col. W. H. Bishop, commanding the Seventh and Ninth, was among the killed. Lieut.-Col. Johns, Major Henry Pope and Capt. J. N. Atkinson were wounded. Total casualties, 2 killed, 10 wounded, in Companies A, C, F, H, and I.

General Thomas' army then fell back to Nashville, which was invested by General Hood, December 2-16. December 15 Thomas assumed the offensive and Lee sent Johnson's Division to the assistance of Stewart's Corps. Sharp's Brigade was placed on the extreme left extended in the night by Bates' Division. In the battle next day the line of Bates' Division was broken by Garrard's Federal Division, which reported the capture of 20 guns and about 850 prisoners, including General Johnson. In a few moments the whole Confederate line was in retreat toward Franklin. At Brentwood General Lee took command of the rear guard, and during the retreat next day he was severely wounded in the foot. The army crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and fell back to the prairies of Mississippi, Lee making his headquarters at Columbus, Hood at Tupelo.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14, and started east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta, March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3, the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Seventh and Ninth Regiments consolidated under the command of Lieut.-Col. B. F. Johns.

April 9 Sharp's Brigade—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Col. William C. Richards, commanding. Brig.-Gen. Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill, in S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C. But some of this regiment did not go east, and were included in the surrender of General Taylor, May 4, 1865.

#### SEVENTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James S. Terral, died of wounds at Corinth; L. B. Pardue, killed in Georgia.

Major—Joel E. Welborn, resigned January, 1863.

Adjutant—H. M. Hartfield.

Mississippi Rangers.

Captain—W. A. Trotter.

First Lieutenant—H. S. Gunn.

Second Lieutenant—L. W. Fleming.

Third Lieutenant—A. Bloxine.

Jasper County Company.

Captain—L. B. Pardue.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Farmer.

Second Lieutenant—D. C. Pardue.

Junior Lieutenant—William McKinley.

Beauregard Defenders, Jones and Perry Counties.

Captains—W. T. Baylis, elected Major, died at Vicksburg; George D. Hartfield.

First Lieutenants—J. M. Baylis, promoted as Surgeon; — Perry, mortally wounded at Corinth; George D. Hartfield, promoted January, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—John Gillis, B. F. Rawles, 1865.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Bryant.

Mississippi Sharpshooters, of Clarke County.

Captain—S. C. Pearson.

First Lieutenant—William B. Gough.

Second Lieutenant—Joel Ten (?).

Third Lieutenant—Samuel L. Carr.

Renovators, of Jones County.

Captain—T. Jefferson Welborn.

First Lieutenant—H. M. Hartfield.

Second Lieutenant—J. C. C. Weltom.

Junior Lieutenant—J. W. Denham.

Jones County Rebels.

Captain—A. M. Dozier.

First Lieutenant—T. J. Huff.

Second Lieutenant—M. B. Welton.

Junior Lieutenant—H. C. Mathis.

The above companies are listed in the Register of Commissions, Army of Mississippi, as constituting the Seventh Battalion, the date of Captain Dozier's commission being May 3, 1862, the others June 7.

Covington Sharpshooters, of Covington County, organized 6 May, 1862.

Captain—A. J. Leggett.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Thompson.

Second Lieutenant—R. M. Webster.

Third Lieutenant—W. W. Hatton.

This company appears to have been organized for the Twenty-seventh Regiment.

The list of companies as contributed to this department by Capt. G. D. Hartfield, is as follows:

Company A, from Jasper County, Captain L. B. Pardue.

Company B, from Jones and Perry Counties, Captain W. T. Baylis.

Company C, from Jones County, Captain J. E. Welborn.

Company D, from Clarke County, Captain James S. Terral.

Company E, from Clarke County, Captain S. C. Pearson.

Company F, from Jones and Perry Counties, Captain T. Jefferson Welborn, consolidated with Company B in Georgia campaign.

Company G, from Covington County, Captain A. J. Leggett.

The first six companies assembled at Quitman, Clarke County, May 3, 1862, were mustered into the service of the Confederate States and organized by the election of Lieutenant-Colonel Terral and Major Welborn. In June the battalion was joined by Company G. After some time in camp of instruction at Quitman and Enterprise the battalion was ordered in September to Saltillo, and attached to the brigade of Gen. M. E. Green, in Major-General Sterling Price's Army of the West. They were with Price in the movement to Iuka, where a battle was fought September 19, 1862. The battalion was actively engaged in the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, with casualties of 6 killed and 23 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Terral received wounds from which he died. There was a fight at Hatchie Bridge on the retreat, and the battalion moved Price and Van Dorn by way of Ripley back to Oxford and thence to Grenada during Grant's advance along the railroad from Memphis. With Hebert's Brigade of Maury's Division, they moved to Yazoo City and took boat for Snyder's Bluff, arriving December 31, 1862, just at the close of the attack along that line by General Sherman. In February, 1863, the battalion



was reported 171 effective. They remained with Hebert's Brigade at Snyder's Bluff until the night of May 17-18, when, Pemberton having retreated across the Big Black, they marched to Vicksburg, and by 8 o'clock of the 18th were in line in the trenches just in time to meet the advance of Grant's army, and give his victorious troops a check. Hebert's position was in the main works on the immediate right of the Jackson road and extending to the left as far as and including the main redan on the Graveyard road. The Seventh Battalion was first posted between the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-sixth Regiments on the left of this line. The skirmishers were driven in that evening and the bombardment began, which continued for forty-seven days and nights. A determined assault was made upon that part of the line held by the two regiments and battalion on the 19th, and on the 22d an even more serious attempt was made to carry the position, but both were repulsed. June 2 the two regiments and battalion were moved to the right of the brigade, the battalion and Thirty-sixth Regiment on the extreme right. The redan of the Third Louisiana was blown up by a mine explosion June 25, and on July 1 the main redan at the left of the Jackson road was destroyed in the same way. The Union works were now so close and so elevated that Hebert's men were kept busy day and night rebuilding and raising their own works to have protection from the sharpshooters and artillery. July 4, at 10 o'clock, they stacked arms in front of the works, and marched back to bivouac, where they were paroled. The brigade had 2,186 paroled; 219 had been killed; 455 wounded. Capt. A. M. Dozier was paroled as commanding officer of the battalion. Capt. S. C. Pearson and Lieutenant J. C. C. Welborn had been killed; Captain W. T. Baylis, who had been elected Major, had died of wounds. The total casualty list was 17 killed, 33 wounded.

In parole camp at Enterprise the battalion was reorganized. Hebert's Brigade was commanded for a time by Gen. W. W. Mackall, until he was made Chief of Staff of Johnston's army in Georgia. The brigade was listed in February in Maury's army of Mobile. In the Georgia campaign the battalion was attached to the brigade of Gen. C. W. Sears, made up of parts of Hebert's and Moore's Brigades, in Gen. S. G. French's Division of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Polk, after his death at Kenesaw Mountain known as Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. The brigade arrived at the scene of battle near Resaca, Ga., May 16, and thereafter was almost continuously engaged on the line which swung down around and past Atlanta. The various returns show Capt. W. A. Trotter, Lieut. A. J. Farmer, Capt. S. D. Harris, in command of the battalion. The casualties of the battalion were: At Cassville, 1 missing; at New Hope church, 3 wounded, 8 missing; at Latimer House, 1 killed, 2 wounded, 5 missing; at Kenesaw Mountain, 4 killed, 8 wounded, 60 missing; at Smyrna, 3 wounded, 1 missing; at Chattahoochee River, 1 killed, 2 wounded, 6 missing; at siege of Atlanta, 3 wounded; at Lovejoy's Station, 1 killed, 1 missing; Total, 7 killed, 21 wounded, 82 missing. Lieut.-Col. Pardue and Capt. L. B. Borden were killed in the Georgia campaign. Captain Harris, appointed to command the battalion, was Inspector-General of Sears' Brigade.

The battalion took part in the attack of French's Division upon the works held by General Corse at the railroad cut near Allatoona, October 5, 1864, during Hood's campaign against Sherman's communications. In this memorable battle the casualties of the battalion were 1 killed, 13 wounded, 16 missing.

The division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, Ga., October 13; was next in battle before Decatur, Ala., October 26-29; moved thence to Tusculumbia, crossed the Tennessee River November 20; moved upon Columbia and took part in the flank movement toward Spring Hill, followed Schofield's corps to Franklin and participated in the attack at Franklin by Stewart's and Cheatham's Corps. Among the "foremost of the forlorn hope" that reached the ditches of the inner line of works, after surviving a terrible cross fire of artillery, were the following of the Seventh Battalion: Company A—Corporal M. J. Albritton; Company B—Capt. George D. Hartfield and Private M. Glover (both wounded near the inner line), Privates H. Steward, W. B. McDonald; Company E—Corporal W. W. Jordan; Company G—Capt. A. J. Thompson, wounded near second line; Company F—Private W. Carter.

After this the brigade was with Forrest at Murfreesboro, fighting at Overall's Creek, December 4, and in front of Murfreesboro December 7; and on Walthall's line at Nashville December 15-16; crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and marched to winter quarters in northeast Mississippi.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed Sears' Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas N. Adair, the Seventh Battalion commanded by Capt. Samuel D. Harris.

The remnant of the battalion were among the defenders of Spanish Fort, east of Mobile, and being captured there April 8, 1865, were sent as prisoners of war to Ship Island, and from there to Meridian, where they were paroled.

#### EIGHTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Guilford G. Flynt, John C. Wilkinson, wounded at Murfreesboro, killed at Atlanta; Aden McNeill, killed at Chickamauga.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James T. Gates, Aden McNeill, John F. Smith, killed near Pine Mountain.

Majors—George F. Peek, William Watkins, killed at Resaca; John F. Smith, promoted; Andrew E. Moody.

Colonel—Greene C. Chandler, War Department list State troops.

Company A, Yankee Terrors, of Smith County, mustered into State service at Raleigh 8 June, 1861.

Captain—William Watkins.

First Lieutenant—Benjamin Duckworth.

Second Lieutenant—James T. Martin, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenant—Allen McKenzie.

Killed at Murfreesboro, 9; died in Florida, 5; total deaths in service, 47.

Company B, Pinckney Guards, of Newton County, mustered into State service at Union 20 May, 1861.

Captains—Guilford G. Flynt, elected Colonel; Richard P. Austin, W. C. Day, John P. Maxey.

First Lieutenants—A. M. Hartsfield, B. B. Martin.

Second Lieutenants—R. P. Austin, John P. Maxey.

Third Lieutenant—Alson Red.

Company C, True Confederates, of Smith County, mustered into State service at Raleigh 1 June, 1861.

Captains—William T. Ward, H. W. Crook.

First Lieutenants—John C. Wilkinson, R. J. Austin, died at Atlanta.

Second Lieutenant—Cornelius J. McLaurin.

Company D, Moody True Blues, of Clarke County, mustered into State service at Enterprise 17 July, 1861.

Captain—Greene C. Chandler.

First Lieutenant—Andrew E. Moody.

Second Lieutenant—F. Marion Meek.

Third Lieutenant—Pleasant L. Phillips.

Company E, Tullahoma Hard Shells, of Lauderdale County, mustered into State service at Paulding 29 July, 1861.

Captains—James L. Sansom, G. W. Ryan, B. F. Moss.

First Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Moss.

Second Lieutenant—Frazier Bridges.

Third Lieutenants—William B. Ferrell, D. Highsmith.

Company F, Clarke County Rangers, of Clarke County, mustered into State service at Shubuta 27 July, 1861.

Captains—James T. Gates, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Aden McNeill, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; C. A. Husbands, A. E. Moody.

First Lieutenants—Aden McNeill, Calvin A. Husbands.

Second Lieutenant—Jesse Lankford.

Third Lieutenant—Calvin A. Husbands, J. D. Smith.

Company G, Tolson Guard, of Jasper County, mustered into State service 17 July, 1861, at Buckley's store.

Captains—George W. Ryan, J. G. Knox, J. W. White, B. M. Buckley.

First Lieutenants—George F. Peek, elected Major; J. W. White.

Second Lieutenant—Benjamin M. Buckley.

Third Lieutenant—John W. Combest.

Company H, Southern Sentinels, of Lauderdale County, mustered into State service at Marion 27 April, 1861. Enlisted 4 May, 1861.

Captains—W. C. Day, James Lasley.

First Lieutenant—E. F. Kendall.

Second Lieutenant—James Lasley.

Third Lieutenant—W. H. Curtis.

Captain Lasley and Lieutenant Coker were wounded at Murfreesboro. This company was formed of students of Day's Academy.

Company I, Confederate Guards, of Lauderdale County, enrolled in State service at Rushing's store 17 April, 1861; mustered in 15 August, 1861.

Captain—Jackson G. Knox.

First Lieutenant—Cornelius R. Pace.

Second Lieutenant—M. D. L. House.

Third Lieutenant—A. C. Pace.

Lieutenant—J. S. Ethridge, killed at Dallas.

First Sergeants—R. S. Stokes, killed at Atlanta; Philip W. Davis.

Company K, Ellisville Invincibles, of Jones County, mustered into State service at Ellisville 4 May, 1861.

Captain—Samuel Prince.

First Lieutenant—Jacob R. Brown.

Second Lieutenant—Harrison C. Collins.

Third Lieutenant—Ed Campion.

Total original enrollment, 888 officers and men. Some companies were full, others were depleted by enlistments into regiments expected to go sooner into active service outside of the State.

The companies of this regiment, the eighth in the State organization, Army of Mississippi, enlisted for twelve months, assembled in rendezvous at Enterprise in August, 1861, and the field officers, Flynt, Gates and Peak, were elected August 31. They were "mustered into the Confederate States service early in October (W. L. Austin's sketch) and ordered to Pensacola at once." The regiment was encamped there with the forces under General Bragg, opposite Fort Pickens, held by the Union troops, through the fall and winter of 1861, during which time there were severe artillery engagements. They were not ordered to Corinth, as were the Ninth and Tenth, but remained at Pensacola until that place was evacuated in May, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Mobile, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gates. About this time the regiment was reorganized and re-enlisted for three years. From Mobile they were transferred to Pollard, Ala., and Warrington, Fla., and thence moved to Chattanooga when General Bragg was preparing for his campaign in Kentucky. In the organization of Bragg's Army of the Mississippi, at Chattanooga, August 18, 1862, the Eighth, Lieut.-Col. A. McNeill, was assigned to J. K. Jackson's Brigade, Withers' Division, Polk's right wing. The Fifth Mississippi and Fifth Georgia were the other regiments of the brigade. Withers' Division was with Gen. Kirby-Smith, and advanced to Bardstown, near Louisville. They were not engaged in the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8th, after which the army retreated through Cumberland Gap to East Tennessee, moved to Chattanooga and advanced toward Nashville to meet the Union army under General Rosecrans.

Jackson's Brigade was in line with Breckenridge on the east side of Stone's River at the opening of the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31, 1862, and was sent across, with Adams' Brigade, to attack Palmer's Division, after Chalmers and Donelson and Coltart had failed to make

headway. The brigade of three regiments had only 874 men in all in this fight, and 41 were killed and 266 wounded. The attack failed, as did also one that followed, by Preston's and Palmer's Brigades. General Polk reported that Jackson assailed the Federal lines with energy and, after a severe contest, was forced to fall back. The contest continued for three hours. Col. John C. Wilkinson was severely wounded in the breast and sent to the hospital at Murfreesboro, where he became a prisoner when the Confederate army retreated. Lieut. J. J. Hood was also among the killed. The total casualties of the Eighth Regiment were 20 killed and 113 wounded, which must have been a large proportion of its numbers engaged. The various companies selected the following for the Roll of Honor: W. T. Robertson, A; J. H. Bonds, B; W. J. Pitman, C; G. B. Risher, D; S. T. Massey, E; D. F. Hilbun, F; A. W. Atwood, G; J. C. Lucy, H; Joel Foster, I; W. W. Watson, K.

When Bragg's army fell back to the Tullahoma line, the Eighth was stationed on the river at Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until July, 1863, part of the regiment being engaged at times in hunting deserters and bushwhackers in Northern Alabama. Bragg fell back to Chattanooga in July, and Rosecrans advanced upon that stronghold August 16. The Eighth was then at Chattanooga. A return of August 27, 1863, reports 3 men killed and 1 wounded by the explosion of a single shell from the enemy's batteries on Waldron's Ridge. Rosecrans' flank movement through the mountains followed, and Bragg retreated to Lafayette, Ga.

In the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment, commanded by Col. John C. Wilkinson, in Jackson's Brigade, shared the fighting of Cheatham's Division on the right of the Confederate line. The Eighth was distinguished in the gallant advance of Cheatham's Division about noon on the 19th, which pushed back the victorious Federal left after the defeat of Forrest and Walker. The Eighth captured and brought off the field three pieces of artillery and five horses which had been captured earlier in the day by Walker's Corps, but recaptured by Thomas. Though compelled to retire from this advanced position they again pushed forward late in the evening. About four on Sunday evening they again advanced close to Thomas' position on the Chattanooga road, and, though subjected to heavy fire, held their place until the Federal army was driven from its last position. In this last fight Lieut.-Col. A. McNeill was killed while gallantly leading the right wing of the regiment, and Capt. J. W. White was killed in command of Company G. The casualties of the two days were 10 killed and 84 wounded, out of 252 effective.

Rosecrans retreated to Chattanooga and was invested by Bragg, whose troops were posted on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Jackson's Brigade held a position near Chattanooga Creek during the battle of Lookout Mountain. In the battle of next day, Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, they were in line with Cheatham's Division on the right. The regiment lost heavily in captured. From Missionary Ridge they retreated to Dalton, Ga., and went into winter quarters. Maj. John F. Smith was in command, January return, 1864.

February 2, 1864, the brigade was transferred to W. H. T. Walker's Division, mainly Georgian. When Sherman advanced, the Eighth was sent with the Forty-third Georgia, under the temporary brigade command of Col. B. J. Hill, Provost Marshal-General, to meet the enemy at Dug Gap, where they served with Cleburne's Division, and were hotly engaged with the brigade of Col. Benjamin Harrison. Subsequently Jackson's Brigade was in action at Calhoun, May 14; at Resaca, May 15; at Adairville, May 17; at New Hope Church, May 27, and along the line of Kenesaw Mountain until July 2. July 9 they crossed the Chattahoochee. About this time Jackson's Brigade was broken up and the Fifth and Eighth Georgia were temporarily attached to Gist's Brigade of the same division.

The companies were commanded as follows in the outset of this campaign: A, Capt. James T. Martin; B, Capt. John P. Maxey; C, Capt. H. W. Crook; D, Capt. A. E. Moody; E, Capt. B. F. Moss; F, Capt. C. A. Husbands; G, Capt. B. M. Buckley; H, Capt. James Lasley; I, Capt. M. D. L. House; K, Lieut. G. G. Powell. At Resaca Major Watkins and Lieut. L. M. Clark and Sergt. S. N. Snow (both of Company G) were killed, and 60 wounded. Among the wounded Lieut. R. J. Austin (C), Lieut. H. D. Moody (D), Capt. B. F. Moss, Lieuts. W. H. House, J. J. Lewis (E), Lieut. K. McCarty (F) mortally, Lieuts. H. Mathis, C. N. Duval (K). Many were killed and wounded near Dallas May 27. Lieut., Col. John F. Smith was killed near Pine Mountain June 19, and many others were killed or wounded there and on Kenesaw Mountain, particularly on June 17 and July 1. In the battle of Peachtree Creek July 20, the regiment had considerable casualties. But the most disastrous battle was that of July 22, 1864, east of Atlanta, where General Walker, their former division commander, was killed. The Fifth and Eighth were then in Gen. M. P. Lowrey's Mississippi brigade, which lost about half its numbers that day, having in battle a total of about 1,200. The men had been without sleep or rest for two days and nights, the heat was excessive and many were completely exhausted. Nevertheless they made a gallant charge against the Federal rifle pits. Col. John C. Wilkinson, who had commanded the regiment throughout the campaign, was killed. Said General Lowrey: "The Eighth Mississippi lost their gallant Colonel, Adjutant, and many other valuable officers and men near the works." The casualties of the regiment were 13 killed, 71 wounded, 3 missing. Adjutant J. S. McCaskill was among the missing. Capt. A. E. Moody, Company D, acting Lieutenant-Colonel, was wounded. The companies were commanded as follows: A, Capt. James T. Martin; B, Capt. James P. Maxey; C, Capt. H. W. Crook (wounded); D, Lieut. A. T. Croft; E, Lieut. W. H. Howze (wounded); F, Sergeant Middlebury; G, Capt. B. M. Buckley (killed); H, Lieut. G. W. Jones (wounded); I, Lieut. C. R. Pace (wounded); K, Lieut. J. B. Croft of A. Other officers wounded were Lieuts. W. T. Robinson (A), W. P. Germany, mortally (B), E. P. Small and H. D. Moody (D), R. S. Stokes (I). Capt. H. W. Crook was left in command of the regiment.

Gen. Charles C. Walcutt, of Logan's Corps, reported of the battle of the 22d, that three companies of the Sixth Iowa "repulsed the Eighth Mississippi and secured their dead and wounded, with some prisoners." The regiment was 408 strong when it left Dalton May 10; the casualties up to and including July 22 were 36 killed, 190 wounded, 14 missing; balance 208.

After serving in the works near Atlanta and at East Point, the brigade was moved to Jonesboro, where they made a gallant fight, driving the enemy in their front across Flint River, August 31, and at Lovejoy's Station, September 2, they aided in the repulse of Wood's Union Division, with heavy loss to the enemy, and considerable casualties in the Eighth Regiment.

The September return shows the Eighth joined with the Thirty-second under Colonel Tison. Lowrey's Brigade, with Cleburne's Division, took part in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton; moved thence to Gadsden, Ala.; skirmished in front of Decatur, and crossed the Tennessee River November 13. November 21 they marched from Florence in a snow-storm, and on the 29th they were in battle with Stanley's Federal Division at Spring Hill, in the rear of the Federal position at Columbia. November 30, following the Federal forces to Franklin, they took part in the memorable assault upon the fortified line, in which Cleburne was killed and more than 60 brigade and regimental commanders killed or wounded. The Pinckney Guards took 27 men into this sacrificial battle; 10 were killed on or near the Union breastworks, 7 wounded and 4 captured. Captain Martin, Co. A; Lieut. E. P. Small, Co. D; Lieut. S. J. Willis, Co. H, were among the killed. At the McGavock cemetery 25 are buried.

Following the Federal retreat to Nashville, Lowrey's Brigade was posted at the extreme right of Hood's army, on the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad cut, two and one-half miles from the city. The aggregate present of the brigade December 13 was 837. Maj. Andrew E. Moody was in command of the Eighth and Thirty-second. In the battle of Nashville Lowrey's Brigade repulsed all assaults on the Fifteenth, and next day it was involved in the general disaster, fighting near the Granny White pike, Lowrey in division command.

The brigade recrossed the Tennessee River December 26 and marched into Northeast Mississippi.

In the organization of the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield N. C., March 31, 1865, Lowrey's Brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Smith, the Eighth and Thirty-second Mississippi being consolidated under the command of Capt. H. W. Crook.

April 9 the remnants of Lowrey's Brigade, the Fifth, Eighth and Thirty-second Regiments and Third Battalion, were consolidated as the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. Y. Carmack commanding. With Sharp's and Manigault's Brigades likewise consolidated, they were included in the brigade command of General Sharp, in D. H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro

## EIGHTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Captain—J. Y. Carmack.

This was the name given the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade—the Fifth, Eighth, and Twenty-second Regiments and Third Battalion—April 9, 1865, in North Carolina.

## NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—James Ronalds Chalmers, promoted as Brigadier-General, February 13, 1862; Thomas W. White; William C. Richards, Colonel of consolidated Ninth, April, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James L. Autry, transferred to Twenty-seventh Regiment; William A. Rankin, killed at Shiloh; F. Eugene Whitfield, Thomas H. Lynam, Sol. S. Calhoon, of Ninth consolidated, April, 1865.

Majors—Albert R. Bowdre, F. Eugene Whitfield, promoted; Jesse E. White, resigned; Thomas H. Lynam, promoted; J. M. Hicks, Andrew J. Mills.

Adjutants—Eugene Whitfield, Roger Barton.

Surgeon—H. B. Williams.

Assistant-Surgeon—Griggsby.

Quartermaster—R. P. Doss.

Chaplain—M. L. Weller, killed at Shiloh.

Following are the companies of the original Ninth, enlisted for twelve months:

Company A, Irrepressibles, De Soto County, mustered into State service at Hernando 21 February, 1861. Also K Company.

Captains—James R. Chalmers, elected Colonel; Thomas W. White, elected Colonel.

First Lieutenant—Thomas W. White, promoted.

Second Lieutenant—Sidney S. Minneice.

Third Lieutenant—George T. Banks.

First Sergeant—George B. Wright.

Company B, Home Guards, Marshall County, mustered into State service at Holly Springs 16 February, 1861.

Captain—Thomas W. Harris.

First Lieutenant—Wiley P. Jones.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph B. Mattison.

Third Lieutenant—James L. Autry, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Mattison, promoted; George W. Braden.

First Sergeants—John McGuirk, J. D. M. Litchfield.

Sergeants—R. R. Williamson, C. S. Mattison, R. S. Crump, A. G. Mills.

Company C, Corinth Rifles, Tishomingo County, mustered in at Corinth 20 February, 1861. Also A Company.

Captain—William H. Kilpatrick.



First Lieutenant—James T. Vaughn.

Second Lieutenant—Francis E. Whitfield, promoted Major.

Third Lieutenant—James H. Dobyms.

This company was raised for the Second Regiment, Colonel Falkner.

Company D, Jeff Davis Rifles, Marshall County, mustered into State army at Holly Springs 16 February, 1861.

Captain—Samuel Benton.

First Lieutenant—Harvey W. Walter, acting Adjutant-General, Chalmer's Brigade at Pensacola.

Second Lieutenant—Richard L. Watson.

Third Lieutenant—B. Mickle.

First Sergeant—W. M. Strickland.

Company E, Horn Lake Volunteers, De Soto County, mustered into State service at Horn Lake 26 February, 1861. (See Company B, re-organized Tenth Regiment.)

Captain—John U. Foster, resigned, June, 1861.

First Lieutenant—Eben Nelms.

Second Lieutenant—James M. Walker.

Third Lieutenant—Albert W. Fleming.

First Sergeant—James B. Cowan.

Company F, Quitman Rifle Guard, Marshall County, mustered into State service at Waterford 2 March, 1861.

Captain—Robert McGowan, Jr.

First Lieutenants—Andrew J. Wooten, Malcomb McCauley.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew Balfour.

Third Lieutenant—John L. McGowan, Joseph H. Smith.

First Sergeant—Moses F. Wilkins.

Company G, De Soto Guards, De Soto County, mustered into State army in De Soto County 27 February, 1861.

Captains—Samuel O. B. Crockett, William A. Rankin, elected Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant—Jeptha V. Walker.

Second Lieutenant—William A. Rankin, promoted May 28.

Third Lieutenant—Richard Baker.

First Sergeant—Robert W. Locke.

Company H, Lafayette Guards, Lafayette County, mustered into State service at Oxford 23 February, 1861. Also C Company.

Captain—William Delay.

First Lieutenant—John P. Grace.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas H. Lynam.

Third Lieutenant—John Henry.

Company I, Senatobia Invincibles, Panola County; officers commissioned 4 February, 1861.

Captains—Albert R. Bowdre, elected Major; O. F. West, transferred as Captain of sharpshooters, Captain in A. H. Chalmer's cavalry.

First Lieutenants—Granville O. Haynes, William A. Feeney.

Second Lieutenants—Osborne F. West, S. L. Walker, J. M. Love.

Third Lieutenant—L. G. Wollard.

First Sergeant—Robert F. Ward.

The original company was organized in 1859, and was armed with "Mississippi rifles." They were mustered out at Cumberland Gap, March 27, 1862, and reorganized at Senatobia as Company B, Forty-second Regiment.

Company K, Panola Guards, organized in State service 28 February, 1861. Part of the men were from Memphis.

Captain—B. Moore.

First Lieutenant—J. W. Clanton.

Second Lieutenant—J. D. Vance.

Third Lieutenant—A. T. Watson.

First Sergeant—J. E. Pendleton.

Aggregate original enrollment, 933 officers and men.

The reorganization in 1862 was as follows: (The regiment was called at the time "the new Ninth." The men of the Ninth and Tenth mixed together to some extent and new companies were formed. A considerable number of the old Ninth joined Morgan's cavalry).

Company A, De Soto County, Captain T. H. Lynam, promoted as Lieutenant-Colonel; T. G. Wallace.

First Lieutenant—R. Baker.

Second Lieutenant—James Smith.

Third Lieutenant—John Wallace.

Company B.

Captain—J. P. Hollohan.

First Lieutenant—R. E. McCarthy.

Second Lieutenant—M. W. Shanahan.

Company C.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—Joseph Shipp.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Goodwin.

Company D.

Captain—S. S. Calhoon.

First Lieutenant—Peter James.

Company E, Vicksburg Cadets, Warren County; former Hill City Cadets, Tenth Regiment.

Captains—Jesse E. White, promoted Major; T. H. Dickson.

First Lieutenant—T. C. Johnson.

Second Lieutenant—W. E. Aslin.

Company F, of Marshall County. This was mainly members of the Irrepressible Company.

Captains—J. K. Keith, discharged after Shiloh; J. B. Mattison, after the fall of 1862, Brigade Ordnance Officer.

Lieutenant—Hale, was in command of company until it was consolidated with Calhoun's company.

Company G.

Captain—W. R. Spears.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Fulghum.

Second Lieutenant—W. Barnes.

Order of War Department, October 27, 1862: "The two companies of Mississippi volunteers under Captains Hugh Love and George W. Braden, and the battalion of Mississippi volunteers under Lieut.-Col. F. E. Whitfield, will constitute the Ninth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers."

Company H, Semmes Rifles, Madison County, organized at Canton; officers commissioned 10 March, 1862.

Captains—Hugh Love, killed at Franklin; W. O. Baldwin.

First Lieutenants—J. W. Mosby, wounded at Munfordville; John Dawson, wounded at Atlanta; W. Bates, wounded at Franklin.

Second Lieutenants—L. D. Pace, killed at Munfordville; John H. Rogers, Singleton Garrett, wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Third Lieutenant—Reuben Richards, died.

Lieutenant C. C. Smith, killed at Resaca.

Total roll, 103; 20 killed, 14 died, 30 wounded.

Company I.

Captain—George W. Braden.

First Lieutenant—George M. Govan, appointed Inspector-General, Walthall's Brigade, January, 1863.

Company K, Marshall County.

Captains—A. G. Mills (of old Company B), promoted Major and Inspector-General, Brigade Staff; Munroe.

First Lieutenant—A. Doggett.

Second Lieutenant—Brown.

The original companies of 1861, organized under the State regulations, went to Mobile in the latter part of March, 1861, in response to the call for troops for Pensacola, and with other companies marched to Pensacola in April, and encamped near Fort Barrancas, opposite Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island, held by United States troops. From twenty Mississippi companies, the Ninth and Tenth Regiments were organized, the numbers being given to follow the eight regiments of the State army. The Ninth and Tenth were the first Mississippi regiments in the service of the Confederate States. Captain Chalmers was elected Colonel April 11; several ballots were needed to elect the Lieutenant-Colonel, Sergeant G. B. Wright, of Chalmers' company, leading, with Autry second and Delay third. It was announced April 17, 1861, that the Ninth and Tenth were received into the service of the Confederate States by General Bragg, and Colonel Chalmers was assigned to command of the First Brigade of the Army of

Pensacola, which position he held until succeeded by General Ruggles in September, who was succeeded early in 1862 by John K. Jackson. Joseph Wheeler, a young Lieutenant of artillery was Adjutant-General of this brigade, until promoted to Colonel and transferred to another field, September 21.

The night expedition from Pensacola to Santa Rosa Island October 8-9, 1861, commanded by Gen. Richard H. Anderson, was composed of three battalions. The first, under Colonel Chalmers, included detachments of the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi and First Alabama. Dr. Ghoslon, of the Ninth, was in the medical staff. After landing on the island, Chalmers and his column advanced along the north beach, and after some sharp skirmishing participated in the burning of the camp of Wilson's Zouaves. The casualties of whole expedition were 18 killed, 39 wounded and 30 captured, mainly in the fighting which attended their re-embarking.

General Bragg, in his reports later, spoke of requesting Colonel Chalmers to reorganize "his admirable regiment." When General Bragg was asked at the close of 1861 to take command in the interior he wrote from Pensacola: "I should desire to take from this army Chalmers' Ninth Mississippi, Adams' Louisiana regulars and Jackson's Fifth Georgia Regiments. These would give me a nucleus upon which to form, would set an example of discipline, and would give me the support of excellent officers who know and trust me and in whom I place unlimited confidence."

The enlistment of the regiment was for twelve months. In December about 450 had re-enlisted. All who re-enlisted for three years of the war were furloughed for thirty days with privilege to recruit new companies. The remainder continued on duty until after the regiment was transferred to Cumberland Gap.

The troops at Pensacola were transferred to the interior in February. February 14, at Iuka, Brig.-Gen. Chalmers announced that by order of General Johnston he assumed command of all troops between Memphis and the Tennessee River, a command in which he was succeeded by Gen. Ruggles. The Ninth was sent from Deer Point, near Pensacola, to Morristown, Tenn., and ordered forward to Cumberland Gap late in February. March 7 it was reported that the time of the Ninth will expire within three weeks.

Chalmers' Brigade was organized under the order of General Bragg, March 6, including the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth Regiments, Baskerville's cavalry, and the Vaiden artillery. This Mississippi organization was given, by General Bragg, the title of "the High Pressure Brigade."

March 16, General Chalmers was notified by Ruggles, from Corinth, that Grant's army was landing at Pittsburg. "Hold your force, not guarding coast, brigades, and working guns, in readiness for any movement." The Ninth was then at Tuscumbia, and was notified to be ready to move when ordered.

Chalmers commanded the advance forces at Monterey, Tenn., whence, on April 4, he advanced as far as Mickey's, toward the position of Grant's army. On the morning of the 5th, in obedience to orders, Chalmers had his brigade under arms and ready to move at 2 o'clock, in a heavy rain, and so remained until dawn, and when they did get in motion were stopped by the column of Hardee's Corps, the rear of which was not yet moving. The orders to advance had been countermanded on account of the bad weather and darkness. They moved into line of battle on the morning of April 6, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, and took part in the first charge through the Federal camps in their front. In their second engagement in another part of the field the skirmish line of the brigade was led with great coolness and marked skill and ability by Major F. E. Whitfield. The brigade advanced through an orchard and after a hard fight drove the Federal line from its station in thick undergrowth behind a fence. A quarter mile beyond, at a deep ravine, there was a stubborn fight, in which Chaplain M. L. Weller was among the killed. After the gunboats opened upon the brigade at this place, it moved toward the center of the battlefield, where the brigade's fourth battle was fought. Here the Ninth was far in advance of any other Confederate command, said General Chalmers. This was toward 6 o'clock in the evening and they were fighting a Federal force that was in line with Prentiss' Division, which was compelled to surrender about this time. Col. William T. Shaw, commanding the Fourteenth Iowa, surrendered his regiment to Major F. E. Whitfield, and Colonel Madison Miller, of the Eighteenth Missouri, commanding a brigade of Prentiss' Division, with a portion of his command, surrendered to Lieut. Donald McKenzie, Company K. Some Illinois companies also surrendered to Whitfield. The brigade's sixth battle that day was under orders from General Bragg "to drive the enemy into the river." The brigades of Chalmers and Jackson formed in line facing the river and endeavored to press forward to the water's edge, but in attempting to mount the last ridge were met by fire from a line of batteries supported by infantry and the gunboats. The men were unable to make headway up a steep hill under such opposition, though they made repeated charges. A battery brought up to help was soon crippled and driven away. They retired in good order and slept on the battlefield. On the morning of the 7th they were ordered back half a mile and were soon attacked heavily, and compelled to retire after their ammunition was exhausted. Here Major Whitfield was severely wounded. After finding ammunition in a Federal camp, they went into battle again, but were driven back in confusion by superior numbers. Rallying and reinforced by Blythe's Mississippians and Preston Smith's Tennesseans, Chalmers took the battle flag of the Ninth and called on the weary remnant of the brigade to make one more charge. Joseph Wheeler, bearing the flag of one of his Alabama regiments, and a portion of his men with him, joined in urging a final effort. With a wild yell, they charged again and drove the Federal line back till they gained their first position. They were soon compelled to retire, but they had checked a pursuit that might

have had serious results. The cost was heavy. Among the killed was Lieutenant-Colonel Rankin, a gallant and fearless leader

The brigade was retired from the field that afternoon and night. When a temporary line of battle was formed by General Withers in command of the right wing of the army, at dark, "Chalmers' worn brigade and the Crescent regiment were permitted to pass to the rear." The brigade started back to Corinth on the 8th. The casualties of the brigade were 82 killed, 343 wounded, 19 missing.

To Captain Henry Craft, Adjutant-General of the brigade, General Chalmers said he was "greatly indebted for the order and system established in a new brigade, composed very largely of troops never before placed in brigade," as well as for faithful service on the field. He also mentioned Lieut. George T. Banks, Aide-de-Camp, for gallant conduct, and Captain R. S. Crump, Acting Commissary. General Chalmers gave honorable mention also to William A. Rains, Sergeant-Major, and Private Fleming Thompson, Company K, boys of seventeen years, who acted as couriers, carrying orders under heavy fire.

In his official report General Bragg said of the brigade: "Brig.-Gen. James R. Chalmers, at the head of his gallant Mississippians, filled—he could not have exceeded—the measure of my expectations. Never were troops and commander more worthy of each other and of their State."

April 28, Chalmers was given command of the cavalry of the army.

During the siege of Corinth a portion of the regiment on outpost duty, was engaged in the fight on the Monterey road, May 29, under Col. Joseph Wheeler. Casualties, 6 wounded, 6 missing. July 18 Chalmers turned over the cavalry to Joseph Wheeler and rejoined his infantry brigade.

The Ninth participated in the Kentucky campaign of 1862, marching through Glasgow on the 12th of October, and occupying Cave City, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, September 13, whence Chalmers moved against the garrison of 4,000 Indiana and Kentucky troops, under Col. J. T. Wilder, at the fortified post at Munfordville, which had been attacked by Scott's cavalry on the 13th. Sunday, September 14, after the sharpshooters had driven in the outposts, Chalmers attacked the works, three regiments against the redoubt and two on the river side. The latter assaulted with disastrous results, but Chalmers reported that his other three regiments had secured a good position close to the works and had practically silenced the infantry fire when, unknown to him, Scott came up and opened fire with artillery. Chalmers then ordered the Seventh and Ninth to attack this supposed Federal reinforcement and the battle closed. Col. Thomas W. White, commanding the regiment, reported that his men advanced on the run through a very heavy fire of grape-shot and small arms toward the fort, but at forty paces distance were driven back, and were preparing for another charge when the order to the rear was given. Out of 282 men engaged the Ninth lost 9 killed and 44 wounded. General Bragg endorsed on Chalmers' report: "This attack was unauthorized and injudicious; but the conduct of the troops and commander in action reflects credit on both, and adds but another

proof to the many of their distinguished gallantry." On the 16th the brigade moved again from Cave City against Munfordville, supported by heavy force, but did not go into action. On the 17th General Chalmers reported: "We were ordered up to witness the surrender of the garrison of the fort, and afterwards by order of General Bragg, in compliment, as he stated, to our gallant attack upon the place, we took possession of the works."

The brigade was at Danville and Harrodsburg, October 8, day of battle of Perryville, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on the 31st, and in November advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

Withers' Division was the front center of General Bragg's line of battle at Murfreesboro, and the battle began with skirmishing on the evening of December 29, 1862, Rosecrans' troops being the aggressors, met by Chalmers' sharpshooters. Next day, Chalmers' Brigade seemed to be mainly the object of the Federal artillery fire, and an attempt was made to capture Robertson's Confederate battery. The Federal line was then established, its left resting on the bluff of Stone's River, a thousand yards from Chalmers' right, in a skirt of woods, thence through the Round Forest, or "Mississippian's half acre," on through the cedar brake and along the ridges and woodland to the cedar pedregal on the Franklin road. Bragg ordered an assault at dawn December 31, his left wing to swing forward on Chalmers' Brigade as a pivot. Hence Chalmers was not ordered to advance until 11 o'clock. The attack of the left wing had been very successful, but it inspired Palmer's division of Cruft's, Hazen's and Grose's Brigades, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky troops, to the necessity of holding the key to the field. When Chalmers reached the Cowan or burnt house, he was stricken down by a fragment of shell and his command was driven back; "this veteran brigade became disorganized, the regiments attaching themselves to and serving with other commands until night, when they were brought together and placed in their original position under Colonel White, of the Ninth." (Withers). Donelson's Brigade, sent in to renew the attack, was also repulsed. The fighting for the possession of the Round Forest continued through January 1, 2 and 3, with alternating success. January 1, Walthall's Brigade was posted in the rear of Chalmers'. January 2, when Stanford's and Smith's batteries were trained upon the Round Forest, Chalmers' Brigade moved up and supported them, and when Breckenridge's column, across the river, was in straits Colonel White "immediately threw out supports, with instructions to drive back the enemy." (Withers). On January 3 the struggle for the Round Forest was still going on. The Federals broke part of the line, but were repulsed. Withers said, "Colonels White and Coltart (Loomis' Brigade) proved themselves deserving of commendation by the admirable conduct of their commands throughout the harassing period of their occupancy of this important and almost isolated position."

The casualties of the Ninth were 8 killed, 71 wounded, 5 missing. The following names were selected for the Roll of Honor from the various

companies: T. E. Bowden, A (K); Thomas Gill, B; Color-Sergeant H. A. McCrosky, C; Sergt. George H. Duffy, D; John McAfee, E (K); E. W. Dowty, F; W. T. Hollis, G; B. C. Lipscomb, H (K); Sergt. D. R. Biles, I; W. H. Wheeler, K.

General Chalmers did not return to the command. He was assigned to command of the Fifth Military District of Mississippi, headquarters at Panola, fronting the Federal headquarters at Memphis. Colonel Tucker commanded the brigade, which was known as Tucker's, from February 1, until Gen. Patton Anderson was assigned to the command, by order of March 21, the brigade to be known as Anderson's.

The army fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January and remained in that line until July, 1863, when the brigade crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

After the retreat from Chattanooga, September 8, the brigade was at Lee & Gordon's mill until it marched, with Hindman's Division, to give battle to one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains into McLemore's cove. On the 10th, after a night march, the Ninth, under Major Lynam, was posted on a road leading to Cooper's gap. A line of battle was formed on the 11th, but the Federal commands concentrated before an action could be forced. The brigade then moved to Lafayette, whence they arrived on the battlefield of Chickamauga on the night of September 19, going into the fight next day under the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, against the Federal divisions of Sheridan and Jeff C. Davis. They took up the task when the Alabamians and South Carolinians of Deas' and Manigault's Brigades were stopped, and by a fearless charge brought about the rout of Sheridan's Division. Said Lynam, "We took up the fight and drove the enemy back about a mile without an instant of halt or wavering." The regimental flag was carried over three of the Federal cannon, and Lynam asserted as a fact of personal knowledge that his color-bearer, Cole Smith, "a most gallant soldier, was the farthest advanced man of our whole brigade at the time and passed between two of the pieces." The casualties of the first charge were 5 killed, 53 wounded, 4 missing. After this they marched to the support of Bushrod Johnson against the new line formed by General Granger, who had just come upon the field. The regiment made three charges, in two of them gaining the top of the ridge, but each time being forced back. Here the loss was 4 killed, 22 wounded, 5 missing. The regiment carried into battle 332 men. Major Lynam gave honorable mention to Captain S. S. Calhoun, acting Major, and urged the promotion of Private Cole Smith, Company H, who bore the colors and proved himself "as gallant a soldier as ever faced a foe." The various companies selected the following for the Roll of Honor: T. G. Warford, A; W. Ward, B; Sergt. A. W. Harris, C; Thomas Dillon, D; Thomas Armstrong, E; D. Potts, F; S. T. Lumley, G; C. M. Carter (k), G; Sergt. D. R. Biles, I; Wilson Hey, K.



The regiment served on the line before Chattanooga in the latter part of September, 1863, and until the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, in which they participated, with a loss of 80 (Pietti Annals). They joined in the retreat to Dalton, Ga., and went into winter quarters. December 11, 1863, the Ninth Regiment was joined to the Seventh, under the command of the field officers of the Seventh, Colonel Bishop and Lieutenant-Colonel Johns.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johns commanded the Ninth through the Atlanta campaign, in which they were first engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8. At Resaca, May 14-15, the brigade was held in support of Walthall's Brigade, and though protected by a hill, suffered from artillery fire. General Tucker was wounded and the command fell upon Colonel Sharp, of the Forty-fourth, soon promoted to Brigadier-General. The brigade served with Hood's Corps through the fighting along the lines of New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain, in May and June. Capt. M. C. Higginbotham, Company C, was killed in the trenches near New Hope Church, May 27. After the battle of Peachtree Creek, they were posted on the east side of Atlanta, and moved thence on the 26th to the west side. General Lee took command of the corps, and under orders from General Hood, who had succeeded Johnston, attacked Sherman's advance on the Lickskillet road, July 28. The Ninth met with some success in the charge on the Federal position, carried the position in their front and capturing some prisoners, but the defeat of the right of the brigade compelled them to fall back. Capt. George W. Braden, Company I, "a most valuable officer," said Lieutenant-Colonel Johns, was instantly killed. Private Cyrus H. Johnson, of the Commissary Department, was killed. Among the severely wounded were Captain Holahan of Company B, Lieutenant Cox of Company F, Lieutenant Barnes of Company G.

After a month of fighting and digging west of Atlanta, the regiment marched with Lee's Corps to Jonesboro, and there fought gallantly in the battle of August 31. Here the regimental casualties were 3 killed, 32 wounded, including Capt. J. J. Thornton and Sergeant-Major W. Ostoff, and 11 missing, including Adjutant Roger Barton. "Not a commissioned officer left and only 51 privates." In General Hood's October, 1864, campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Lee's Corps invested Resaca but did not assault, and held Snake Creek gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army had moved toward Gadsden, Ala.

In the Nashville campaign Gen. Edward Johnson commanded the division, including Sharp's and Brantly's Mississippi Brigades, in Gen. S. D. Lee's Corps. Sharp's Brigade crossed the Tennessee River on October 30, and as General Lee reported, "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." Lee's Corps marched November 20-26 to Columbia, and when the Federal force there fell back across the river to a strong position, General Hood took Johnson's Division with Cheatham's and Stewart's Corps to support Forrest at Spring Hill to cut off the retreat toward Nashville. General Schofield withdrew safely

to the intrenchments on the Harpeth River at Franklin, where Hood attacked, November 30, before Lee had come up. Johnson's Division went into the battle late in the evening, and made a hand-to-hand fight at the trenches after dark. The loss was very heavy, for, as General Lee wrote in his official report, "the enemy fought gallantly and obstinately and the position he held was, for infantry defense, one of the best I have ever seen." Sharp's Brigade was particularly distinguished in the desperate assault. "Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they nobly fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Sharp captured three stand of colors." The casualties of the Ninth were 2 killed, 10 wounded, in Companies A, C, D, E, H and K.

General Thomas' army fell back to Nashville, which was invested by General Hood December 2-16. Thomas attacked December 15 and Lee sent Johnson's Division to the support of Walthall and Loring. Despite hard fighting they were compelled to take a new position with Sharp's Brigade on the left of Stewart's Corps, at the Granny White pike. There the fighting was fiercest on the 16th and part of the line, Bate's Division on the left of Sharp, said General Hood, yielded to the charge of Garrard's Division, which captured about 850 prisoners, including General Johnson. In a few moments the whole Confederate army was in retreat. At Brentwood General Lee took command of the rear guard, but during the next day he was severely wounded. The army crossed the Tennessee River December 26 and fell back to the prairies of Mississippi, General Hood making his headquarters at Tupelo.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14 and started east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3, the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade.

The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the old Hindman Division under the command of Gen. D. H. Hill, Sharp commanding his brigade, Seventh and Ninth Regiments, consolidated under command of Lieut.-Col. B. F. Johns.

April 9, 1865, Sharp's Brigade—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—was consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment. The officers of the Ninth consolidated regiment were Col. William C. Richards, Lieut.-Col. Sol. S. Calhoon, Major T. H. Lynam. Brigadier-General Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill in S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

## NINTH BATTALION—SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major—William C. Richards, promoted to Colonel Ninth Regiment, consolidated.

Organized by General Bragg, in Chalmer's Brigade, at Corinth, May, 1862. Listed as Eighth Battalion in Adjutant-General's report, 1863. No muster rolls returned to State department.

Company A. Captain—O. F. West.

Company B. Captain—T. W. Richards.

Company C. Captain—Thomas Brownrigg.

The battalion was with Chalmers' Brigade, in Polk's wing of the army, during the Kentucky campaign of 1862, including the attack at Munfordsville, October–September 14. When the Federal pickets were encountered, Company A and Company C were deployed. Under the first fire from the Federals Major Richards was severely wounded, and Capt. O. F. West took command. Capt. T. W. Richards charged with his company and fell wounded, and Lieut. J. D. Nesbit led the company until he was dangerously wounded. Lieut. J. T. Fant, of the Ninth infantry, took command of the company until he was wounded, when it was attached to Company A, under Lieutenants Day and Jones. Capt. T. Brownrigg's company formed the second line. The battalion had 130 men in the fight and had 9 wounded. On the 16th when another attack was made with a larger force, the sharpshooters were the only portion of the brigade engaged, losing 3 men wounded. The casualties of the battalion were 12 wounded.

Under the command of Capt. O. F. West, the battalion participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, and lost 7 killed and 22 wounded. "On the evening of the 29th December," General Withers, Division Commander, reported, "skirmishing commenced between Chalmers' admirable battalion of sharpshooters and the enemy." On the 30th the Federals were aggressive, and Chalmers' Brigade was under a heavy artillery fire. On the 31st Bragg's left wing began its swinging assault, with Chalmers, near the Round Forest, as a pivot, and Chalmers was not ordered to attack until the day was nearly half past, when he was repulsed and himself seriously wounded. At daylight, January 1, Chalmers' sharpshooters were sent forward to feel the enemy in this formidable position, and moving out fearlessly they drove in the skirmish line, and found the position abandoned. But the Federal forces reoccupied it later in the day, driving out the sharpshooters. For this position a battle raged through the two days following, the Confederates holding it when the army was withdrawn. Sergeants M. Murphy and Joseph B. O'Brien were chosen to represent Company A on the Roll of Honor. Companies B and C declined to make selections.

General Anderson, commanding the brigade in July, 1863, reported that at Bridgeport, July 26, the company of Capt. W. W. Tucker repulsed an attack upon the steamer Paint Rock.

In the retreat from Chattanooga September 8, 1863, the campaign in McLemore's Cove September 10-11, the march from Lafayette, Ga., to the battlefield of Chickamauga, September 17-18, and the battle of the 20th, the battalion, under the command of Major Richards, shared the gallant performance of the brigade, which is narrated in the sketches of the regiments. The battalion was, of course, in the front of the famous charge through Sheridan's Division in the morning, and at the opening of the battle with Granger in the evening, Richards developed the position of the enemy and then was ordered to the rear. He reported that the men of his command behaved nobly. After this the battalion served on the line of Missionary Ridge and took part in the battle of November 25, 1863. Capt. Thomas Brownrigg was reported in command of the battalion at the close of 1863, when the brigade was in winter quarters around Dalton, Ga. In the Atlanta campaign Major Richards was in command, succeeded by Lieut. J. B. Downing and he by Lieut. John Thomas Oliver. Lieut. Montgomery A. Nelson was mortally wounded at Resaca, May 15, 1864. The battalion shared the services of its brigade through the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro. In the fighting near New Hope Church, May 25 to June 5, Company A had 5 wounded, including Lieut. Joseph Day; Company B had 6 wounded, including Lieut. Thomas Howard; Company C had 2 killed, 5 wounded. The campaign, from May 8 to September 2, was one requiring the sharpshooters to be constantly engaged, often at close range, nearly all the time in rifle pits or behind barricades of rails or logs. The only report made for the battalion is of the battle of June 28, 1864, near Atlanta, by Lieutenant Downing. In this fight the battalion was distinguished in a brilliant charge, driving the Federal skirmishers and losing 4 wounded. In September, the Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments were also under the command of Major Richards. In October the battalion shared in the operations of Lee's Corps during the campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek gap against Sherman's army. The brigade crossed the Tennessee River October 30, and gained the Florence and Huntsville road after a sharp battle.

At the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864, Sergt. L. W. Peaster commanded the fragment that remained, and was killed. Two others were wounded. Some remained, doubtless, to participate in the battle of Nashville, and the retreat to Mississippi.

A fragment of the brigade accompanied Gen. S. D. Lee to the Carolinas in March, 1865.

The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion commanded by Major Richards.

On April 9, Sharp's Brigade—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—was consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Col. William C. Richards command-

ing. Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill, in S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

#### TENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Seaburne M. Phillips, died at Pensacola; Robert A. Smith, killed at Munfordville; James Barr, Jr., died in Georgia; James M. Walker, resigned.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Joseph R. Davis, transferred; James G. Bullard, killed at Munfordville; James Barr, Jr., promoted; James M. Walker, promoted; George B. Myers.

Majors—Edward H. Gregory, James Barr, Jr., James M. Dotson.

Surgeons—W. F. Camp, L. M. Wasson, died at Chattanooga, 1863.

Assistant Surgeons—W. L. Lipscomb, J. R. Barnett, B. R. Schaeffer.

Adjutants—William G. Paxton, Thomas H. Dickson, E. Turner Sykes, promoted Captain and Adjutant, Walthall's Brigade; William H. French.

Quartermasters—Daniel Morrison, George Whitfield.

Commissaries—Thomas Puckett, Daniel Morrison.

Bandmaster—P. Rivinac.

Company A, Mississippi Rifles, mustered into State service 1 February, 1861; into Confederate service 25 March, 1861, at Jackson.

Captains—Robert A. Smith, elected Colonel; James Barr, Jr., elected Major.

First Lieutenants—Napoleon F. Hawkins, Walter R. Daniel.

Second Lieutenants—William H. Brown, N. F. Barksdale.

Third Lieutenants—James Barr, R. C. Griffith.

This company was organized in 1858, Captain Louis Julienne; First Lieutenant, Richard Griffith; Second Lieutenant, N. F. Hawkins; Third Lieutenant, N. F. Barksdale; Orderly, Wm. H. Brown, and armed with "Mississippi rifles." Julienne resigned in 1860, Captain Griffith became Adjutant-General of the State, Colonel and Brigadier-General in Army of Northern Virginia. Brown was Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General State troops. The company escorted President Davis as far as Grand Junction, Tenn., on his way to Montgomery, February, 1861. Left for Mobile, March 26. At the expiration of the twelve-month enlistment half the original company re-enlisted for the war and formed the following:

Company B, Ben Bullard Rifles, mustered into State service at Saltillo 18 February, 1861. Company A (C) after reorganization, 1862.

Captains—James G. Bullard, elected Lieutenant-Colonel at reorganization; James L. Finley, wounded at Murfreesboro and Chickamauga.

First Lieutenants—James L. Finley, John Patton, wounded at Munfordville.

Second Lieutenants—Henry H. Smith, M. M. Shelley, Carp. Mitchell, wounded at Shiloh, Munfordville and Murfreesboro.

Third Lieutenants—Marmaduke M. Shelley, John Patton, W. H. Rogers, killed in battle.

First Sergeants—J. M. Livingston, received eight wounds at Murfreesboro; Sergt. Henry Brown, promoted Lieutenant.

This company was raised for the Second Regiment, Colonel Falkner.

Company B, reorganized regiment, Natchez Southrons, Adams County; officers commissioned March 8, 1862.

Captains—Robert A. Inge, died of wounds, battle of Ezra Church, Atlanta; T. Otis Baker, April, 1865.

First Lieutenants—David Stanton, discharged for disability; T. Otis Baker, wounded at Shiloh and Atlanta.

Second Lieutenants—T. O. Baker, wounded at Shiloh, promoted; J. J. Hart, Quartermaster; J. J. Gobeau, captured at Jonesboro, died at Johnson's Island.

Junior Second Lieutenant—J. D. Stockman, transferred.

Company C, Port Gibson Riflemen, Claiborne County, mustered into State service at Port Gibson 23 March, 1861. Company F in reorganized regiment.

Captains—William McKeever, W. R. Daniels, elected 1862.

First Lieutenant—E. J. Smith.

Second Lieutenant—S. M. Favors.

Third Lieutenant—A. K. Stampley.

First Sergeant—Charles H. Conklin, promoted First Lieutenant Company I, killed at Murfreesboro.

Aggregate original enrollment, 841 officers and men. The companies are lettered above according to the regimental return of October, 1864.

The regiment was reorganized at Corinth, March 15, 1862, and re-enlisted for two years.

Company D, Lowndes Southrons, mustered into State service 11 January, 1861, at Columbus. Company E after reorganization, 1862.

Captains—George H. Lipscomb, *pro tem.*; W. B. Wade, to reorganization; Robert A. Bell.

First Lieutenants—Thomas P. Shields, W. C. Richards, promoted Major, Ninth Battalion.

Second Lieutenants—W. C. Richards, J. H. Fields.

Third Lieutenants—Jacob Isaacs, L. L. Goodrich.

This company was at Pensacola, January, 1861. (See Abert's Regiment.)

Noted on original roll: "W. B. Wade, Columbus, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; S. F. Butler, Major of battalion; C. M. Dickinson, Surgeon; W. H. Brown, Quartermaster."

Company D, Mississippi Rifles, mustered in at Pensacola 18 January, 1862, recruited at Jackson.

Captains—George Dobson, disabled, resigned 1864; John W. Fite, wounded at Jonesboro and Franklin.

First Lieutenants—Horace V. Barr, disabled, resigned 1863; John W. Fite, promoted; John W. Clingan, wounded at Franklin.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph H. Mosely, killed at Murfreesboro; John W. Clingan.

Third Lieutenant—John W. Fite.

First Sergeants—David French, John Murphy, John W. Clingan, James Dotson, elected Major; John C. Rietti.

This company joined the reorganized regiment at Corinth, May 10, 1862. Total roll, 100; killed, 12; wounded, 37; captured, 9; present at surrender, 17.

Company E, Southern Avengers, Lowndes County, mustered into State service at Columbus 18 March, 1861. Not in reorganized regiment.

Captain—George H. Lipscomb.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Sharp.

Second Lieutenant—Robert A. Bell.

Third Lieutenants—George W. Vaughn, M. M. Burke.

Company —, reorganized regiment, Horn Lake Volunteers, Hernando, De Soto County. Formerly Company E, Ninth Regiment.

Captain—James M. Walker, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

Company F, Hill City Cadets, Warren County, mustered into State service. Not in reorganized regiment.

Captain—Jesse E. White.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Paxton.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas G. Johnston.

Third Lieutenant—Charles T. Brooke.

Casualties at Shiloh, 7 killed, 13 wounded, 2 missing.

Company G, Rankin Rifles, Rankin County, mustered into State service at Brandon 27 March, 1861. Company H in reorganized regiment.

Captains—George N. Miller, re-elected 1862, killed at Shiloh; Thomas J. Sharp, killed at Atlanta; Samuel B. Watts, wounded Chickamauga, captured at Franklin.

First Lieutenants—Marshall M. Smith, Colin S. Ball, wounded at Shiloh.

Second Lieutenants—Duncan A. Campell, Jr., Charles H. Conklin, killed at Murfreesboro; R. H. L. Day, killed at Atlanta; Philip S. Brown.

Third Lieutenants—Daniel Morrison, Samuel B. Watts.

Benjamin R. Nash, of this company, Color Corporal, was wounded at Shiloh and Murfreesboro.

Company G, reorganized regiment, Fulton Guards, Itawamba County, organized March, 1862.

Captain—E. G. Betts.

First Lieutenant—James Rogers, killed at Munfordville.

Second Lieutenants—W. D. Owen, killed at Murfreesboro; James Lindsey, killed at Jonesboro.

Third Lieutenant—William H. Graham, killed at Munfordville.  
 Second Lieutenant E. P. Gardner, died, 1863.

Company H, Bahala Rifles, Copiah County, mustered into State service at Bahala 23 March, 1861. Re-enlisted 1862.

Captains—Octavius T. Gibbes, to reorganization; George B. Myers.  
 First Lieutenants—Elijah A. Peyton, W. A. Donelson.  
 Second Lieutenant—Francis M. Thomas.  
 Third Lieutenant—Jefferson J. Little.

Company I, Madison Rifles, Madison County, mustered into State service 31 January, 1861, at Canton. Not in reorganized regiment; men re-enlisted in other commands, some in Ward's artillery.

Captains—Joseph R. Davis, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; George R. Fearn.

First Lieutenants—George Ward, resigned December, 1861, Captain Madison artillery; John W. Yeargain.

Second Lieutenants—John W. Yeargain, Joshua J. Richards.

Third Lieutenants—George R. Fearn, elected Captain; Solomon S. Calhoon, organized company for Ninth Regiment; Joseph D. Balfour, Sam Chambers.

Total roll, 56.

Company K, Yazoo Minute Rifles, Yazoo County, mustered into State service at Yazoo City 2 March, 1861. Disbanded at expiration of twelve months, at Meridian.

Captains—Seaborne Moses Phillips, elected Colonel; Humphrey Peake, transferred to Medical Department; Thomas W. Richards.

First Lieutenant—Hob. Powell, appointed Adjutant.

Second Lieutenant—H. P. Garrison.

Third Lieutenants—H. Peake, John B. Markham.

First Sergeant—Thomas W. Richards.

Company K, reorganized regiment, Beauregard Relief, originally enlisted for sixty days, served December 9 to February 9, 1862, under Gen. Reuben Davis, at Bowling Green, Ky., re-enlisted and were mustered in for the war at Holly Springs, May 14, 1862, and assigned to Tenth Regiment, after failure of T. W. Harris to raise a regiment. The first captain was Moses McCarley, of the Third (Twenty-third) Regiment, who had escaped capture at Fort Donelson.

Captains—Moses McCarley, discharged July, 1862, elected Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-third Regiment; E. T. Sykes, promoted Adjutant-General staff of Gen. Walthall; W. P. Stewart.

First Lieutenants—W. P. Stewart, promoted; J. W. Wilson, wounded at Chickamauga.

Second Lieutenants—J. B. McMahon, S. O. Black, killed at Franklin.

Junior Second Lieutenants—G. S. Rutherford, J. W. Wilson, S. O. Black, promoted.

James M. Gibson, Second Lieutenant, Company E, died of wounds 3 May, 1862.



The companies that responded to the first call, March 1, 1861, for troops to serve twelve months at Pensacola, began to assemble at Mobile in that month, marched to Pensacola April 10-12, and encamped near Fort Barrancas, opposite Fort Pickens and Santa Rosa Island, held by Union troops. Twenty Mississippi companies having arrived, the Ninth and Tenth Regiments were organized, these numbers being assigned to follow the eight regiments in the State army. The Ninth and Tenth, however, were the first regiments organized and the first in the service of the Confederate States.

General Bragg announced by order of April 17, 1861, that the Ninth and Tenth Regiments had been received (on 14th) in the service of the Confederate States. They were put under the brigade command of Colonel Chalmers. Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Davis was in command at Fort McRee until May 20, when he was ordered to report at Montgomery and his place was taken by Major Gregory. Immediately after this Colonel Phillips died, and on May 28 the regiment elected Captain Robert A. Smith, of Jackson, Colonel. He was then twenty-five years of age. After some time on the staff of President Davis, Lieut-Col. Davis was promoted as Brigadier-General in the Army of Northern Virginia.

The companies of Captains Barr, Fearn, Wade, Gibbes, Lipscomb, A, D, E, H and I, were assigned to duty as the garrison of Fort McRee, the works nearest Fort Pickens, where they were busied in fortification work, as well as supporting the gunners during the bombardments, for four months.

A detachment from the Tenth formed part of the First Battalion of Gen. R. H. Anderson's expedition from Pensacola to Santa Rosa Island, October 9, 1861, and Surgeon Lipscomb was in the medical staff. Under the command of Colonel Chalmers the men marched several miles in the sand along the north beach and then into the middle of the Island, where they took part in the burning of the camp of the New York Zouaves. Among the wounded was Sergeant James P. Barksdale, Company G.

Orders for transfer to the interior arrived February 23, when the regiment was in the confusion of re-enlistment and furlough. The command moved to Montgomery on the 27th, to Chattanooga by way of Atlanta early in March, thence to Eastport, Ala., to meet an anticipated advance of gunboats, and reached Corinth March 10, where the regiment was reorganized. It was assigned, March 9, to the brigade of Gen. J. R. Chalmers, the "High Pressure Brigade," composed of the Seventh and Ninth and Tenth Regiments, Baskerville's cavalry and the Vaiden battery, the Fifth Regiment being added before the battle of Shiloh. The brigade was in Withers' Division of Bragg's Corps.

They moved April 1, as the advance force of Johnston's army, to Monterey, Tenn., whence they advanced on April 4 and 5 toward Grant's army. The Tenth led the brigade, and when the battle began, April 6, after the exchange of a few volleys, the Tenth, about 360 strong, led by its gallant Colonel, dashed up the hill in front and drove back the Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment, of Prentiss' Division. Supported by the

Ninth and Seventh, the three Mississippi regiments pushed back the whole Federal line in their front, through the camps and a half mile beyond. That day the regiment was in six encounters with the Federal forces, finally aiding in the capture of Prentiss' Division. "Col. R. A. Smith was particularly distinguished for his bold daring and his clarion voice could be heard above the din of battle cheering on his men," said Chalmers, who also gave honorable mention to James Barr and Lieut. M. M. Shelley, volunteer aides. Among the wounded were Lieutenants Ball and Conklin, Company G. The regiment fought with distinction also through the second day of the battle, retired with the brigade in the afternoon, and next day marched back to Corinth.

Advancing again to Monterey April 10 the regiment had a skirmish at Mickey's Ridge, with a loss of 15 wounded and 25 captured. During the advance of the Federal army the regiment skirmished on the Farmington road April 20 and on the Purdy road April 26 and 30, and May 1 to 29 served on the fortified line around Corinth. For some time in May Colonel Smith was in command of First Brigade, Anderson's Division. Part of the regiment was in the action on the Monterey road May 29, under Col. Joseph Wheeler. The evacuation was made that night. The regiment camped at Clear Creek through the most of June, recruited at Tupelo, moved to Ripley with Wirt Adams July 4, July 29 left Sault for Mobile, arrived at Chattanooga August 6, left Tyner's Station August 19, for Kentucky, arriving at Cave City, September 12, taking possession of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. General Bragg wrote in his campaign report that while resting his jaded army at Glasgow, "I learned that the commander of my outpost brigade at Cave City had advanced upon and assailed the enemy's fortified position at Munfordville and after a gallant fight against largely superior numbers had been repulsed with considerable loss." This attack was made by General Chalmers with his brigade, September 14, 1862, hoping to secure the surrender of Colonel Wilder's command of 4,000 Indiana and Kentucky troops at the fortified post called Fort Craig. In the attack the Tenth, under command of Colonel Smith, was ordered to advance on the works along the river, and Blythe's Regiment was sent to their support. In the attack of the Tenth Colonel Smith was mortally wounded, Lieut.-Col. Bullard was killed, and the command devolved on Captain J. M. Walker. Captain James L. Finley made the report for the regiment, and mentioned the gallantry of George Fugel, Color Sergeant, and B. F. Bonds and R. B. Tatum, Color Guards. The casualties of the regiment were the greatest of the brigade—13 killed and 95 wounded. General Bragg noted on Chalmers' report, "The loss of the gallant and admired Colonel Smith, with the other valuable officers and men of this distinguished brigade, will be mourned by their comrades and the country." On the 17th, after Wilder had surrendered to Bragg's entire army, the brigade was, as a mark of honor, ordered to occupy the works.

Colonel Smith, who died about the time of the capture; was buried at Jackson, Miss.; Lieutenant-Colonel Bullard was buried with his men in one

long trench on the field of battle. A monument to Colonel Smith was erected at Jackson in 1868, and another monument at Rowlett's Station, near the battlefield, by his father, James Smith, of Glasgow, Scotland.

The brigade advanced toward Louisville and was on the march in Kentucky through September. They were at Danville and Harrodsburg on October 8, during the battle of Perryville, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on 31st, and from Chattanooga advanced to Murfreesboro in November.

At the battle of Murfreesboro, beginning December 31, 1862, Chalmers' Brigade was at the extreme right of Polk's Corps, Chalmers' right flank rested on the river. Said General Polk: "This brigade, owing to its position in the line, was called on to encounter a measure of personal suffering from exposure beyond that of any other in my corps. The part of the line it occupied lay across an open field in full view of the enemy, and in range of his field guns. It had thrown up a slight rifle pit, behind which it was placed, and to escape observation it was necessary for it to lie down and abstain from building fires. In this position it remained awaiting the opening of the battle for more than forty-eight hours, wet with rain and chilled with cold; added to this the enemy's shot and shell were constantly passing over it. Not a murmur of discontent was heard to escape those who composed it. They exhibited the highest capacity of endurance and firmness in the most discouraging circumstances." As Chalmers was the pivot of Polk's swinging attack, December 31, he was not ordered forward until 11 o'clock. The line in front was held by Palmer's Division, Hazen's, Cruft's and Grose's Brigades, and though the brigade charged in fine style, it was driven back after General Chalmers fell wounded. "The regiments of Chalmers' Brigade, having been separated after he fell," said Polk, "moved forward and attached themselves to other commands, fighting with them with gallantry as opportunity offered." Colonel Blake, Ninth Indiana, reporting the fight at the burnt house, said one regiment of the gray charged his line at double quick until they were checked by the fire poured upon them, when they lay down in a cotton field, somewhat protected by the furrows, and returned the fire. "Their colors had been struck down three times during their advance and every field officer of the regiment was killed." He identified the regiment as the "Sixteenth Louisiana, of General Chalmers' Brigade, composed of the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi and Sixteenth Louisiana." Part of Chalmers' Brigade did go into action with D. W. Adams' Brigade, to which the Sixteenth Louisiana belonged, but the main body fought as a brigade, under command of Colonel White, on January 1, 2 and 3, at the Round Forest.

The casualties of the Tenth were 8 killed, including Lieuts. J. F. Moseley and D. W. Owen, 70 wounded and 6 missing.

They fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January and remained in that line until July, 1863, when they crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

The brigade retreated from Chattanooga September 8, with Bragg's army, and encamped at Lee & Gordon's mill until the morning of the 10th, when they moved with Hindman's Division under orders to attack one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains into McLemore's cove. This resulted in some exhausting service with no practical results, and the brigade marched back to Lafayette, whence, by a night march, they reached Chickamauga Creek on the 18th, crossed next day, and went into battle on Sunday, September 20, 1863. They attacked Sheridan's Division after Deas' Alabamians had been checked at the second line, and made a brilliant and successful charge that put Sheridan to rout. The Tenth attacked a line on the ridge, with a battery of three pieces in front of the center of the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, commanding, reported that his men nobly responded to orders, "driving the foe from their position and shooting down the artillerists at their guns (the last one being discharged when my men were within twenty paces of it), completely routing them. Here it was my color sergeant, Martin V. Denham, was killed while bravely carrying the standard well up to the front." After a pursuit of a mile or so, the regiment was recalled and with the brigade sent to the attack upon Granger's Union command, which had just come upon the field. In forming line of battle a shell burst in the center of Company D, wounding 6 men, two mortally. Here the Tenth, on the extreme left of the brigade, drove back the first line of blue, was charged and nearly surrounded by the second line and forced back. A second time the men charged, and a third, and each time were repulsed. The ammunition was exhausted and the rifles so choked that they had to hammer the ends of the ramrods against trees to force home the balls. Yet they held their position until relieved. Colonel Barr mentioned for conspicuous bravery Sergt. James Franks, Company E; James Bridges, Company H, and Corporal William Clark, Company F, who gallantly carried the colors through the fight with Granger. Also, for gallant conduct: Company A—First Sergt. P. Bradley, Sergts. L. T. Glaze, J. O. Phillips and Dean, Corporals Collins and Jackson, Privates Cooper, J. P. Walker, A. J. Bradford, J. L. McCaule and D. Logan. Company B—First Sergt. F. D. Chaplin, Sergt. Benzell Corporals Douglas, C. Eustis, S. Orr, Privates G. T. Eisele, C. Irvine, James Wright, William Wells, C. Jacquemine, S. W. Griffin. Company C—Privates William F. Law, Thomas Crayton, William Marrs. Company D—Privates William Wells, H. Moode, H. K. Bell. Company F—Sergt. D. O'Brien, Private Barney McCabe, who died within bayonet reach of the enemy. Company G—Privates L. G. Bullard, N. J. Brown, D. C. Tomkins, J. H. Wright. Company K—Privates J. M. Prince, M. V. Hopper, Grant Holly, W. C. Lesley, T. L. C. Gresham. Company A—Captain A. W. Fleming, Lieuts. W. A. Lundy, D. W. C. Smith, J. G. McGowan. Company B—Capt. R. A. Inge, Lieuts. T. Otis Baker, J. J. Hart, J. J. Gobeau. Company C—Lieuts. S. B. Jackson, Henry Brown. Company D—Capt. George Dobson, Lieuts. J. W. Fite, J. W. Clingan. Company E—Lieuts. W. F. Harper, T. G. Bean. Company H—Capt.

T. J. Sharp, Lieuts. R. H. L. Ray, P. S. Brown. Company K—Captain Stewart. The name of A. W. B. Prather, private of Company K, killed, appears in the Roll of Honor.

November 25, 1863, they participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, where a number were captured, and joined in the retreat to Dalton, where they went into winter quarters.

Return of December 31, 1863, Tenth and Forty-fourth, James Barr, Jr., commanding. By act approved February 13, 1864, the thanks of Congress were tendered the officers and men of the Tenth Mississippi Regiment for having patriotically and in a spirit of self-sacrificing devotion re-enlisted for the war. April return, Capt. Robert A. Bell in command. The brigade under General Tucker was in line at the battle near Rocky Face Ridge early in May, and at Resaca May 14-15, where Tucker was wounded and succeeded by Colonel Sharp, afterward promoted to Brigadier-General. They skirmished at Cassville May 19, fought in the battle of New Hope Church May 26-28, and participated in the fighting of Hood's Corps on the line of Kenesaw Mountain in June. Colonel Barr was wounded near Marietta, June 22, and died in hospital.

The regiment crossed the Chattahoochee July 9, were in the battle of Atlanta July 22, and were posted on the east side of Atlanta until just before the battle of July 28, when they advanced under Gen. S. D. Lee, on the Lickskillet road, west of the city. They approached the Federal line at such a place that they were under heavy fire for a quarter of a mile. The Forty-fourth, in this movement, lost half its numbers, and "the gallant Tenth, on its left," said General Sharp, "was almost as severely punished, losing five color bearers. These two gallant regiments, never known to falter when the order was to forward, were forced to retire." Company A was on the skirmish line with Lieutenant Downing commanding the battalion of sharpshooters, who reported that the company charged in gallant style, driving the Federal skirmishers and losing 2 wounded. He particularly noticed the gallant conduct of Lieuts. James G. McGowan and Joseph J. Dean, of this company, and their men.

Battle of Atlanta, July 28, 1864. Maj. J. M. Dotson, wounded. Company A—3 privates wounded. Company B—Captain Inge and First Lieut. T. Otis Baker, wounded; 2 killed, 9 wounded. Company C—Sergt. T. J. Crayton wounded; 2 killed, 7 wounded. Company D—2 killed, 8 severely wounded, 3 left on field. Company E—6 wounded. Company F—Capt. W. R. Daniel wounded; 1 killed, 3 wounded. Company G—Capt. George McDaniel wounded, Sergt. J. L. Beene killed, Sergt. W. P. McDaniel supposed killed; 3 killed, 7 wounded, 3 missing. Company H—Capt. T. I. Sharp killed, First Lieut. R. H. L. Ray mortally wounded, Second Lieut. P. S. Brown wounded; 3 killed, 9 wounded. Company I—First Lieut. T. L. Boggan mortally wounded, First Sergt. B. F. Ballard and Corporal T. J. Owens severely wounded. Company K—Capt. W. P. Stewart wounded; 1 killed, 6 wounded, 1 missing. Color bearers—1 killed, 5 wounded.

After a month of digging and skirmishing west of Atlanta the brigade marched with Lee's Corps to Jonesboro and was there distinguished for stubborn fighting in the battle of August 31. Lieut.-Col. George B. Myers was wounded and captured in this battle, and sent as a prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, Lake Erie.

Return September 20, Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion, Major W. C. Richards commanding. September 28 they recrossed the Chattahoochee, moving northward in General Hood's campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad. Lee's Corps invested Resaca but did not assault, and held Snake Creek gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army had moved toward Gadsden, Ala. Sharp's Brigade, in Ed. Johnson's Division, crossed the Tennessee October 30 and "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." (Lee).

November 20 to 26 they moved to Columbia, where General Hood took Johnson's Division, including Sharp's Brigade, to aid in the attempt to cut off the Federal retreat at Spring Hill. Schofield made good his retreat to the intrenched position at Franklin, on the Harpeth River, where Hood attacked November 30—one of the bloodiest battles in history. Johnson's Division did not reach the enemy's works until after dark, when Brantly's Brigade was distinguished in a desperate struggle, taking three battle flags, and leaving their dead and wounded in the trenches and on the works. "It was a strange, wierd movement, this silent march in the darkness, of Johnson's splendid division, on powerful intrenchments, his only guide being the flash and roar of Brown's guns around the Carter hill on his right flank." They expected to find the ditch full of Confederates keeping up a fight, but on the line they approached, the battle had stopped and Carter's men were dead or wounded or had escaped from the horrible conflict to the rear. Sharp's Brigade approached first and were greeted with a volley so surely aimed that nearly half of the brigade seemed to fall at once to the ground. But the survivors, with a yell, rushed forward to the ditch. The flash of the guns showed Brantly also approaching and a volley equally deadly was poured upon his line. Deas came up behind and to the left of Sharp, and Manigault was driven back by a cross fire that could not be faced. From the trenches parties of the Mississippians would climb upon the works, tear down flags and raise their own, which were in turn pulled down and the daring assailants driven back or killed. They fought with regiments from Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan. Some of Sharp's men took the flag of the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois, and their Lieutenant-Colonel was killed in the attempt to regain it. Part of a Michigan regiment came over the parapet and fired down the Confederate line. Part of Sharp's Brigade could not be driven from their lodgment on the parapets, over which they kept up a fire through the night, being the first troops to enter Franklin when the Union troops evacuated in the morning. (Charge of Johnson's Division, by J. P. Young).

In this battle Lieut.-Col. Sims, of the Forty-fourth, commanded the Tenth; Lieut. J. G. McGowan commanded Companies A and I; Capt.

S. B. Watts, Companies B and H; Capt. J. W. Fite, Companies D and G; Capt. S. B. Jackson, Companies C, E, F and K. Lieut.-Col. Sims was severely wounded; Adjutant William French and Ensign S. C. Lindsay, slightly wounded. Jackson was killed, Watts captured, Fite and McGowan wounded. Total casualties, 13 killed, 35 wounded, 14 missing.

The brigade served in the investment of Nashville from December 2. December 15 Thomas attacked, and Sharp's Brigade and others were sent to the support of Walthall, who was compelled to give way, and Sharp could not stem the tide. A line was taken further back in the night, Sharp's line on the left of the Granny White pike, with Bate's Division on the left. Next day, December 16, the line was broken near them, and General Johnson and many others taken prisoners. The whole army retreated to Brentwood, where General Lee took command of the rear guard. He was wounded the next day. The army crossed the Tennessee River December 27, after terrible experiences, and moved to the prairies of Mississippi to spend the winter. The Tenth arrived at Corinth December 29, at Meridian January 24.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas, 274 assembled at Meridian February 14. This remnant of the brigade started east on the 18th and was detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign. April 3 the aggregate present was 420. They were ordered to Augusta March 4, and reached South Carolina March 16. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion consolidated under the command of Maj. W. C. Richards. April 9, Sharp's Brigade—Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Col. William C. Richards commanding.

The Tenth Regiment was consolidated into three companies, commanded by Capts. John W. Fite, T. Otis Baker and Duncan A. Campbell (Company G). Campbell's company had 43 members (Riitti's Annals, page 76.)

Brigadier-General Sharp's Brigade included this regiment, also the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, representing the consolidation of Lowrey's Brigade, and the Twenty-fourth Alabama and Nineteenth South Carolina, the consolidation of Manigault's Brigade. This consolidated brigade was surrendered with S. D. Lee's Corps April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C. There were 64 men of the old Tenth present. May 2, 1865, they left High Point for home, traveling much of the way on foot. Sergeant Riitti, who kept a daily record, said that the regiment marched 3,500 miles on foot and was transported by rail or water 5,000 miles during its service.

#### THIRTEENTH BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Major—N. B. Harper.

Listed in War Records List. No information.

## FOURTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—William E. Baldwin, promoted as Brigadier-General October 4, 1862; George W. Abert, Washington L. Doss.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Marion E. Norris, George W. Abert, Washington L. Doss, Robert J. Lawrence.

Majors—Washington L. Doss, Robert J. Lawrence.

Adjutant—E. J. Vasser.

Quartermaster—M. G. Scott.

Commissary— ——— Kirkland.

Surgeon— ——— Brittany.

Sergeant-Major—Eugene O. Sykes.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—O. S. Holland.

Company A, Shubuta Rifles, of Clarke County, mustered into State service 28 March, 1861.

Captain—Robert J. Lawrence.

First Lieutenant—George H. Anderson.

Second Lieutenant—Everitt M. Johnston.

Third Lieutenant—William B. Falconer.

Company B, Enterprise Guards, of Clarke County, mustered into State service 18 April, 1861, at Enterprise.

Captains—R. Stewart Wier, died at Bowling Green; Jasper C. Winn, Samuel Williamson.

First Lieutenants—Frank S. Pickle, P. H. Wilson, died at Columbus, Ohio.

Second Lieutenant—William S. Reynolds.

Third Lieutenants—William W. Wier, W. P. Davis.

This company was at Pensacola in January, 1861. See Abert's Regiment.

Company C, Oktibbeha Rescue, Oktibbeha County, mustered in at Starkville 24 April, 1861.

Captains—A. J. Maxwell, J. P. Rogers.

First Lieutenants—J. P. Rogers, F. H. Duquercon.

Second Lieutenants—F. H. Duquercon, H. B. Muldrow, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenants—H. L. Muldrow, J. A. Cox.

Company D, Quitman Invincibles, of Clarke County, organized 19 April, 1861, at Quitman.

Captain—John P. McGowan.

First Lieutenants—Marion E. Norris, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; W. E. McGowan.

Second Lieutenant—Alexander Trotter.

Third Lieutenant—William H. McConnel.

Company E, Monroe Guards, of Monroe County, mustered into State service at Cotton Gin 20 May, 1861.

Captain—F. M. Rogers, killed at Fort Donelson.



First Lieutenant—F. M. Nabers.  
 Second Lieutenant—W. J. Crump.  
 Third Lieutenant—John M. McKinney.

Company F, Beaugard Rifles, of Winston, mustered into State service at Plattsburg 20 April, 1861.

Captain—A. S. Lee.  
 First Lieutenant—P. B. Dugan.  
 Second Lieutenant—M. S. Lattimore.  
 Third Lieutenant—Thomas Stephens.

Company G, Agency Rifles, of Oktibbeha County, mustered into State service at Choctaw Agency 20 April, 1861.

Captains—John M. Ware, to December 25; J. L. Crigler.  
 First Lieutenants—J. L. Crigler, W. H. Tabb.  
 Second Lieutenants—William H. Tabb, W. H. Doss.  
 Third Lieutenant—William D. Outlaw.  
 Captain Tolson wounded at Franklin.

Company H, Meridian Invincibles, of Lauderdale County, mustered into State service 1 May, 1861, at Meridian.

Captain—William F. Crumpton.  
 First Lieutenant—William L. Spinks.  
 Second Lieutenant—John H. Gibbs.  
 Third Lieutenants—E. Pickens Anderson, R. B. White, died at Columbus, Ohio.  
 First Sergeant—B. F. Beauman, killed at Fort Donelson.

Company I, Monroe Volunteers, of Monroe County, mustered into State service at Aberdeen 23 April, 1861.

Captain—Samuel J. Gholson.  
 First Lieutenant—Parallus A. Mann.  
 Second Lieutenant—Elijah I. Vasser.  
 Third Lieutenant—George W. Pennington.  
 Captain Gholson raised another company for the Forty-third Regiment.

Company K, Columbus Riflemen, of Lowndes County, mustered into State service at Columbus 15 April, 1861.

Captains—William E. Baldwin, elected Colonel; J. W. Benoit, W. O. Worrell, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—S. D. Harris.  
 Second Lieutenants—J. W. Benoit, W. O. Worrell.  
 Third Lieutenants—William O. Worrell, C. A. Johnston.  
 Lieutenants Larrabee and Kreeker wounded at Franklin.

This company was at Pensacola in January, 1861. (See Abert's Regiment.)

Aggregate original enrollment, 1,034 officers and men. Enlisted for one year, re-enlisted in 1862 for three years or the war.

These were among the fifty companies ordered by the Governor 21 May, 1861, to proceed at once to Corinth and go into camp of instruction under the command of Major-General Charles Clark. At that time the State was also organizing eight regiments in the Army of Mississippi, the Ninth and Tenth had been organized at Pensacola and the Second, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth had gone to Virginia. The companies were mustered into the Confederate States service for twelve months at Corinth May 27-30, and field officers were elected June 5.

About the first of August the regiment was moved to Union City, Tenn., with the Fifteenth, also organized at Corinth about the same time. August 13 the two regiments were ordered to Russellville for duty in East Tennessee with General Zollicoffer. On the 28th Colonel Baldwin was ordered by Zollicoffer to advance to Fish Springs. On reaching Kentucky the Fourteenth passed under the command of Gen. S. B. Buckner and so escaped the disaster at Fishing Creek to become the victims of misfortune at Fort Donelson. September 28 they were on the march to Greeneville, and October 1, by order of General Buckner, Colonel Baldwin was put in command of a brigade including his own regiment, Palmer's Regiment and Helm's Battalion, E. J. Vasser his Adjutant-General. General Buckner, at Bowling Green, ordered the regiment to garrison Baker's Hill, November 2. The Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Mississippi and Twenty-sixth Tennessee formed a brigade under Colonel Baldwin, in General Buckner's command.

The Fourteenth, under Major Doss, was sent to Fort Donelson some days before Baldwin was ordered there, from Cumberland City, with the remainder of his brigade, and they were not reunited during the battle. In his report Baldwin gave honorable mention to his Adjutant-General, Lieut. S. D. Harris and Aides-de-Camp Thomas A. Burke and T. F. Carrington (wounded), all of the Fourteenth. Of the battle of Fort Donelson, February 15, 1862, Major Doss reported that while the regiment was moving into position Capt. J. L. Crigler, Company G, was severely wounded by a shell. The regiment was ordered to attack a battery in its front, supported by several regiments of Grant's army, which it did gallantly, fighting for an hour until ordered to retire. Capt. F. M. Rogers, Company E, was killed in this engagement. Later in the day the regiment was engaged with a Federal force that had occupied a part of the Confederate intrenchments. The casualties were 17 killed, 85 wounded and 19 missing. Upon the surrender of the fort, which followed this fight, the regiment, about 650 in number, became prisoners of war. In the assignment of exchanged prisoners October 16, 1862, by General Van Dorn, the Fourteenth was ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Lovell.

Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Tilghman took command of the First Division of the First Army Corps (Lovell's) of Van Dorn's Army of West Tennessee, at Holly Springs, October 17, 1862, and organized three brigades, the first under the command of Colonel Baldwin, including the Fourteenth Mississippi, Col. A. E. Reynolds' consolidated command, and Col. H. B.

Lyons' (Kentucky) consolidated command; the second brigade under Colonel Heiman; the third brigade under Col. D. R. Russell, including his consolidated command and Waul's Texans.

Tilghman appointed Captain Culbertson Chief of Artillery and Acting Inspecting General; Captain Powhatan Ellis; Chief of Staff; Lieut. George Moorman, Aide-de-Camp; Dr. A. H. Voorhies, Chief Surgeon (in 1864 Acting Medical Director Army of the Mississippi).

Tilghman's Division in November was on the Tallahatchie River at the mouth of Tippah. General Grant was advancing from Memphis on his first campaign against Vicksburg, along the Central Railroad.

Tilghman engaged the advance guard of Grant's army at Coffeeville, December 5, 1862, the Fourteenth Regiment being under command of Major W. L. Doss. This was after the retreat from the Tallahatchie, and Hatch's, Lee's and Dickey's cavalry brigades were in pursuit of the Confederate columns. The fight was a brilliant one, and Dickey, in command of the Federal division, admitted considerable confusion in his command and a retreat of one and one-half miles, as well as a loss of 10 killed, 63 wounded and 41 captured. It was in the fight with the Fourteenth Mississippi that Lieutenant-Colonel McCullough, Fourth Illinois, was killed. He fell within twenty paces of Doss' line. The Fourteenth captured 17 prisoners, with horses, arms and accoutrements, Tilghman reported. Tilghman's entire loss was 7 killed, 43 wounded. Three of the wounded were in the Fourteenth.

In December the name of the army was changed to Army of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, first corps under Major-General VanDorn, second corps under Major-General Price. Hence Lovell was relieved of command.

Brigadier-General Baldwin's Brigade, December 10th, included the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-third (consolidated) Mississippi, Eighth Kentucky, Fiftieth Alabama and McLendon's battery. These were the only Mississippi commands under Van Dorn at that time. Maj.-Gen. W. W. Loring was assigned to temporary command of the corps during Van Dorn's absence in December, 1862, and this assignment became permanent, his command being known as a division of the army under General Pemberton. Tilghman took command of the brigade January 21, 1863, and General Baldwin was transferred to Maj.-Gen. M. L. Smith's Division at Vicksburg, where he was given command of another brigade, including the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, which had been under Gen. S. D. Lee. He served with distinction through the siege of Vicksburg, took his brigade to Dalton, Ga., in the fall of 1863, and being ordered back to Mobile was killed there by being thrown from his horse on the evening of February 19, 1864. Maj.-Gen. D. H. Maury, in announcing his death, said: "General Baldwin was one of the most exemplary men in all the relations of life and one of the most accomplished soldiers in our army. His loss is an irreparable misfortune, for we have relied upon his experience, his ability, his courage and fortitude in the trying operations now impending."

Of the fourteen listed in Tilghman's Brigade January 31, it was reported March 27, 1863, that three companies had gone to help drive the enemy from Ponchatoula, another was at Meridian as guard, and the remainder at Jackson, Miss., in Gen. John Adams' command. April 15, assigned to Tilghman's Brigade reorganized; at Jackson, April 17, except detail on the Big Black River. April 27 Colonel Abert ordered to return from Canton to Jackson, time of Grierson's raid. April 30, regiment, 550 present and absent, with Twentieth, formed main part of Gen. John Adams' command at Jackson. May 3, when troops were being sent toward the river, Adams had remaining only the Fourteenth, about 350 men, and Steede's cavalry (about 140). Reinforcements soon arrived from the East and South and an attempt was made to check the advance of Grant's army from Port Gibson. A battalion of the Fourteenth, under Major Doss, was attached to Gist's half brigade, commanded by Col. P. H. Colquitt, of Georgia, in the engagement near Jackson, May 14, 1863, encountering McPherson's Corps on the Clinton road, Colquitt being supported by Walker's Brigade. The fire of Colquitt's skirmishers and Hoskins' Mississippi battery induced the Federal columns to move very cautiously. The Confederate forces both on this and the Mississippi Springs road, all under command of Gen. John Gregg, fell back through Jackson and moved north on the Canon road. Colonel Holmes, commanding McPherson's Second Brigade (Missouri, Ohio and Iowa Regiments) reported that they found Colquitt in a commanding position, his center and artillery at Wright's house. A heavy rain was falling. Holmes put his Missouri battery into action and deployed his three regiments, his line being supported at both flanks by two other brigades, and charged bayonets, a Wisconsin battery being brought up to open on the Confederates as they fell back toward Jackson. Holmes reported his loss as 215 killed and wounded, out of 1,000 actually engaged. The loss of Gist's command was 81 killed and wounded and 118 captured. The share of Doss' Battalion in this was 2 killed, 3 wounded.. Part of the Fourteenth was mounted at the time of Grierson's raid and afterward served as cavalry during the advance of Grant to Jackson and along the Big Black River, Gen. John Adams' headquarters being established at Mechanicsburg during the siege of Vicksburg.

The regiment participated in Johnston's movements for the relief of Vicksburg in June, fell back to Jackson when Vicksburg was surrendered, and served on the Jackson line of works, besieged by Sherman July 9-16, then retreating to Morton. In the return of July 30, Lieutenant-Colonel Doss commanded the regiment, in John Adams' Brigade, Loring's Division.

Loring's Division was at Canton when Sherman began his march from Vicksburg to Meridian in February, 1864, moved to Morton about the time Sherman arrived at Jackson, and fell back to Demopolis, Ala., then being under the orders of General Polk, commanding the Army of the Mississippi. The return of March, 1864, shows Colonel Abert commanding; of April 30, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence.

Gen. John Adams' Brigade, including the Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third and Forty-third Mississippi Regiments, served through the Atlantic campaign in the division commanded by General Loring, until he was wounded near Atlanta, July 28, then succeeded by General Featherston, under the command of Lieutenant-General Polk, until Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, after which the Army of the Mississippi was known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. The brigade arrived at Resaca May 11, 1864, and served in the entrenched lines there and on the Dalton and Kenesaw Mountain lines, participated in battle of July 28 near Atlanta, and served in the trenches about that city until the evacuation, September 1. The returns show Lieut.-Col. Washington L. Doss and Maj. Robert L. Lawrence in command of the regiment during the campaign. General Loring mentioned Capt. E. O. Sykes, of this regiment, on his staff, as distinguished in the battle of Peachtree Creek, also Capt. R. W. Millsaps, Ninth Arkansas. Captain Tabb was killed by a cannon shot while on picket duty east of Atlanta in August.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden, made a demonstration against Decatur and moved to Tusculumbia.

Crossing the Tennessee River November 20, they marched with Stewart's Corps to Columbia, and on November 29 joined in the flank movement to Spring Hill. Following closely after the Federal forces to Franklin, they joined in the assault of November 30, in which the brigade casualties were 44 killed, 271 wounded, 22 missing. General Adams, leading the brigade against the second line of works, was shot down on the parapet, across which his men found his horse lying after the Union troops had retreated in the night. Col. Robert Lowry took command of the brigade, which after this battle had 1,769 present, 1,047 effective. A letter from the army said: "In the Fourteenth Mississippi Major Crumpton was killed, Captain Mortimer and Lieutenant Estes wounded." Colonel Doss was in command of the regiment. The position of Stewart's Corps in front of Nashville was carried by General Thomas December 15, but Loring's Division was distinguished for gallantry in forming a second line to check the Federal victory. Next day they held their new position until the line was broken on their left. In the last days of December they crossed the Tennessee River and early in January, 1865, the corps went into camp near Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign under General Johnston against General Sherman, they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and the battle of Bentonville March 19-21, on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge. Organization of army of Gen. J. E. Johnston,

near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Fourteenth Regiment by Lieut.-Col. Robert J. Lawrence. Under the organization of April 9 the brigade, also an Alabama and a Louisiana Regiment, constituted the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry, the Fourteenth and Forty-third and part of the Sixth Mississippi being consolidated as the Fourteenth, Col. Robert J. Lawrence commanding (see Fourteenth consolidated). Stewart's entire corps March 17 had a strength of 890 effective.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26, 1865, near Durham Station and paroled at Greensboro.

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#### FOURTEENTH REGIMENT CONSOLIDATED.

This regiment was formed by order of Gen. J. E. Johnston (special orders No. 25) April 9, 1865, near Smithfield, N. C., of the fragments of the Fourteenth and Forty-third Regiments and seven companies of the Sixth, in Adams' Brigade. Following is the roster of officers assigned. The date of rank, in each case, is 9 April, 1865, unless otherwise given.

Colonel—Robert J. Lawrence.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William P. Hendon.

Major—Pat Henry.

Company A.

Captain—W. A. Harper, 1 January, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Thomas B. Cox.

Second Lieutenant—A. G. Proctor, 25 July, 1862.

Company B.

Captain—A. B. Evans, 5 August, 1864.

First Lieutenant—H. G. McFarland.

Second Lieutenant—James Lyles.

Company C.

Captain—E. W. Smith, 1 January, 1864.

First Lieutenant—John P. Giles, 1 January, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—A. M. Douglas, 8 May, 1862.

Company D.

Captain—J. M. Everett, 25 April, 1862.

First Lieutenant—James Carlisle.

Second Lieutenant—W. H. Childs, 25 April, 1862.

Company E.

Captain—Alex. Trotter, 25 April, 1862.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Combs, 25 April, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—H. A. McCume, 25 April, 1862.

## Company F.

Captain—J. A. Neilson, 25 April, 1862.

First Lieutenant—T. O. Donahue, 25 April, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—J. P. Krecker, 1 February, 1864.

## Company G.

Captain—Nicholas Blackwell, 23 February, 1863.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Pennington.

Second Lieutenant—K. O. Knight.

## Company H.

Captain—W. R. Crary.

First Lieutenant—E. M. Witherspoon.

Second Lieutenant—R. S. Smith.

## Company I.

Captain—James L. Williams.

First Lieutenant—W. D. Walton.

Second Lieutenant—C. R. Harris.

## Company K.

Captain—J. M. Gilbert, 22 February, 1863.

First Lieutenant—H. I. Gully, 5 May, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—P. Moore, 12 April, 1862.

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 FIFTEENTH BATTALION—SHARPSHOOTERS.

Major—A. T. Hawkins, killed at Chickamauga.

## Company A.

Captain—T. M. Steger.

## Company B.

Captain—David Coleman.

The battalion was of two companies, seventy-eight officers and men, detailed in Wood's (Lowrey's) Brigade, Cleburne's Division, Army of Tennessee. This brigade included the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiments at that time. At the battle of Murfreesboro the casualties of the battalion were 3 killed, 24 wounded and 5 missing. General Cleburne gave special mention in his report to Capt. A. T. Hawkins, of "Wood's sharpshooters." They were engaged in the fight on the Nolensville road, near Triune, December 27, 1862. On December 31 the Brigade, doing its part in the general battle, encountered Carlin's Brigade of McCook's Division strongly posted, and drove it back and captured a hospital and gained ground for some time across the Nolensville pike. Later that day they fought at the Cane Brake, where there was great slaughter. Cleburne ordered the sharpshooters forward against the Federal artillery, but they could find no shelter and were forced back. January 1 the battalion was thrown out with Liddell's skirmishers, driving back the

Federal pickets for a mile and gaining a fine view of the Federal movements on the Nashville pike.

The battalion, under the command of Major Hawkins, was distinguished in the work of Cleburne's Division at Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863. Its place in the battle line was on the right of Lowrey's consolidated regiment, which was the right of the brigade, and it shared in the gallant performance of that Mississippi regiment. Saturday evening they fought at the fence held by the Federals, and again at the edge of the woods where the Federals in their front made the last stand that day, so late that their position could only be told by the blaze of the guns. Company B, Capt. Daniel Coleman, was deployed as skirmishers and passed the night close to the enemy, hearing them fell the trees to make the defences of General Thomas' line the next day. Company A, Capt. T. M. Steger, took a turn on the skirmish line Sunday morning, and towards noon the battalion, with the whole line of Cleburne's Division, advanced to attack Thomas' position, coming under a destructive fire. They lay down and thus held the position for an hour and a half, until, the ranks being fearfully thinned, they rose, about-faced and marched steadily to the rear with Lowrey's Regiment. While the gallant commander, Major Hawkins, was exhorting the men to keep good order one of his legs was taken off by a cannon ball. He died a few days later, one of the four Majors of the brigade who were mortally wounded in this battle. Capt. Daniel Coleman then took command. While upon the ridge which they held so stubbornly Second Lieutenant R. V. Coleman, of Company A, fell pierced with four mortal wounds while nobly discharging his duty. He was the second brother who had fallen with this battalion. Sergeant Cunningham, of the same company, lost his life in gallant performance of duty. Sergt. R. L. Finley and Corporal Wallis, of B, were honored for remarkable bravery. In the final engagement of the battle, as Thomas was about to retire from the field, Captain Steger's company served on the skirmish line. The companies selected the following for the Roll of Honor: Lieut. R. V. Coleman and Private Robert Jackson Custer, A; Corporal J. R. Wallis, B.

Under the command of Capt. T. M. Steger the battalion had an honorable part in the repulse of General Sherman at Tunnel Hill, on Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, and at Ringgold Gap, on the 27th, they were distinguished for sturdy fighting. In the latter fight Steger took thirty of his men and cleared away the enemy's skirmishers, and occupied the crest of the hill before the arrival of General Lowrey with the Mississippi Regiment. All of the men behaved nobly in this fight, which was so close at times stones were used instead of muskets. In an engagement before Dalton February 26, 1864, the battalion had 3 wounded. It is not mentioned in any later reports.

#### FIFTEENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Winfield S. Statham, 1861-62; Michael Farrell, mortally wounded at Franklin.



Lieutenant-Colonels—J. W. Hemphill, Edward C. Walthall, July 31, 1861, to May, 1862 (see Twenty-ninth Regiment); Michael Farrell, James Binford.

Majors—James Dennis, James R. Binford, William F. Brantly (see Twenty-ninth Regiment), Russell G. Prewitt, Lamkin S. Terry.

Adjutants—James R. Binford, elected Major, 1862; James W. Mitchell, William Irish.

Quartermasters—C. G. Armistead, Colonel of cavalry; B. J. Dudley.

Commissaries—J. W. Wade, James Lay.

Surgeons—E. R. Armistead, John Wright.

Assistant Surgeon—E. R. Roby.

Chaplain—William Minter.

Company A, Long Creek Rifles, mustered into State service at Bluff Spring 27 April, 1861.

Captain—Lamkin S. Terry.

First Lieutenants—Elijah Y. Fleming, John B. Love..

Second Lieutenants—John B. Love, T. J. Clark.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas J. Clark, R. J. Sallis.

Company B, Winona Stars, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Winona 22 March, 1861, in Fourth Regiment.

Captain—Thomas Booth.

First Lieutenant—Napoleon B. Burton.

Second Lieutenant—Hugh O. Freeman.

Third Lieutenant—William L. Tyson.

Company C, Quitman Rifles, mustered into State service in Holmes County 20 April, 1861.

Captains—J. W. Wade, William Collins.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Knapp.

Second Lieutenants—William Collins, W. Harrington.

Third Lieutenants—William B. Harrington, P. H. Norton.

Company D, Wigfall Rifles, of Choctaw County, mustered into State service at Greensboro 20 April, 1861.

Captains—William F. Brantly, promoted Major; Josiah B. Dunn, Robert Medley, A. W. Middleton.

First Lieutenants—Josiah B. Dunn, E. B. Cochran.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew W. Middleton.

Third Lieutenant—Elijah B. Cochran.

Later Lieutenants—D. S. Sweatnam, L. W. Tribble, John McCaughey.

Company E, McClung Rifles, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Duck Hill 25 April, 1861.

Captains—Edgar Sykes, Michael Farrell, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; J. F. Smith, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—John A. Binford.

Second Lieutenant—Robert A. Shelton.

Third Lieutenant—Thomas W. Allen, killed at Franklin.

Company F, Water Valley Rifle Guards, of Yalobusha County, mustered into State service at Oxford 23 April, 1861.

Captains—Burrell H. Collins, Robert A. Bankhead, Harry Patton.

First Lieutenants—Pinckney D. Woods, B. F. Mitchell.

Second Lieutenants—Robert A. Bankhead, Thad W. Markett.

Third Lieutenants—William P. Painter, James R. Morrison.

Company G, Grenada Rifles, of Yalobusha County, mustered into State service at Grenada 19 April, 1861.

Captains—Winfield S. Statham, elected Colonel; E. R. Armistead, John J. Gage.

First Lieutenants—E. R. Armistead, Isaac H. Ayres.

Second Lieutenants—J. H. Ayres, Jonah Drummond.

Third Lieutenant—Wm. L. Grier.

Lieut. J. Greenhow killed at Franklin.

Company H, Yalobusha Rifles, of Yalobusha County, mustered into State service at Coffeetown 27 April, 1861.

Captains—Francis M. Aldridge, killed at Shiloh.

First Lieutenants—Edward C. Walthall, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Whitfield Morton.

Second Lieutenant—George O. Martin.

Third Lieutenant—William A. Riddick.

Company I, Choctaw Guards (Rangers), of Choctaw County, mustered into State service 23 March, 1861.

Captains—J. W. Hemphill, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Robert C. Love.

First Lieutenant—Russell G. Prewitt.

Second Lieutenant—Isaac Vinzant.

Third Lieutenant—James C. Taylor.

Company K, Oktibbeha Plough Boys, of Oktibbeha County, mustered into State service at Milefield 20 April, 1861.

Captain—J. M. Watson.

First Lieutenant—A. R. Smith.

Second Lieutenant—T. S. Weston.

Third Lieutenant—J. B. Stanton.

In a list of officers, 1861, Colonel Statham wrote, "Company discharged by order of Maj.-Gen. Polk." This was on account of measles.

Company K, Choctaw Greys, of Choctaw County, mustered into State service at Bellefontaine 4 May, 1861.

Captain—Thomas B. Foard.

First Lieutenant—John E. Gore.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew J. Stearns.

Third Lieutenant—William E. Dumas.

Aggregate original enrollment 1,002 officers and men.

The regiment was organized at Corinth from the companies ordered by Governor Pettus to assemble there May 21, 1861. Soon after their

arrival they were mustered into the Confederate States service for twelve months and field officers were elected June 6, 1861, Statham, Hemphill and Dennis. With the Fourteenth, organized under the same circumstances, the Fifteenth was ordered to Union City, Tenn., and thence, August 13, to Russellville, for duty with General Zollicoffer. At Knoxville, September 12, the Fourteenth was ordered to Cumberland Gap. October 16, Colonel Statham, with 600 of his regiment received orders for a march to Barboursville. On this expedition, with other regiments of the command, the Fifteenth skirmished with Schoepf's Union Brigade at Camp Wildcat, on Rockcastle hills October 21, Schoepf reporting a loss of 4 killed, 20 wounded; Zollicoffer 11 killed, 42 wounded.

Returning to Cumberland Gap with a wagon train loaded with salt, they made another advance into Kentucky November 7, and on the 14th Statham was ordered to occupy Wartburg and intrench. They went into winter quarters.

The Fifteenth was returned November 20, 1861, 1,051 present and absent, 553 present for duty; in December, at Beech Grove, Ky., 854 present for duty.

Being approached by a Federal command under Gen. George H. Thomas, General Crittenden advanced on January 19th, Zollicoffer's Brigade led by the Fifteenth under Lieutenant-Colonel Walthall. General Crittenden, in his report of the battle of Fishing Creek, describing the fall of Zollicoffer and the confusion that followed, wrote: "For an hour now the Fifteenth Mississippi, under Lieutenant-Colonel Walthall and the Twentieth Tennessee, under Col. Joel Battle, had been struggling with the superior force of the enemy. I cannot omit to mention the heroic valor of these two regiments, officers and men. When the left retired they were flanked and compelled to leave their position." The Sixteenth Alabama went to their support, but the remainder of the little army was breaking into rout. Many of the men were armed with flintlock muskets. "The regiment was most gallantly led by Walthall," said Crittenden. "The reputation of the Mississippians for heroism was fully sustained by this regiment. Its loss and killed in wounded, which was far greater than that of any other regiment, tells sufficiently the story of discipline and courage. The limits of this report will not permit me to enumerate the individual acts of courage with which this regiment abounded. Suffice it to say that it is entitled to all praise." The regiment had 44 killed and 153 wounded; a record that has few parallels in any battle. Doubtless its heroic self-sacrifice saved the main part of the Confederate command from capture. The return also showed 29 missing, probably captured and partly wounded. The Fifteenth and Twentieth Tennessee fell back to the intrenchments on the Cumberland River, and after the troops had all crossed a detail of the Fifteenth burned the steamer that was used as a ferry.

In the reorganization of Johnston's forces February 23, Colonel Statham was assigned to command of the Zollicoffer Brigade, including the Fifteenth under Major Brantley, and the Twenty-second.

Statham's Brigade was part of Breckenridge's "reserve corps" in the organization before the battle of Shiloh, and in that battle fought under

his immediate command, participating in the capture of Prentiss' Division, and at the close of the first day were on the front line, occupying the heights overlooking the Tennessee River, under fire of the gunboats.

There was a reorganization in May, and re-enlistment for two years. Lieutenant-Colonel Walthall organized the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and became its commander.

The brigade, under command of Colonel Statham, composed of the Fifteenth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell, and Twenty-second Mississippi, with four Tennessee regiments, served in support of Vicksburg, with the forces under General VanDorn, during the naval bombardment of June and July, 1862. While on this service Colonel Statham died. (Rietti's Annals.) The Fifteenth was posted on the present site of the National Cemetery, July 15, 1862, the day that the battleship Arkansas came down the Yazoo and ran through the Federal fleet above Vicksburg, and witnessed that memorable scene. (L. P. Carr.) Following is the return of the Fifteenth in Fourth Brigade, "Breckenridge's Division, Army of the Mississippi, Vicksburg, July 20, 1862:" Col. W. S. Statham; Lieutenant-Colonel, M. Farrell; Major, J. R. Binford; Adjutant, J. A. Binford, Jr.; Acting Quartermaster, B. J. Dudley; Acting Commissary, Lieutenant, G. F. Crawford; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Fleming.

The brigade formed part of the force taken to Louisiana by General Breckenridge, which made the attack on Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862. They were part of General Clark's Division; the brigade under command of Colonel T. B. Smith, of Tennessee, the Fifteenth commanded by Major Binford. "This admirable regiment, much reduced by long and gallant services, was held as a reserve," General Breckenridge reported. After this they were on duty at Port Hudson, until ordered to Jackson, Miss.

The Fifteenth (Colonel Farrell), Twenty-second and Fifth Mississippi, First Missouri, and Caruther's Battalion, formed the brigade of Gen. John S. Bowen, in Lovell's Division, VanDorn's Army of West Tennessee. Van Dorn marched to Davis' Mill, twenty miles from Grand Junction, Tenn., and toward Bolivar, while General Price was advancing to Iuka, where he fought the battle of September 19, after which VanDorn fell back and was joined by Price at Ripley, whence they marched to Pocahontas, threatening the Federal post at Bolivar, and turning suddenly, crossed the Hatchie and Tuscumbia and attempted to surprise and take the fortifications at Corinth held by General Rosecrans. The brigade first formed line of battle east of Cypress Creek, October 3, the Fifteenth and Twenty-second forming the main line, the First Missouri and Caruther's Battalion on the skirmish line. With this formation they advanced steadily against the outer line of works, capturing the battery at the salient near the railroad, and driving the Federal infantry from the trenches. On the 4th the brigade advanced to within 600 yards of a strong line of redoubts, skirmished to develop the strength of the position, and were swept by such a destructive artillery fire that Bowen retired to a short distance and finally was ordered to the rear. Bowen's Brigade was the rear-guard of infantry on the retreat and the Fifteenth sustained the main

attack at the Tuscomb<sup>a</sup> River bridge, which the regiment met coolly and repulsed. The brigade casualties were 28 killed, 92 wounded, 40 missing. They retreated to Ripley and Holly Springs. When Grant advanced from Memphis along the Central Railroad in December, the Fifteenth fell back to Grenada, and was in the fight at Coffeeville, December 5. At Grenada in January, 1863, the regiment was included in Rust's Brigade, Loring's Division. The brigade was ordered from Jackson to the Big Black River, February 9, and from Edwards to Port Hudson, February 22, and back to Jackson April 6. Company C, Captain P. H. Norton, had remained at Jackson, with Gen. John Adams. Were ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., April 13, which order was countermanded as soon as the Federal boats ran the batteries at Vicksburg, April 16. Rust's Brigade was ordered consolidated with Tilghman's Brigade April 15. April 24, Adams was ordered to move the Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth from Jackson to Morton, at the time of Grierson's raid. The regiment at the time of this movement was 517 strong. April 29, Tilghman, at Jackson, was ordered to take the Fifteenth, Col. Farrell, and Twenty-sixth, and a field battery, to the Big Black, and take command of troops there. The Fifteenth is not named, however, in the reports of Tilghman's Brigade at the battle of Baker's Creek. In July, Gen. John Adams' Brigade included the Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-sixth Mississippi and Forney's Battalion. The brigade joined in the advance of Johnston's army to the Big Black near the close of the siege of Vicksburg, falling back to Jackson when Vicksburg surrendered, and at Jackson besieged by Sherman July 9-16, then retreating to Morton. Loring's Division was at Canton when Sherman began his march to Meridian from Vicksburg, in February, 1864, moved to Morton and retired to Demopolis, Ala., under the order of General Polk.

The brigade, under Gen. John Adams, served through the Atlanta campaign from the time of its arrival at Resaca, May 11, 1864, occupying intrenched lines there and on the Dalton and Kenesaw Mountain lines, was engaged on Peachtree Creek, and in the battle of July 28 near Atlanta, and in the trenches around the city until the evacuation, September 1. General Polk was killed at Pine Mountain, after which the Army of the Mississippi was known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. The returns show Col. Michael Farrell in command of the regiment through the campaign.

July 19, at Moore's Mill, on Peachtree Creek, the regiment participated in the attack of Reynold's Brigade upon the Federal advance. General Adams claimed that the regiment received the surrender of a Federal regiment, which, however, escaped. General Reynolds reported that a considerable number of prisoners were taken and that "the Fifteenth Mississippi acted gallantly when brought into action." The casualties of the regiment, May 12 to July 26, 17 killed, 80 wounded. Adjutant Mitchell was badly wounded; Lieutenant Hugh Montgomery was missing, supposed killed. Of this loss, a considerable part was in the battles of Resaca, May 13-15, and New Hope Church, May 27.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, October 4, an affair in which the Fifteenth had a prominent part; marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden; made a demonstration against Decatur, and moved to Tusculum.

Crossing the river November 20, they marched with Stewart's Corps to Columbia and on November 29 joined in the flank movement to Spring Hill. Following closely upon the Federal retreat from Columbia to Spring Hill, they were heroic participants in the bloody assault of the evening of November 30. General Adams was killed while leading his men against the second line of works, his horse falling across the parapet. Col. Robert Lowry, who succeeded to brigade command, reported that the flag of the Fifteenth Regiment was lost, four men having been shot down in bearing it forward to the works. Colonel Farrell, a brilliant officer, was mortally wounded, and Lieut.-Col. Binford took command of the regiment. Lieutenants Young and Allen were killed; Lieuts. Shuler, Irish, Campbell, Hale, Tribble, wounded. The casualties of the brigade were 44 killed, 271 wounded, 23 missing. The effective strength of the brigade after the advance to Nashville was a little over 1,000, including six regiments. The position of Stewart's Corps in front of Nashville was carried by General Thomas December 15, but Loring's Division was distinguished for steadiness in forming a new line to check the enemy and on the next day they repelled all assaults until the line broke on their left. In the last days of December they recrossed the Tennessee River and early in January the corps went into camp near Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to the Carolinas. February 25, they were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C. In the campaign under Gen. J. E. Johnston against General Sherman the division took part in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21. In the latter battle the division was distinguished by a gallant and successful charge.

Organization of army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Maj.-Gen. Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade, commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Fifteenth Regiment by Lieut. E. Love. April 9, the brigade, including an Alabama and a Louisiana regiment, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry. The Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Mississippi Regiments were consolidated as the Fifteenth, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham commanding.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 at Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

## TWENTIETH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Daniel R. Russell, to January, 1863; William N. Brown.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Horace H. Miller, William N. Brown, promoted; Walter A. Rorer, killed at Franklin.

Majors—William N. Brown, promoted; Walter A. Rorer, promoted; William M. Chatfield, killed, February, 1864; Conrad K. Massey, killed at Pine Mountain; Thomas B. Graham.

Chaplain—R. H. Whitehood.

Lieut.-Col. Dabney H. Maury, also named in War Department list of regiments.

Company A.

Captains—W. N. Brown, elected Major; Calhoun Haile, wounded at Franklin.

Company B, Hamilton Guards, of Monroe County, mustered into State service at Aberdeen 3 May, 1861.

Captains—Walter A. Rorer, promoted Major; Thomas B. Sykes, appointed Inspector-General, Tilghman's Division, December, 1862.

First Lieutenant—Thomas B. Sykes.

Second Lieutenant—Randolph S. Murff, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenant—James A. Roberts.

Company C, Carroll Guards, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Carrollton, 19 April, 1861.

Captains—Daniel R. Russell, elected Colonel; James Z. George, promoted Brigadier-General State troops, 1863.

First Lieutenants—James Z. George, J. M. Liddell.

Second Lieutenants—James M. Liddell, F. W. Keyes.

Third Lieutenants—William W. Hart, promoted Surgeon; A. A. Stoddard.

Company D, Noxubee Riflemen, of Noxubee County, mustered into State service in Noxubee County 6 May, 1861.

Captains—Conrad K. Massey, promoted Major; R. C. McLelland, wounded, July, 1864.

First Lieutenant—J. C. Williams.

Second Lieutenant—R. S. C. Foster.

Third Lieutenant—Pleas. Dotson.

Company E, Adams Rifles, of Harrison County, mustered into State service at Handsboro 20 May, 1861.

Captain—Fleming W. Adams.

First Lieutenant—J. B. Avant.

Second Lieutenant—E. N. Blackwell.

Third Lieutenant—R. G. Hopkins.

Company F.

Captain—E. R. Sterling, killed at Franklin.

Lieutenant—S. P. Sedberry, killed at Franklin.

Company G, Barksdale Greys, of Winston County, mustered into State service at Webster 25 May, 1861.

Captain—Jo S. Reid.

First Lieutenant—W. R. Nelson.

Second Lieutenant—Drayton M. Wilson.

Third Lieutenant—W. D. Lloyd.

Lieut. W. J. Scruggs, wounded at Franklin.

Company H, Morton Pine Knots, of Scott County, mustered into State service at Morton 5 May, 1861.

Captain—Thomas F. Pettus.

First Lieutenant—Robert W. Payne, killed at Fort Donelson.

Second Lieutenant—George S. Pickel.

Third Lieutenant—Joseph H. Barbee.

Lieut. J. A. Falkner, wounded at Franklin.

Forrest Guards, of Scott County, mustered into State service at Forrest 11 May, 1861.

Captain—T. B. Graham.

First Lieutenant—J. L. B. Harris.

Second Lieutenant—O. R. Eastland.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Sharp.

Jasper Rifles, of Jasper County, mustered into State service at Garlandsville 27 April, 1861.

Captain—M. A. King.

First Lieutenant—William M. Chatfield, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas W. Cole.

Third Lieutenant—Jesse V. Williams.

Capt. J. A. Crooker, of Newton County, commissioned 26 April, 1862, for Russell's Regiment. No rolls.

Company I—Lieuts. H. C. Alexander, L. C. Miller; Sergts. J. M. Combest, J. L. Pannell, wounded at Franklin.

Company K—Capt. S. T. Oldham, wounded at Franklin.

June 29-30 the State was called on for five regiments to be enlisted for the period of the war, the previous enlistments having been for twelve months. July 1 Governor Pettus reported the raising of three regiments, among them Russell's. Companies previously organized and enrolled in the State troops, as noted above, assembled at Iuka, and the requisite ten were in camp after the arrival of the Morton Pine Knots, who left home July 4, 1861.

The regiment was ordered to Virginia, arrived at Lynchburg in August, and on September 13 was ordered to report to General Floyd at Lewisburg. They arrived at Sewell Mountain in the Kanawha Valley September 26. Floyd had been driven back by Rosecrans and Gen. Robert E. Lee had been assigned to command in this field September 21. The Twentieth has the distinction of being the first Mississippi regiment to serve in the field under the command of that great General. Lee took



a position at Meadow Bluff and Big Sewell Mountain and Rosecrans advanced to his front late in September, reconnoitered and fell back. Floyd, with his little "Army of Kanawha," was not engaged in Loring's battle of Greenbrier River, October 3, but advanced to Cotton Hill, across the river from Rosecrans' camp at Gauley, where the Twentieth was in camp for some time in October and November, 1861, while some artillery work was done. Rosecrans sent troops across November 10 and made it necessary for Floyd to retreat, skirmishing at Laurel Creek on the 12th and at McCoy's Mill the 14th. Throughout all the campaign in the West Virginia Mountains the men were exposed to inclement weather, without adequate food or shelter, suffered much and lost many from sickness and death. In the report of his march from Sewell to New River, Floyd referred to them as the flower of his command, "the fine regiment from Mississippi under Colonel Russell."

Lee could do nothing after the retreat of Rosecrans from Sewell Mountain, and was transferred to South Carolina. The War Department ordered the Twentieth Regiment sent there also, December 17, and they took train and traveled one day for that destination, when the order was countermanded, and Floyd's Brigade was sent to reinforce General A. S. Johnston in Kentucky. They arrived at Chattanooga, January 1, 1862, and were hurried to Bowling Green, where a great battle was expected. Instead, the troops were called on to meet Grant's combined naval and army advance up the Cumberland River, which made it necessary to abandon the position at Bowling Green. Floyd was sent to Russellville, thence to Clarksville, and as soon as Fort Henry fell was hurried to Fort Donelson. The Twentieth arrived at daylight, February 13, and a few men were killed and wounded that day while the regiment was stationed in reserve. At night they were put in the trenches, which they had to clean of snow and water. On the 14th, under command of Major Brown, and attached to Baldwin's Brigade, they made a sortie against the enemy, and on the 15th they fought with Baldwin and with Drake's Mississippi Brigade, the last to be recalled. Colonel Baldwin wrote: "Major Brown, commanding the Twentieth Mississippi, is entitled to honorable mention; his left wing, thrown in the early part of the day into an exposed position by an ill-advised order, held its ground until recalled, and afterwards the whole regiment was among the foremost in every advance." At 1 o'clock in the morning following, General Floyd advised them that he would not surrender but would take his command and cut his way out, which order was modified by Floyd to going out on two steamboats. Reaching the landing with his regiment, Brown was ordered to guard the landing, his regiment to be embarked after the Virginians were on board. It was dawn before the boats got off, there was a throng of panic stricken soldiers seeking escape, and General Buckner was sending word that honor would compel him to throw a shell into the boat if it was not away before daylight, the surrender having been concluded. Colonel Baldwin wrote: "The senior Generals, Floyd and Pillow, relinquished the command to General Buckner and

made their escape, the former taking with him some 1,500 troops of his immediate command, only leaving Major Brown with the Twentieth Mississippi, who, like veterans, were silently and steadily, though sullenly, guarding the embarkation of troops while their chief was seeking safety." Major Brown reported: "In all this confusion I am proud to say that the Twentieth Mississippi Regiment stood like a stone wall which, as the necessity had required, I had thrown into a semicircle around the landing, to protect General Floyd and his Virginia regiments while embarking; and when the last hope had vanished of getting aboard, according to the orders and promises of General Floyd, the regiment stacked arms in perfect order, without the least intimidation, but full of regret."

"During the summer and fall campaign in Western Virginia, in Kentucky and in Tennessee this regiment has done credit to themselves and their State for the arduous service they have performed," wrote Major Brown. "At Sewell Mountain, Cotton Hill and Fort Donelson their manly endurance of privations, prompt obedience to orders and their eagerness for the fray, were never excelled by veteran soldiers of any army, and has entitled the Twentieth Mississippi to a prominent place in the history of this revolution." At Fort Donelson, of this regiment, there were 20 killed, 58 wounded and 454 surrendered. Most of the officers were taken to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, and later to Fort Warren, Boston harbor.

Some of the sick and wounded escaped from Fort Donelson to Nashville, and forty-five of this regiment, unarmed, were reported in the camp at Grenada, June 12, 1862, by General Villepigue. They served with VanDorn's army in North Mississippi, and took part in the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862.

After exchange the regiment was reassembled under Colonel Russell and assigned to Gen. Lloyd Tilghman's Brigade of Loring's Division, in General Pemberton's army, with which it is listed in the returns of January, 1863. They were in active service along the Central Railroad during Grant's advance from Memphis in December, 1862, and fell back to Grenada, when the pressure was relieved by VanDorn's famous raid to Holly Springs. About the first of February, 1863, the regiment was ordered to Port Hudson. They proceeded as far as Osyka, and after a few days were sent back to Grenada, and thence to Greenwood, where they served under General Loring in February and March in defense of Fort Pemberton, against the naval and infantry expedition on Yazoo Pass. The regiment was the second command to arrive there, preceded by Waul's Texas legion. They were under artillery fire for some weeks. In his report of the operations March 12-20, including the repulse of the gunboats, General Loring commended "Lieut.-Col. W. N. Brown, commanding Twentieth Mississippi, and Capt. H. Cantey, also of the Twentieth, for important aid in collecting material for our raft while in readiness to defend the works. Colonel D. R. Russell, during the last engagement rendered every possible aid." He also commended his Aide and acting Chief of Artillery, Capt. John D. Myrick, for gallantry at the critical

moment of the explosion of the magazine, when sixteen men were badly injured, also Maj. George McKnight, Adjutant-General; Captain Armstead, Ordnance Officer; Captain Belton Mickle, Quartermaster; Major Meriweather and Capt. Powhatan Robinson, Engineers. The attack was soon renewed and an infantry and artillery force was landed, and there was fighting until April 4, when the expedition withdrew.

April, 1863, the Mississippi regiments of Rust's Brigade added to Tilghman's Brigade, which is ordered to reinforce the army in Tennessee, Grant being supposed to have abandoned the attempt on Vicksburg. Order countermanded upon running of batteries, April 16. During Grierson's raid, April-May, 1863, General Tilghman, then at Canton, was authorized to mount part of his command, and immediate steps were taken to mount the Twentieth Mississippi and a detachment of the Fourteenth, both of these regiments being then on duty at or near Jackson, under Gen. John Adams. April 28, General Pemberton wrote to Lieut.-Col. W. N. Brown, commanding at Brandon, to report at Jackson with his command: "I want you to take command of cavalry." Lieut.-Col. Brown, with fifty mounted men of his regiment, left Jackson for Grand Gulf, April 29th. Three companies of the Twentieth, mounted, accompanied Col. R. V. Richardson in his operations against Grierson, from Hazlehurst to Greenville. Major Rorer commanded this battalion, one of the companies being Capt. James M. Liddell's.

In his report, May 5, Richardson said that "the soldierly qualities of Major Rorer, his officers and men, never complaining, always ready for duty and anxious to meet and punish the foe, won my admiration."

April 30, aggregate present 415, present and absent 825. The Twentieth was ordered to the front May 2, when Grant landed at Bruinsburg. May 9, General Loring ordered Gen. John Adams at Jackson, if he had any of the Twentieth mounted to send them to Edwards. Major Rorer's command was then operating on the Big Black.

Brown, with his battalion of mounted men, skirmished with the advance of McPherson and Logan to Raymond, where Gregg gave battle May 12, and after Jackson was occupied by Grant's army. Brown reported to General Baldwin, commanding at the Big Black Bridge, May 15. Brown and Rorer commanded the mounted troops at the river when the army crossed on the 17th, on the retreat from Baker's Creek. Aide-de-camp Tupper reported that on the 16th six companies of the Twentieth guarded the wagon trains on the retreat from Edwards to the Big Black.

Osterhaus reported that Raymond was taken May 24 by Lyon's Eighth Kentucky and the Twentieth Mississippi. Four companies, under Major Rorer, crossed the Big Black early in June. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, with a battalion of six companies, operated along the Big Black, in front of Edwards, against Federal foraging parties. Captain Massey, with two companies, captured a party June 4. General John Adams reported from Mechanicsburg June 7 that a Federal expedition moved against him on the 4th, and was met by four companies of the

Twentieth under Major Rorer, who skirmished at Bear Creek bridge at daylight, ambushed them seven times, and greatly delayed their advance. Part of the Twentieth skirmished near Edwards June 7, with a detachment of the Sixth Missouri. Rorer skirmished with the same command near Bridgeport, June 9. The men were in many skirmishes and daring adventures in this period.

In the latter part of June, at Mechanicsburg, the men were dismounted and resumed their former station as infantry in the brigade of Gen. John Adams, Loring's Division, in the forces collected by Gen. J. E. Johnston for the relief of Vicksburg. On the surrender of Vicksburg, Johnston fell back to Jackson, where the Twentieth served in the fortified lines July 9-16, when Johnston fell back to Morton.

In his final report Lieutenant-General Pemberton gave honorable mention to Capt. J. M. Couper, Twentieth Mississippi, who served with him as volunteer aide during the battle of Baker's Creek. Among those who carried dispatches through the Federal lines to and from General Johnston he named Captain Couper, Lieutenant Smith of the Twentieth Mississippi, and Private W. H. Webb (of the same regiment), who twice successfully passed from Vicksburg to General Johnston's headquarters. Captains Couper (commissary of the Twentieth) and J. J. Conway served among the engineers during the siege.

General Polk took command of the army in the latter part of 1863. In the organization of February 20, 1864, Col. W. N. Brown commanded regiment, Gen. John Adams the Brigade, Loring's Division. The infantry moved from Meridian to Hillsborough and thence to Demopolis, Ala., when Sherman occupied Meridian. In the retreat, Major Chatfield was accidentally killed.

In the spring of 1864 the Sixth and Twentieth were engaged in restoring order in Jones County and along the lower Pearl, whence they were ordered to rejoin the brigade to go to Georgia, late in April.

The Twentieth, Col. William N. Brown commanding, arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 11, 1864, with Adams' Brigade, and served in the entrenched lines there, and on the Dallas and Kennesaw Mountain lines, took part in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta, and was in the trenches about that city until the evacuation, September 1. General Featherston succeeded Loring's in division command July 28, and after General Polk was killed at Pine Mountain the Army of the Mississippi became known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

At Pine Mountain the Twentieth was selected by General Adams to retake a lost picket line, which it did gallantly, but at a cost of 150 killed and wounded. Here Major Massey was killed by a grapeshot and Lieutenant-Colonel Rorer was dangerously wounded. (J. M. Miller). This was June 15, 1864. At the beginning of the Federal advance on Peachtree Creek, July 19, the Twentieth was in action at Moore's Mill.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence

through the mountains to Gadsden, made a demonstration against Decatur and moved to Tusculumbia. Crossing the river November 20, they marched with Stewart's Corps against Schofield at Columbia, and on November 29 marched toward Spring Hill. The attempt to cut off Schofield's retreat failing, the corps followed closely to Franklin on the 30th, and attacked the Federal position in the evening. The first line was carried, but the desperate and repeated attacks upon the second line failed with frightful loss. General Adams was killed upon the parapets of the inner line and his brigade had 44 killed, 271 wounded, 22 missing. Colonel Brown was disabled by two serious wounds, Lieutenant-Colonel Rorer and Adjutant John Jamison Ward killed, and Major Graham was wounded in the face. Captain Stirling, Lieutenant Kiser, Adjutant Jamison, were killed; Captains Haile and Oldham, Lieutenants Charles Taylor, Scruggs, Alexander and Sedberry, wounded. The effective strength of the six regiments of the brigade, including the Twentieth, after reaching the vicinity of Nashville, was a little over 1,000. Loring's Division was distinguished for steadiness and gallantry in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16. On the first day, when Walthall withdrew his division, not a moment too soon to save his command, Loring necessarily abandoned his position, but was ordered by General Stewart to form a new line along the Granny White pike, facing almost at right angles to the former position, to check the rush of the enemy. "This was gallantly and successfully done by this fine division," the Lieutenant-Colonel reported.

The corps crossed the Tennessee River December 28, and early in January, 1865, headquarters were established at Tupelo.

About the 1st of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to the Carolinas. February 25 they were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C. In the campaign under Gen. J. E. Johnston, against General Sherman, the division took part in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21. In the latter battle the division was distinguished by a gallant and successful charge. Organization of army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Twentieth Regiment by Capt. R. Tillery. The brigade, including an Alabama and a Louisiana regiment, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry, and the Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments consolidated as the Fifteenth, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham commanding.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 at Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

"The battle-flag of the Twentieth was a blue field about four feet square with a circle in the center lettered 'Twentieth Mississippi.' The flag was borne by Thomas E. McPherson, Company H, the first color sergeant of the regiment, who went through all the campaigns." (J. M. Miller, Recollections).

### TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—D. W. C. Bonham, died November, 1861; Frank Schaller, James D. Lester.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James S. Prestidge, Frank Schaller, H. J. Reid, Charles G. Nelms.

Majors—Thomas C. Dockery, James S. Prestidge, Martin A. Oatis, Charles G. Nelms.

Surgeons—W. Moseley, died 1862; Meares, G. C. Phillips.

Assistant Surgeons—G. C. Phillips, B. F. Kittrell.

Company A, Mississippi Greys, of Lawrence County; mustered into State service at Monticello 27 April, 1861.

Captain—James S. Prestidge, promoted Major; M. A. Oatis, promoted Major; S. Gwin, wounded at Atlanta.

First Lieutenant—M. A. Oatis.

Second Lieutenant—S. Gwin.

Third Lieutenant—T. H. Smith.

Company B, Hinds Light Guards, of Hinds County, mustered into State service at Raymond 1 May, 1861.

Captain—George W. Elliott.

First Lieutenant—Jerome Peyton.

Second Lieutenant—John R. Russell.

Third Lieutenant—James S. Brown.

Company C, Sarsfield Southrons, from Vicksburg, Miss.

Captain—Felix Hughes.

First Lieutenant—Eugene Hughes.

Second Lieutenant—Michael W. Hughes.

Third Lieutenant—W. S. Skiffington.

Company D, Rodney Guards, of Jefferson County, mustered into State service at Rodney 2 May, 1861.

Captains—Samuel D. Russell, died at Iuka, 1862; John D. Rendall.

First Lieutenant—John D. Rendall.

Second Lieutenants—William R. Burke, killed at Baton Rouge; John W. Gibson.

Third Lieutenants—James H. Golden, Robert Mackie.

Company E—Liberty Guards, of Amite County, mustered into State service at Liberty 29 April, 1861.

Captain—Samuel J. W. Nix.

First Lieutenant—George P. Gardner.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas L. Herndon, W. G. Walker.

Third Lieutenants—Drury C. Godwin, A. H. Davis.

Company F, De Soto Rebels, De Soto County.

Captain—Chas. Nelms.

First Lieutenant—T. C. Dockery.

Second Lieutenant—D. T. Oliver.

Third Lieutenant—D. T. Lauderdale.

Company G, Black Hawk Rifles, of Carroll County, mustered into State service at Black Hawk, 30 April, 1861.

Captains—H. J. Reid, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; George W. Standley.

First Lieutenant—George W. Standley.

Second Lieutenant—John D. Usher.

Third Lieutenant—John B. Ware.

Total enrollment, 110; killed, 18; died, 10.

Company H, Lafayette Farmers, from Lafayette County.

Captain—James F. Smith.

First Lieutenant—John C. Evans.

Second Lieutenant—John T. Farmby.

Third Lieutenant—C. S. Wand.

Company I, Swamp Rangers, of Washington County, mustered into State service at Greenville 23 March, 1861.

Captain—William A. Percy, Colonel of First Regiment sixty days.

First Lieutenant—Leroy B. Valliant.

Second Lieutenants—Benjamin F. Comegys, Lan Gay.

Third Lieutenant—William L. Gay, promoted Captain, wounded at Atlanta. Lieutenant Roth, killed at Atlanta.

Company K, Pegues Defenders, from Lafayette County.

Captain—J. D. Lester.

First Lieutenants—G. H. Lester and Mich. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—Will Rayburn.

Third Lieutenant—W. R. Hartsfield.

This regiment was formed at Iuka in the summer of 1861 of companies that were early organized but had not been able to get into regiments for active service. They were required to enlist "for the war." Company E was mustered into the Confederate service at Liberty July 25, and then went to the camp at Iuka. Company D was mustered in at Corinth by Colonel Posey and sent to Iuka. Company G, after its organization, waiting vainly for orders, lost many members who joined other commands in the field; after the battle of Manassas reorganized and enlisted for the war, arrived at Iuka July 30, expecting to join the Twentieth Regiment. It being full, Captain Reid and Captain Nix went to Richmond and secured the enrollment of their commands as independent companies. September 10 they were ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where Colonel Bonham had gone with his incomplete regiment, the Twenty-second. These reminiscences illustrate the formation of the regiment.

On July 1 Governor Pettus reported that Bonham's Regiment was raised "for the war," but this appears to have been anticipatory. Adjutant-General Cooper telegraphed to General Clark at Corinth July 31, 1861, "Capt. James D. Caulfield's company, Liberty Guards, accepted by President to be part of one of the two Mississippi regiments at Iuka. Order these regiments as soon as organized to Lynchburg."

Bonham's Regiment was completed at Memphis, and on September 23 reported to General Polk at Columbus, Ky., where they remained until after the battle of Belmont, November 7, of which they were spectators, without being called into action. After this they were ordered back to Union City, Tenn., and thence marched to Fulton, Ky., the night of October 1. October 6 they went into winter quarters at Camp Beauregard, in Graves County, Ky., and remained there until Christmas, making several expeditions meanwhile to Mayfield and Columbus, and once marching in the night to within six or eight miles of Paducah. There were many sick and a considerable number died, among them Colonel Bonham, of pneumonia, in November. The regiment was reported November 30, 795 present, and a part of the brigade of Gen. John S. Bowen at Camp Beauregard. After Christmas they were moved to Clarksville, and thence to Bowling Green, December 29, where they were in winter quarters until February 12, when, on account of Grant's advance to Fort Donelson, General Johnston was compelled to retire to Murfreesboro, Tenn. They were at Nashville the day of battle at Fort Donelson and could hear the artillery. The regiment was about 580 strong in January and was brigaded with the Twenty-fifth Mississippi under Bowen.

After the retreat to Murfreesboro they were transferred to the remnant of Zollicoffer's Brigade, which had retreated from the battle of Fishing Creek, Ky. Lieutenant-Colonel Schaller was in command of the regiment and Colonel Statham, of the Fifteenth, in command of the brigade, February 23.

They reached their old camp at Iuka in March, and after the Federal gunboats appeared on the river below Pittsburg Landing the regiment, under Colonel Schaller, engaged in frequent movements to Eastport. March 26 Schaller reported that his artillery had disabled the gunboat Lexington on the previous day, but he was removing the artillery by order of General Crittenden and would evacuate Eastport that day.

Statham's Brigade was part of Breckenridge's "reserve corps" in the organization before the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, and in that battle fought under the command of Breckenridge, participating in the capture of Prentiss' Division, and at the close of the first day were on the front line, occupying the heights overlooking the Tennessee River, under fire of the gunboats.

The casualties of the regiment at Shiloh were heavy. Colonel Schaller and Major ——— were so severely wounded as to be disabled for further service, and Lieutenant-Colonel ——— and three Captains died on the field.

After this the regiment served in the lines around Corinth during Halleck's siege and participated in the engagement at Farmington, April 27. Upon the evacuation of Corinth, May 29, the Twenty-second and Fifth Kentucky were detailed as rear guard for the left wing and remained on the banks of the Tuscumbia south of Corinth until the evening of June 1, engaged in almost uninterrupted fire with the Federal pickets



Couriers sent to order them back failed to reach them, and they made a night march to Baldwin, June 1, through a country occupied by the Federal outposts, and rejoined the army. (I. E. Hirsch's sketch.) They moved from Baldwin to Tupelo, encamped at Kunewa June 12-22, suffering terribly for water, and then joined in the movement of Breckinridge's command to Vicksburg, where they were encamped at Bovina and at Four Mile bridge, picketed the river below the city, engaged in the attempt to surprise the Federal fort eight or ten miles below the city and capture the mortar boats. Being discovered in this movement they were exposed for some hours to a heavy fire from the fleet, including the Brooklyn, and there were several casualties, mainly from falling timber. This service in July, in intense heat, disabled a considerable part of the command. They were witnesses of the naval battle of the ram Arkansas.

Following is the return of the Twenty-second in "Breckenridge's Division, Army of the Mississippi, Vicksburg, July 20, 1862": Col. F. Schaller, Lieutenant-Colonel Prestidge, Adjutant Fitzpatrick, Quartermaster W. M. Jayne, Commissary Captain Jones, Assistant Surgeon G. C. Phillips. Part of Fourth Brigade. July 29 they left Vicksburg under the command of General Breckinridge, and moved to Camp Moore, La., whence they marched to the attack on the Federal force at Baton Rouge. The Twenty-second, greatly reduced in numbers, was commanded in the battle of August 5 by Capt. Felix Hughes, who received a mortal wound at the head of his men leading the brigade in a gallant attack. The casualties of the regiment were: 13 killed and 34 wounded, which was equaled in that battle by only one other command in Clark's Division, the Thirty-first Mississippi. General Clark himself fell with a wound supposed to be mortal, and his aide, Lieutenant Yerger, remained with him on the field where they were captured. General Clark, his aides, Lieutenants Spooner and Yerger, and Captain Hughes and Adjutant Fitzgerald were commended by Breckinridge for gallant conduct.

August 7 Breckinridge's troops marched to Fort Hudson and began the fortifications there. August 24 they started back to Jackson, Miss., where they arrived on the 29th and were given a rest of twelve days at Sulphur Springs. Under the command of General VanDorn the Twenty-second, Fifteenth and Sixth Regiments, Caruther's Battalion and the First Missouri formed the brigade of Gen. John S. Bowen, in Lovell's Division. VanDorn advanced to the vicinity of Grand Junction, Tenn., in September, while General Price, in eastern Mississippi, advanced to Iuka and fought the battle of September 19. VanDorn and Price then united at Ripley and advanced ten days later to Pocahontas, Tenn., whence they marched to attack Rosecrans at Corinth. At Chewalla the Twenty-second surprised a Federal outpost and captured a number of prisoners, with slight casualties.

In the attack on the 3d against the outer line of works, Bowen, Rust and Villipigue attacked a hill at the crossing of the State line road and railroad, on which was posted artillery, with rifle pits extending north

and south. General Lovell reported that "the hill was carried mainly by the Ninth Arkansas and Twenty-second Mississippi, each vieing with the other in the dashing gallantry of their charge." The Federals abandoned the position so hurriedly that they left one Parrott gun. Captain Lester, commanding the regiment, was mentioned for gallantry. Concerning the captured gun, known as the "Lady Richardson," General Rust acknowledged, in his report, that the Twenty-second Mississippi, under Captain Lester, was entitled to a full share of honor. General Bowen claimed the capture of the gun, and said the Twenty-second deserved special mention for their gallant charge. The regiment was with the brigade in the advance of the 4th, coming under a destructive artillery fire, and shared the duties of rear guard on the retreat of the army across the Tuscumbia River, taking part in the action of October 5. On the march to Holly Springs there was continual skirmishing for the rear guard. At Coldwater, where General Pemberton took command early in November, they skirmished November 9 and fell back to Abbeville. When Grant advanced from Memphis along the railroad, they fell back, after several days' skirmishing, to Oxford, Water Valley and Coffeeville, where there was a considerable engagement December 5. December and January they were in winter quarters at Grenada. January 31 the Twenty-second was assigned to Rust's Brigade, Loring's Division, the Mississippi regiments of which constituted Featherston's Brigade after February. In February the regiment went into camp on the Big Black River near Edwards, and March 1 they moved to Chickasaw Bayou.

May 30, brigade present 1,916, Col. Frank Schaller commanding regiment. July 30, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Reid commanding regiment.

March 19 General Featherston was ordered with his brigade to Snyder's Bluff, whence he took steamer with the Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and a section of artillery up Sunflower River to Rolling Fork, where Col. S. W. Ferguson had preceded him with his command from Greenville. They engaged the five Federal gunboats under Admiral Porter and Sherman's land forces on April 20th and throughout a period of nearly ten days, until the expedition withdrew through Black bayou. April 22 a considerable Federal force was landed on one of the dry spots and an attempt made to cut off the two Mississippi regiments. The total Confederate losses in the skirmishes were 2 killed and 6 or 8 wounded. In his report of the Rolling Fork campaign Featherston mentioned Capt. W. R. Barksdale, Adjutant-General; Lieut. A. N. Parker, Aide; Lieut. W. A. Drennan, Ordinance Officer; E. M. AcAfee, Volunteer Aide; Major E. H. Cummins, Engineer Officer of Maury's Staff.

When the gunboat had escaped in Black River the regiment was taken to Fort Pemberton, at the confluence of the Yalobusha and Tallahatchie where Pemberton was withstanding another expedition of gunboats from the Mississippi River which had come down the Yazoo Pass. Here the famous steamer, Star of the West, fired upon at Charleston harbor January 9, 1861, and captured off Galveston, was sunk as an obstruction of the Tallahatchie. When the high water began to subside the Federal

fleet retired. The brigade moved to Grenada and took train for Vicksburg about the time Grant landed his army at Bruinsburg below that city. After much marching and countermarching in the vicinity of Vicksburg they were near Edwards May 12. Advancing, on the night of May 15, the regiment went into bivouac not far from the camp of an artillery company which they supposed was Confederate, and the surprise was great early in the morning when the battery opened fire upon them. A hasty retreat was made in which General Loring and his staff took part, and the camp was necessarily abandoned. (Hirsch's sketch.) During the next day, May 16, the battle of Baker's Creek was fought by Lee and Stevenson, on the left of Loring, while a large Federal force lay quietly in front of Loring, except for the artillery firing, in which General Tilghman was killed, and repeated feints of advance for position. Late in the evening Featherston's Brigade was moved, after urgent orders to Loring, from the right wing to the left, to reinforce Stevenson and Lee. The brigade was put in position, Loring reported, to protect the rear of the retreating forces and to cover the falling back of Buford's Brigade, which duty was ably and gallantly executed. Featherston reported his engagement as a skirmish, in which his brigade behaved well, advancing twice and retiring when so ordered. On the retreat they followed General Loring, who considered it dangerous to cross the ford of Baker's Creek in their rear, and moved down the creek westward, and finally, in the night, marching past and through Federal bivouacs, they moved to Crystal Springs, and thence on the 21st to Jackson. The only casualties of the brigade in this battle were in the Twenty-second Regiment—John McCrossen, Company D, mortally wounded, and John Berry, Company F, slightly wounded.

Under the command of General Johnston they moved to Canton and thence to the Big Black River. Captain Russell, of the Twenty-second, commanded the scouts in an expedition June 4 for the capture of a foraging party along the Big Black. When Vicksburg surrendered they fell back to Jackson, served in the fortified line (near the Moody place), besieged by Sherman July 9-16, and then fell back to Morton. The winter quarters were at Goodman. General Polk took command of the army, and as Sherman advanced from Vicksburg to Meridian, in February, 1864, Loring's Division moved to Morton and thence to Demopolis, Ala. Early in April, 1864, under orders to reinforce Johnston in Georgia, they moved to Montevallo, Ala., and thence to Rome, Ga.

The regimental commanders during the Atlanta campaign were Major Martin A. Oatis, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Reid, Col. William N. Brown, Maj. James M. Stigler of regiment and First Battalion consolidated.

The regiment arrived at Resaca May 12, opened the battle on the 13th, was in reserve on the battle line next day, meeting the attack of McPherson, repulsed a charge May 15, and was under fire until the evacuation on the night of the 16th. Loring's Division brought up the rear. Featherston's Brigade skirmished at Cassville, and on the Dallas and New Hope Church line was in heavy skirmishing and under bombardment

night and day. May 31 the brigade was ordered forward to feel the Federal position, and lost 24 killed and 98 wounded. At the base of Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta, June 27, the brigade repulsed the Federal attack in their front. In general orders William Dennis, Company B; William Hatswell, Company C; and D. M. Dye, Company E, of the Twenty-second Regiment, were commended for gallantry, July 9. In the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, the regiment was commanded by Major Oatis, who was severely wounded, Captain J. T. Formby succeeding him. In this battle Company G, Captain Standley, was deployed as skirmishers. After the regiment had occupied the Federal rifle pits on the picket line, they advanced and were compelled to cross a boggy marsh in which some of the bravest and best men were killed by the terrible fire that was concentrated upon them. Yet they went on and drove the enemy from a line of rail works they were building, but were forced to retire to avoid capture. The casualties, 24 killed, 64 wounded, 5 missing. Ensign Michael Meagher, Private J. T. Longino, Company A, and Sergeant Harrison Bailey, Company B, all were shot down while carrying the colors. Adjutant C. V. H. Davis, while performing the same duty, and encouraging the men, was killed. Lieutenant Lea, Company C, bore the flag during the rest of the engagement. A newspaper report mentioned also Captains Gay, Farmbry, Hughes, severely wounded; Lieuts. Underwood, Roth, Blalock and Huntley, killed. At the evacuation of Atlanta the regiment was in battle at Rough and Ready, Jonesboro and Flint River. Roll of Honor, published August 10, 1864: Private J. W. Patterson, Company C, for meritorious conduct whilst on picket duty, July 9, 1864; William Dennis, Company B; William Hatswell, Company C; D. M. Nye, Company E.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty; was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished at Decatur, October 26-29, and moved thence to Tusculumbia.

November 20 they crossed the Tennessee River with Stewart's Corps, the old Army of Mississippi, then reduced to 12,684 aggregate present, in its nine brigades. By December 9 the aggregate present was only 8,155, of which 1,208 were in Featherston's Brigade. November 26 they confronted Schofield at Columbia, on the 29th they marched toward Spring Hill, on the 30th they followed Schofield to Franklin on the Harpeth and joined with Cheatham's Corps in the memorable assault upon the Federal works. "The color bearers of the Third and Twenty-second planted their colors on the enemy's works, and were wounded and captured with their colors." (Featherston). Of the brigade 76 were killed, 200 wounded, 76 missing. In the investment of Thomas' army at Nashville Loring's Division held the front of the corps, a line of one mile across the Granny White pike, supported by redoubts on the summits of five hills. Maj. Martin A. Oatis was in command of the regiment on the 10th.

December 15 Thomas attacked, carried two of the redoubts and broke the line. A second line was formed, Loring's Division formed a new line and checked the flank attack. December 16 they repulsed every attack until the line was broken on their left. On both days many were captured. At Columbia, December 20, Featherston's Brigade was one of the seven selected for Walthall to command as the rear guard of infantry, remaining in face of the enemy until the rest of the army had gained two days start. December 21 the brigade was reported 727 aggregate, the Twenty-second, 104. On the retreat they were in battle with their pursuers at Anthony Hill and Sugar Creek, gallantly and successfully, December 25-26.

They crossed the Tennessee River, December 28, and marched to winter quarters near Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign against Sherman they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21, on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge, but with heavy loss. Organization of army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Featherston's Brigade commanded by Major Martin A. Oatis, the Twenty-second Regiment by Captain G. W. Standley. April 9, First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and First Battalion consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Martin A. Oatis commanding. Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 near Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

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#### TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thomas J. Davidson, died at Fort Warren, Mass., April 29, 1862; Joseph M. Wells.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Joseph M. Wells, Moses McCarley.

Majors—John R. Duvall, died 1861; W. E. Rogers, George W. B. Garrett.

Company A, Blount Guards, enlisted at Iuka 24 August, 1861.

Captains—C. G. Blount, A. J. Gibson.

First Lieutenant—R. M. Swindall.

Second Lieutenant—A. J. Gibson.

Third Lieutenant—J. T. McBride.

Died in Kentucky, 12; at Chicago, 11.

Company B, W. C. Falkner Guards, of Tippah County, mustered into State service 31 July, 1862.

Captain—Robert J. Hill.

First Lieutenant—M. P. Harbin.

Second Lieutenants—V. B. Dickson, R. W. McDaniel, died 1863.

Third Lieutenant—J. B. Purnell.

D. W. Guyton, Quartermaster-Sergeant, died 1862.

Company C, Tippah Tigers, of Tippah County, mustered into State service at Ruckersville 1 August, 1861.

Captains—Philip Holcombe, G. W. B. Garrett, Nathan L. Dozier.

First Lieutenant—Nathan L. Dozier.

Second Lieutenant—G. W. B. Garrett.

Third Lieutenant—Joseph Y. Moore, died 1863.

Lieutenant M. C. McNear, died in Georgia.

Company D, Kossuth Volunteers, of Tishomingo County, mustered into State service at Kossuth 6 August, 1861.

Captains—R. B. Allen, John C. Turner.

First Lieutenant—John C. Turner.

Second Lieutenant—William H. George.

Third Lieutenant—B. H. Estes.

Company E, J. W. Thompson Invincibles, of Tippah County, mustered into State service at Iuka 15 September, 1861.

Captain—J. H. Kennedy.

First Lieutenants—W. R. Nelson, A. B. Jones.

Second Lieutenant—A. D. Sadler.

Third Lieutenants—James H. Chisolm, E. Roberts.

Company F, Blackland Gideonites, of Tishomingo County, mustered into State service at Blackland 8 June, 1861.

Captains—Joseph M. Wells, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; John B. B. Flint.

First Lieutenants—John B. B. Flint, John C. Hancock.

Second Lieutenant—William S. Bowdry.

Third Lieutenant—Winfield S. Ragan.

Company G, Tippah Rifle Company, of Tippah, mustered into State service near Ripley 1 June, 1861.

Captain—Moses McCarley.

First Lieutenant—Hamson A. Stephens, to October, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—John H. Riddlesperger, promoted.

Third Lieutenant—Josiah M. Childs, died at Camp Chase.

Company H, Molino Rifles, of Tippah County, mustered into State service at Molino 15 June, 1861.

Captain—Elam M. Wells.

First Lieutenants—John W. Douglas, W. M. Shelton.

Second Lieutenant—Newton W. Roach.

Third Lieutenant—John T. Stringfellow.

Company I, Plentitude Invincibles, of Pontotoc County, mustered into State service 2 August, 1861.

Captains—John R. Duvall, elected Major; Samuel W. McWhorter, died at Sandusky, O.; W. C. Swindall.

First Lieutenants—Samuel W. McWhorter, P. R. Harris, to October, 1861.

Second Lieutenants—P. R. Harris, C. S. Anderson, W. C. Swindall.

Third Lieutenants—Charles S. Anderson, C. N. Simpson.

Company K, Stubbs Rifles, of Tippah County, organized July 15, mustered into State service 21 August, 1861.

Captain—R. R. Knight.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—J. L. Henson.

Third Lieutenant—E. Roberts.

Enrolled in Davidson's Regiment; not listed at battle of Fort Donelson.

Company K, Alcorn Rebels, of Coahoma County, mustered into State service at Friar's Point 23 September, 1861.

Captains—B. F. Saunders, A. D. Suddorth.

First Lieutenant—W. L. Ganong.

Second Lieutenant—A. D. Suddorth.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Hostetter.

Whole number, including field and staff officers, 737.

This was raised as the Second Regiment, First Brigade, Army of Mississippi, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Alcorn, of the State troops. The original Second went to Virginia in May, 1861. The companies assembled in camp of instruction at Iuka under the orders of August, 1861, by Governor Pettus, and field officers were elected September 5, Davidson, Colonel; Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel; Duvall, Major. When Gen. A. S. Johnston asked for troops at the front in Kentucky, Alcorn's Brigade was started September 19. The service during the next few months was more fatal than that of the regiments in Virginia. Many died of the camp diseases, such as measles and typhoid fever, at Hopkinsville, Clarksville and Russellville. Forty-five of this regiment are buried at Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

While on service in Kentucky the regiment was known as the Third Mississippi. Gen. Charles Clark was in command at Hopkinsville, in the winter, of a brigade including the First and Third. A great battle was expected along the line established by General Johnston, but Grant advanced with an army and gunboats from Paducah down the Cumberland River, compelling the abandonment of the Confederate positions. Part of Johnston's command was thrown into Fort Donelson while the remainder fell back toward Nashville. At Fort Donelson, the First and Third, with two other regiments, formed the brigade commanded by Colonel Davidson, February 9 to 15. They were under fire in the trenches after Grant began his attack on the 13th, and on the 15th, Colonel Davidson being ill, the brigade went into battle under Colonel Simonton. They were near the extreme left of Pillow's wing of the Confederate forces, and were warmly engaged with troops of McClernand's Corps, making a gallant charge which gained the crest of a hill in front, and pressing on for

a mile or more, after being reinforced. Later in the day, when Grant was regaining the lost ground, they were recalled to the trenches, and were included in the surrender that followed. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells commanded the regiment, assisted by Captain J. H. Kennedy as Acting Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain E. M. Wells as Acting Major, and Lieut. C. N. Simpson as Adjutant, in place of the sick or wounded officers. "Surgeon N. W. Moody and his assistant, J. N. Thompson, were at their posts and acted nobly." The casualties were 5 killed and 26 wounded, among the latter Lieut. N. W. Roach.

The morning after the battle, it seems to have been not generally known in the Federal army that capitulation had been arranged between General Grant and General Buckner in the night, Gen. Lew Wallace, commanding one of Grant's divisions, was preparing to attack, when a white flag appeared. Wallace wrote in his report: "The result was that I rode to General Buckner's quarters, sending Lieutenant Ross, with Major Rogers of the Third Mississippi Regiment, to inform General Grant that the place was surrendered and my troops in possession of the town and all the works on the right."

Of the Third Regiment, 546 were engaged in the battle and 561 were surrendered. As prisoners of war they were confined at Springfield, Ill., Indianapolis, and Camp Douglas, Chicago, where a considerable number died and are buried. A considerable number also escaped from the surrender. Among these was Lieut. W. T. Stricklin, Adjutant, who was made Acting Inspector-General on the staff of General Chalmers, and received honorable mention for services at the battle of Shiloh. The final statements show that the regiment lost in this first campaign, 91 died of disease in Kentucky and Tennessee; 93 died at Indianapolis and Chicago in military prisons; 6 killed or died of wounds.

The number of the regiment was changed to Twenty-third by order of the War Department, November 19, 1861.

After being exchanged in the fall of 1862 the regiment was reorganized and recruited and re-enlisted for the war. The home country of the greater part of the original regiment was then in the possession of the Federal army, and was considered outside the Confederate lines. The new field officers were Colonel Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel McCarley and Major Garrott.

The Twenty-third, under Lieutenant-Colonel Moses McCarley, was part of the command of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, which, after the retreat from the Tallahatchie River, administered a severe check, at Coffeeville, December 5, 1862, to the pursuing cavalry brigades under Colonel Dickey. Tilghman selected an admirable position and by the suddenness and vigor of his attack drove the large force opposed to him back a mile and a half, in some confusion, and with a loss of 10 killed, 63 wounded and 41 captured. Tilghman reported that the brunt of the battle was borne by the Ninth Arkansas, Eighth Kentucky, Twenty-third Mississippi and Twenty-sixth Mississippi. "I have seldom seen greater good judgment and impetuous gallantry shown by any officers or men." The Twenty-third had 2 killed, 14 wounded, 4 missing.



April 15, 1863, Rust's Brigade was added to Tilghman's, which was ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., but the order was countermanded after the running of batteries at Vicksburg, and Tilghman was ordered to the vicinity of Vicksburg. The Twenty-third shared the services of Tilghman's brigade at the battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, not being engaged until after they left their position facing the advance of Logan's Division. On their return, after a futile attempt to reinforce the battle line of the right, they found the Federals in their position, and skirmishing and artillery work followed, in the course of which, after five in the evening, General Tilghman was killed by a shell while directing the fire of his battery. One of Logan's Brigades got in position to cut off Loring's Division from the rest of Pemberton's army, and Tilghman's Brigade, under the command of Col. A. E. Reynolds, moved westward seeking another ford, and finally in the night marched to Crystal Springs and thence to Jackson. Casualty report, 1 killed, 1 wounded, 5 missing. There followed in June the advance to the Big Black River, under the command of Gen. J. E. Johnston, the retreat to Jackson after Vicksburg was surrendered, the defense of Jackson against Sherman July 9-16, and the retreat thence to Morton, after which army headquarters were at Canton. In the organization of January, 1864, the regiment, Major Garrett commanding, is listed in Adam's Brigade, Loring's Division, Army of the Mississippi, General Polk commanding. When Sherman advanced from Vicksburg in February to Meridian, Loring's Division moved to Morton to join French's Division, and from there the Confederate infantry fell back to Demopolis, Ala.

In April, 1864, the movement to Georgia began, to reinforce General Johnston in opposition to Sherman's advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The regiment, Col. Joseph M. Wells commanding, arrived at Resaca, Ga., with the brigade May 11, and served in the trenches there, and later on the Dalton and Kenesaw Mountain lines, participated in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta, and was in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation September 1. The division was commanded by General Featherston after July 28, and after General Polk was killed at Kenesaw Mountain the Army of the Mississippi became known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

Major George W. B. Garrett commanded the regiment during the North Georgia and Tennessee campaigns. Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Aeworth, Ga., October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., made a demonstration against Decatur, and moved to Tusculumbia. Crossing the river November 20 they marched to Columbia and participated in the attempted rear attack at Spring Hill on the 29th. November 30 they followed closely the Federal retreat to Franklin, and in the evening joined in the assault upon the works. General Adams was killed upon the parapet of the inner line and his brigade had 44 killed, 271 wounded, 22 missing, the heaviest loss of any brigade of the corps. After reaching the line around Nashville, the effective strength

of the brigade of six regiments was a little over 1,000. Loring's Division was distinguished for gallantry in the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, and complimented in the report of the Lieutenant-General commanding the corps. The remnant of the Army of Mississippi crossed the Tennessee River December 28, and early in January, 1865, headquarters were established at Tupelo.

About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to the Carolinas. February 25 they were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C. In the campaign under General Johnston against General Sherman they took part in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21. In the latter the division was distinguished by a gallant and successful charge. But Stewart's entire corps had but 890 effective. Brig.-Gen. Robert Lowry was in command of the brigade. Organization of army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Twenty-third Regiment by Capt. N. L. Dazey. By order of April 9, the Sixth, Fifteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments were consolidated as the Fifteenth, Lieut.-Col. Thomas B. Graham commanding.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 at Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

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#### TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—William F. Dowd, resigned January, 1864, disabled; Robert P. McKelvaine, wounded at Atlanta.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert P. McKelvaine, promoted; William L. Lyles.

Major—William C. Staples, resigned account of wounds.

Adjutants—W. W. Robinson; J. R. McIntosh.

Surgeons—J. P. Montgomery, promoted Brigade Surgeon; O. C. Brothers.

Assistant Surgeons—B. G. Woodhouse, O. C. Brothers.

Chaplain—John Walker.

Quartermaster—W. J. Howell.

Assistant Quartermaster—W. A. Harrell.

Commissary—A. D. Fry, died at Lookout Mountain.

Acting Commissary—O. Jennings.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—W. J. Howell.

Sergeant-Majors—Green Darby, D. Barland.

Ordnance Officer—Lieut. B. F. McIntosh, killed at Resaca.

Company A, Gaines Warriors, of Greene County, mustered into State service in Greene County 22 August, 1861.

Captains—Henry Roberts, resigned, died; Frank Yates, deserted; William Wirt Thompson.

First Lieutenants—Frank Yates, W. W. Thompson, E. Spencer.

Second Lieutenants—M. H. Winburn, E. Spencer.

Third Lieutenant—M. Wirt Thompson.

Later Lieutenants—J. E. Whitterey, John Eastland (Smith.)

Original roll, 81.

Company B, Mississippi Confederates, of Monroe County, mustered into State service 24 August, 1861, at West Point.

Captain—William L. Lyles, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant—William W. Robinson, promoted Adjutant, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenants—Suprey H. Anderson, promoted First Lieutenant, killed at Resaca; W. H. Magruder.

Third Lieutenants—William W. Goyen, R. A. Miller.

Captain P. L. Critz killed at Franklin.

Company C, Dowd Rebels, of Chickasaw County, mustered into State service 1 September, 1861, at Houston.

Captain—J. D. Smith, wounded, resigned 1864, Captain in Forrest's cavalry.

First Lieutenants—W. L. Walker, Captain in Forrest's cavalry; W. W. Jennings, captured at Lookout Mountain.

Second Lieutenants—W. W. Jennings, F. C. Berry, F. G. Holliday, killed at Missionary Ridge.

Third Lieutenants—F. C. Berry, William Griffith, killed at Missionary Ridge; T. Railey, died 1862.

Lieuts. N. J. Egger, W. H. Griffis, John S. Wilson, died in service.

Company D, Caledonia Rifles, of Lowndes County, mustered into State service at Caledonia 1 August, 1861.

Captains—M. M. Rowan, T. J. Egger.

First Lieutenants—T. J. Egger, G. B. Ussery.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Dale.

Third Lieutenants—G. G. Ussery, James H. Lance.

Company E, Helen Johnson Guards, of Madison County, organized at Camp Helen 15 September, 1861.

Captain—E. C. Postell.

First Lieutenants—B. U. Cotton, resigned; H. C. Tupper, promoted staff of General Brantley.

Second Lieutenants—Hal. C. Tupper, John A. Beard.

Third Lieutenant—A. C. Walker.

Company was named in honor of Miss Helen Johnson of Allandale.

Company F, Cummings Grays, mustered into State service at Itawamba City 1 September, 1861.

Captain—B. F. Toomer, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenant—R. H. Bourland.

Second Lieutenant—W. P. Wiygle.

Third Lieutenants—C. N. Walker, John B. Hudspeth.

Company G, Briarfield Defenders, of Warren County, officers commissioned 2 October, 1861.

Captain—Robert H. Davis.

First Lieutenant—J. L. McCullom.

Second Lieutenant—Charles Harrell.

Third Lieutenant—T. J. Green.

This company in the main was consolidated with Company C a few months after enlistment. (Smith).

Company H, Buena Vista Hornets, organized 16 September, 1861.

Captain—J. W. Buchanan, wounded at Jonesboro.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Pate.

Second Lieutenant—J. S. Wilson.

Third Lieutenant—J. R. McIntosh, promoted Second and to Adjutant, 1864.

Company I, Kemper Rebels, of Kemper County, organized 27 June, 1861.

Captains—R. P. McKelvaine, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; W. H. Cunningham.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Cunningham, D. M. Currie.

Second Lieutenants—D. M. Currie, A. Kelly, died 1863; A. F. Rush.

Third Lieutenants—A. Kelly, W. D. McKay, J. E. Nicholson, J. T. Gwin.

Company K, Choctaw Rebels, of Choctaw County, organized 6 July, 1861.

Captains—William C. Staples, elected Major; Reuben Hilt.

First Lieutenants—W. A. F. Caldwell, resigned 1863; Richard L. Lawrence.

Second Lieutenants—R. S. Lawrence, T. H. McGuire, died; William Swindall, died in Georgia.

Third Lieutenants—Reuben Hitt, James H. McGuire, W. H. Kilpatrick.

Total enrollment, 717 rank and file.

Company L, Monroe Rangers (Athens Guard), officers commissioned 16 September, 1861.

Captains—Thomas Coopwood, killed at Perryville; Joseph W. Ward, killed at Franklin.

First Lieutenants—Joseph W. Ward, promoted; J. G. Danner.

Second Lieutenant—Wesley D. Morgan, dismissed.

Third Lieutenant—Jacob G. Danner.

This company went to Pensacola in 1861, and was first assigned to the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Order of Secretary of War, December 17, 1861: "Capt. T. Coopwood, with his company, the Monroe Rangers, proceed to Richmond and report to General Winder." But the destination was changed to Savannah.

The above roster of commissioned officers is from the official rolls and returns available, supplemented by E. A. Smith's history of Walthall's Brigade, Brigade Order Book, and other information.

The regiment was made up largely of very young men, and the companies were organized under a proclamation of Governor Pettus calling for enlistments for three years. The companies assembled at Marion Station and were mustered into the Confederate States service in September and October. The field officers were elected November 6, 1861—Dowd, of Monroe County; McKelvaine, of Kemper; and Staples, of Choctaw.

The Twenty-fourth Regiment, Colonel Dowd, was ordered by the War Department, November 22, 1861, to report to Gen. Robert E. Lee at Savannah. General Lee, then in command of that coast department, was instructed to furnish the men with arms. As they were enlisted for the war, General Lee gave them arms intended for Georgia, which State had no troops to offer except for twelve months. In December General Lee ordered the regiment to Fernandina, which was exposed to the Federal naval expeditions. The abandonment of that coast soon followed and the Twenty-fourth was ordered, late in February, 1862, to Tennessee. They were not able to start, on account of limited railroad transportation, until late in March. March 31, ordered detained at Chattanooga with command of General S. B. Maxey. April 9, Maxey ordered to Corinth with Twenty-fourth Mississippi and other regiments. Regiment brigaded with Forty-first Georgia and Ninth Texas, under Gen. S. B. Maxey, in Polk's Corps, at Corinth during the siege. Corinth was evacuated May 29-30, and the army fell back to Tupelo, under command of General Bragg.

June 15, 1862, Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine, commanding regiment, same brigade, detached, in Polk's Corps. July 8, brigade designated as Third of Cheatham's Division. Bragg moved the greater part of his troops to Chattanooga in July, whence they marched into Kentucky.

The official reports of the Kentucky campaign are unusually meager. The Twenty-fourth appears to have been then a part of the brigade of Col. T. M. Jones, in the division of Patton Anderson, Hardee's Corps. Jones' Brigade had a gallant part in the charge that swept back for a mile the Federal force in their front at Perryville, October 8, 1862, but the casualties were heavy.

The Mississippi graves at Cave Hill, Ky., are mainly of the Twenty-fourth and Forty-first Regiments. After this battle the army retreated through Cumberland Gap to East Tennessee, was transferred to Chattanooga and thence advanced toward Nashville.

The regiment (November returns) was part of Powell's Brigade of Anderson's Division, Hardee's Corps, until December 12, when that division was broken up and the Twenty-fourth transferred to Polk's Corps, when the Mississippi brigade of Brig.-Gen. E. C. Walthall was formed, including the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments.

General Walthall being absent on sick leave, Gen. Patton Anderson commanded the brigade in the battle of Murfreesboro, and Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine the Twenty-fourth Regiment.

The brigade went into line of battle on December 28, 1862, on the left of Chalmers' Brigade, stretching on the right, into a dense cedar forest. The regiment threw up breastworks of the loose stone which covered the ground. The skirmishers were engaged through the next two days, and on the 31st the attack began. The Twenty-fourth was the first regiment of the brigade engaged, being sent with the Forty-fifth Alabama to assist Manigault's Brigade, which was under a cross fire of artillery as well as a heavy fire from the front. Anderson said: "For a moment these regiments appeared to reel and stagger before the weight of lead and iron that was hurled against them. They were encouraged to go forward by the example of their officers, and a battery was taken. A number of prisoners also fell into our hands." On January 2 the brigade was moved to the position Chalmers had occupied, then was ordered across the river to assist Breckenridge, ordered back, and again ordered across in the evening. On the return to Chalmers' position, however, the Twenty-fourth was detached to support Scott's battery on the front line. The regiment, supported by the Alabama regiment, was credited with the capture of a battery near the Wilkinson pike. The casualties of the regiment were 8 killed, 108 wounded. Many of the wounded were captured.

The army fell back to the line of Duck Creek, thence in the summer of 1863 to Chattanooga, and in August fell back into Georgia on account of Rosecrans' flank movement across the Tennessee River and through the mountains.

Lieut. H. C. Tupper, of this regiment, was aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Pemberton during the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, rendered important services during the battle of Baker's Creek and the retreat and throughout the siege of Vicksburg, and was honorably mentioned in the reports.

In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade, with Govan's Arkansas Brigade, formed the division of General Liddell, of W. H. T. Walker's "reserve corps," which suffered very heavy losses in their attacks on the Union army. On September 18, the day before the opening of the main battle, they were in battle on Chickamauga Creek, for possession of Alexander's bridge, which they found destroyed, and were then compelled to cross at Byram's ford, whence they marched toward Lee & Gordon's mill. They went into battle next day on the line where Ector's and Wilson's Brigades had been badly cut up, and after sustaining a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, charged and broke the Federal lines, passing over two full batteries and capturing 411 prisoners, including 23 commissioned officers. Most of the prisoners were of Gen. John H. King's Brigade of United States regulars, who reported that his command was struck while changing front at right angles. The horses being shot as fast as brought up he could not save his battery, but his

men staid with the guns, firing until captured, and most of the First Battalion, Sixteenth Infantry, was captured. Walthall's men could not remove the guns, which were retaken. They suffered heavy loss in the fight. Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, though shot through the cheek, remained in command of the Twenty-fourth until the fight was over. Later in the day the brigade went into battle on the right of Cheatham's Division. Here Major Staples, commanding the Twenty-fourth, was severely wounded, and Capt. J. D. Smith, next in rank, having been slightly wounded, Capt. B. F. Toomer took command and led the regiment in an attempt, driving in the Union skirmishers, to recover a captured gun of the brigade battery. Next day, September 20, Captain Smith commanded the regiment in the severe service of the brigade, on the extreme right of the line of Thomas' Corps, in the vicinity of McDonald's house on the Chattanooga road, which they crossed, in the rear of Thomas, and, though the men lay down, the artillery fire to which they were exposed from every direction could not be endured. The Federal infantry charged and cut off the skirmishers and Walthall's men lost no time in leaving the position. Promptly reforming, they awaited orders until 3 o'clock, when they advanced to the crest of a hill and lay down, supporting the brigade battery (Fowler's). The battery was posted in front of the Twenty-fourth and drew on the regiment the fire of three Federal batteries. "Having remained here for some time under a terrific fire, the left of the brigade giving way, we were ordered to fall back," reported Captain Smith. "This was done in great confusion and some time was required to rally and reform the men, who were almost perishing for water. In this movement several men were captured by the enemy. At length the line was moved up again and began to fire on the enemy when, being mistaken for Yankees, we were fired upon by Forrest's artillery. We were then ordered by the general to retire; having done which, and the line being reformed, we took our position on the ground over which we had fought and bivouacked during the night. In these engagements the regiment suffered severely, having both field officers and seven company officers wounded." (Capt. J. D. Smith). Casualties, 10 killed, 103 wounded, 19 missing. Assistant Surgeon Brothers was mentioned for gallantry in twice aiding in rallying the regiment.

In a day or two they followed the Federal army to Chattanooga, and in November the brigade was posted on the slopes of Lookout Mountain, where the men were exhausted by arduous service before the famous battle of November 24.

In his report of the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, General Walthall specially commended Lieut.-Col. R. P. McKelvaine for the activity, zeal and courage that was ever observed in him, but in an especial degree characterized his service on that day. Colonel Dowd, commanding the Twenty-fourth, reported that his regiment was the right of the brigade and occupied the breastworks about one-half mile from the Craven house, but four of the companies were on the picket line, and after the battle began four more were sent under command of

Capt. J. D. Smith to form a line of sharpshooters from the cliff down the northern slope. The two companies left with Dowd were those of Captain Rowan and Captain Ward, and they were soon in a desperate fight. The Federals sought to outflank them by advancing close to the base of the cliff, but were driven back by the Twenty-seventh Regiment. Finally the flank was turned, and with the enemy at ten paces distant, Dowd retreated. When he reached the reserve line of his sharpshooter companies he found only a handful of the companies of Rowan and Ward left, the most having been killed, wounded or captured. He rallied the remnant, but was exposed to a murderous fire of artillery as well as infantry. The thin line of sharpshooters under Captain Smith were forced back, and they all retreated to the edge of the standing timber, where General Walthall made a stand with a few men, but the fire in front, rear and flank was so severe and the force of the enemy so great that they again retreated. A short distance south of the Craven house, the remnant of the brigade was formed in line of battle and moved back to meet the enemy. Moore meanwhile had come up and occupied an intrenched line, and Pettus arrived with his brigade, and the Federals were held in check until midnight, when the brigade was marched to McFarland's Spring. All of the four companies on the picket line were killed, wounded or captured except Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvaine, who escaped and took part in the afternoon's fight. The casualties of the regiment were 20 wounded, 155 missing. Colonel Dowd particularly complimented Capt. J. W. Ward and gave honorable mention to Capts. J. D. Smith and M. M. Rowan.

Next day, November 25, the remnant of the regiment, exhausted by hard service, was posted on the line of Missionary Ridge, near the road which leads down to the right of the fortifications in the edge of the valley. They were under fire but not attacked in front. After the Confederate line was broken they took a position across the ridge, where they were actively engaged until after dark, when they were ordered to retire to Chickamauga Station. Casualties this day, 10 wounded, 4 missing. Winter quarters were in the vicinity of Dalton, Georgia.

During the Atlanta campaign the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh were commanded by Col. Robert P. McKelvaine and Lieut.-Col. William L. Lyles. At the close of the campaign the Twenty-fourth was reported under the separate command of Lyles. The brigade moved from camp near Dalton May 7, 1864, and took position in the trenches at Alt's Gap, and after several changes of position occupied the intrenched line in front of Resaca, on the extreme left of Hood's Corps, next to the right of Hardee's Corps, May 14th. Here, aided by artillery, they repulsed two charges of the Federal troops, but sustained heavy losses from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters. General Hood said of the battle of the 14th: "Walthall's Brigade suffered severely from an enfilade fire of the enemy's artillery, himself and men displaying conspicuous valor throughout under very adverse circumstances." "Troops were never more severely tested than mine were in this battle," General Wal-



thall wrote, "and none could have endured with more steadiness than they the furious and continuous fire to which they were subjected. The battle raged through the 15th also, when one shell, bursting in Lieutenant Wiygle's company, killed 6 men and wounded 5. The casualties of the Twenty-fourth were 24 killed, 27 wounded; of the two regiments 29 killed, 56 wounded, out of 46 officers and 559 men in battle. Among the killed was Lieutenant M. Reid, of Company G. May 17 the regiment skirmished at Cassville, later in the month they were in several days' battle on the New Hope Church line, where there were 4 killed, 12 wounded,

At the opening of the campaign Walthall's Brigade was a part of the division of General Hindman, in Hood's Corps. Gen. S. D. Lee took command of the corps July 27. General Walthall was promoted to command of a division of this corps in June. The brigade, commanded by Colonel Benton and later by Colonel Brantly, remained in Hindman's Division, commanded by Gen. John C. Brown, succeeded by Gen. Patton Anderson July 29.

In the battle of July 28, west of Atlanta, Colonel McKelvaine was severely, and it was feared mortally, wounded in the left shoulder. Lieut.-Col. W. L. Lyles, who took command, reported "the case of Eddie Evans, of Company L, Twenty-fourth Regiment, a mere boy, who, when the color bearer was wounded, asked to be permitted to carry the colors, and afterward bore them with such conspicuous coolness and gallantry as to elicit the admiration of all. At one time he took his stand in advance of the line without any protection in an open field, distant from the enemy's line not more than fifty yards, waving his colors defiantly and called upon his comrades to rally to the flag." The two regiments took about 430 into this battle and had 11 killed, 67 wounded. After this, through the early days of August, the skirmishing along the division front amounted to almost an engagement for a week, according to Gen. S. D. Lee. The fighting was on the skirmish line, sometimes sixty paces apart and averaging 100 yards, both lines being intrenched. "In one instance Brantly's men, by rolling logs ahead of them and digging zigzag trenches, approached so near the enemy's rifle pits as to be able to throw hand grenades over his breastworks." (Anderson.) From this intrenched line west of Atlanta the Mississippians moved with Lee's Corps, August 30, to meet Sherman's flank march to Jonesboro, where they were in battle August 31. Brantly's Brigade was in the front line of attack and was stopped by the murderous fire to which the men were exposed. The loss was very heavy. In this battle Lieutenant-Colonel Lyles was dangerously wounded, Captains Thompson, Toomer and Buchanan were wounded; Lieutenants Usery, Williams, Spencer, wounded; Lieutenant William Swindall killed. In all 42 killed and wounded. Color Bearer Waddell was wounded, Color Bearer Hamilton had been killed near Atlanta.

Brantly's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek Gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantly's

men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last days of October. The division was then commanded by Gen. Edward Johnson. They advanced with Lee's Corps into Tennessee, skirmished in front of Columbia and were detached November 29 by General Hood for the attempted rear attack at Spring Hill. The Federal troops fell back to the intrenched position at Franklin on the Harpeth River, where Hood made an assault November 30, Johnson's Division going in at dark. In this terrible night battle along the Federal parapets the brigade lost 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. The Federal troops, under General Thomas, concentrated in the fortified lines at Nashville, in front of which the brigade was encamped December 2-15. Thomas attacked December 15 and on that day Brantly's Brigade, sent to support Stewart's Corps, endeavored to stay the tide of Federal success near the Granny White pike. Next day, moved to the right of Lee's line, they repulsed a Federal assault near the Franklin pike. When the line gave way on their left they fell back to Brentwood. The brigade, after untold hardships, crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and marched to winter quarters near Tupelo, Miss.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. M. M. Rowan. April 9, Brantly's Brigade, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment, with the Twenty-second Alabama, consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constituted the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantley in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26 and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward.

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#### TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT CONSOLIDATED.

Colonel—R. W. Williamson.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Clifton Dancy.

Major—George M. Govan.

This regiment was formed in North Carolina by order of Gen. J. E. Johnston, dated April 9, 1865, by the consolidation of the fragments of Brantly's Mississippi Brigade, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Regiments being named in the order.

## TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

First Mississippi Valley Regiment, later known as the Second Confederate Regiment.

Colonel—John D. Martin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Edward F. McGehee.

Major—Thomas H. Mangum.

This regiment contained three Mississippi companies

Company A, Red Rebels, of Holmes County, mustered into State service at Lexington 8 May, 1861.

Captain—David J. Red.

First Lieutenant—William W. Stigler.

Second Lieutenant—James M. Stigler.

Third Lieutenant—F. M. McMillan, Walter D. Johnson.

Transferred—Company B, First Battalion Sharpshooters.

July 23, 1861, General Polk, at Memphis, preparing a campaign against St. Louis, reported that he would order up three Mississippi regiments, under General Clark, to Union City, Tenn., to hold in reserve. Colonel Martin's Regiment he would send to General Pillow, at New Madrid, who was expected to march into the interior of Missouri and co-operate with General Sterling Price. Martin's Regiment was hardly ready for the field, however, and the demand for troops in Virginia weakened Polk so that the campaign was abandoned. Martin's Regiment, in October, was attached to Col. John S. Bowen's Division of Polk's army at Columbus, Ky., Colonel Martin in command of the brigade composed of his regiment and Bowen's. The regiment became known at this time as the First Mississippi Valley Regiment. General Johnston, reporting its arrival from Columbus at Bowling Green, about the first of January, 1862, calls it "Colonel Martin's First Mississippi, 496 aggregate." As the "Twenty-fifth" it was brigaded with the Twenty-second under Col. John S. Bowen, in the army at Bowling Green. The name was changed from Twenty-fifth Mississippi to Second Confederate Regiment, by order of War Department January 31, 1862. At the same time Villepigue's Georgia Regiment was entitled the First Confederate, and Marmaduke's Arkansas Regiment the Third Confederate. Of the latter William E. Brickell, of Vicksburg, was Surgeon and Brigade Surgeon of Marmaduke's Brigade.

The regiment was disbanded May 8, 1862. The three Mississippi companies formed the First Battalion, Mississippi Sharpshooters (which see).

Colonel Martin commanded with distinction a Mississippi brigade composed of the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Regiments, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama, at the battle of Iuka, and at the battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862, fell mortally wounded at the outer line of Federal works. General Sterling Price wrote of him: "The gallant bearing of this officer upon more than one bloody field had won for him a place in the heart of every Mississippian and the admiration and confidence of his superior officers."

### TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Thomas M. Jones, resigned March 26, 1863; James A. Campbell, died at Johnson's Island, 4 February, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James L. Autry, killed at Murfreesboro; A. J. Hays, transferred to staff of General Bragg; James A. Campbell, promoted; Andrew J. Jones, killed at Resaca.

Majors—George H. Lipscomb, killed at Perryville; James A. Campbell, promoted January, 1863; Andrew J. Jones, promoted May, 1863; Amos McLemore, killed by a deserter; Julius B. Kennedy, killed at Atlantà.

Adjutants—W. S. Crump, G. W. Rice.

Surgeons—Isaac Shelby, K. C. Divine, promoted brigade staff December 4, 1862.

Assistant Surgeon—J. S. Buckner.

Quartermaster—Addison Craft, promoted to brigade staff December 4, 1862; Lieut. G. B. Denham, Lieutenant Catchings.

Commissaries—John Boyles, Lieuts. G. W. Rice, J. W. Grayson.

Sergeant-Majors—J. P. Carter, Isom Watkins.

Company A, Oktibbeha Riflemen.

Captain—E. O. Huntley.

First Lieutenants—Champ Huntley, died at Chattanooga; William M. Hannah.

Second Lieutenants—W. M. Hannah, N. Q. Adams, T. L. Hannah, John Fowler, killed at Perryville,

Third Lieutenant—W. L. Hendon.

Company B, "Rosin Heels," enlisted at Ellisville August 10, 1861.

Captains—Amos McLemore, promoted as Major May, 1863; S. M. Pegg.

First Lieutenants—J. E. Welborn, promoted Major Seventh Battalion; S. H. Smith, N. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants—J. M. Bayliss, promoted Surgeon Seventh Battalion; John W. Grayson, G. W. Grayson.

Third Lieutenants—S. H. Smith, S. M. Pegg, N. Cooper.

Company C, Fredonia Hards, enlisted at Brookhaven 6 September, 1861.

Captains—Andrew J. Jones, promoted Major February 12, 1863, killed at Resaca; John R. Poole, killed at Resaca.

First Lieutenants—B. A. Tardy, died at Pensacola; W. W. Wiley, disabled at Perryville; J. R. Poole.

Second Lieutenants—W. W. Wiley, John R. Poole, J. M. Major.

Third Lieutenants—George T. Smith, died at Pensacola; E. F. Rivers, D. S. Switzer.

Company D, Rayburn Rifles, enlisted at Brookhaven 28 August, 1861.

Captains—E. R. Neilson, killed at Murfreesboro; W. Wood Hall, wounded at Chickamauga, joined cavalry; P. P. Brown.

First Lieutenants—W. W. Hall, P. P. Brown, promoted 19 December, 1863; T. S. Bailey.

Second Lieutenants—John Boyle, promoted to commissary; P. P. Brown, J. H. Brown, killed at Chickamauga; John E. Noel, T. S. Bailey, George W. Rice.

Third Lieutenant—P. P. Brown, wounded at Atlanta.

Company E, Leake Guards, of Leake County, officers commissioned 25 April, 1861.

Captains—James A. Campbell, promoted Major January, 1863; J. S. Boyd.

First Lieutenants—Jabez Drake, M. C. Edwards, killed at Murfreesboro; J. S. Boyd, J. M. Edwards, W. B. Colbert, M. Allen.

Second Lieutenants—M. C. Edwards, Samuel McIntosh, J. S. Boyd.

Third Lieutenants—R. I. Hull, J. M. Edwards, M. Allen, J. M. Nash.

Company F, Covington Fencibles, of Covington County, officers commissioned 3 May, 1861, enlisted at Williamsburg May 6, 1861.

Captains—Hugh R. McLaurin, died near Munfordville; Joel R. Baugh.

First Lieutenants—William J. Eaton, D. J. McLeod.

Second Lieutenants—Daniel A. McLeod, Samuel H. Gist, W. J. Lott, resigned; S. H. Gill, D. J. McLeod, W. L. Applewhite, killed at Franklin.

Third Lieutenant—Joel R. Baugh.

This company had been organized before 1861.

Company G, Kennedy Guards, enlisted at Augusta 17 September, 1861.

Captains—Julius B. Kennedy, promoted Major 5 October, 1863; John S. Byrd.

First Lieutenants—G. B. Denham, appointed Quartermaster; John S. Byrd.

Second Lieutenants—John S. Byrd, J. P. Carter, Brigade Ordnance Officer at Chickamauga; John M. Thompson.

Third Lieutenant—J. P. Carter.

Company H, Jasper Blues, enlisted in August, 1861, at Marion; re-organized in June, 1862.

Captains—Goodwin Nixon, resigned, 1863; E. W. Stafford.

First Lieutenants—W. M. Brame, E. W. Stafford, Michael Rogers.

Second Lieutenants—E. W. Stafford, J. T. Phillips, B. F. Morris, James U. McCormick, M. Rogers, J. L. Bufkin.

Third Lieutenants—James Terrel, J. T. Phillips.

Company I, Harris Rebels, enlisted at Brookhaven 20 September, 1861.

Captains—A. J. Harris, resigned, 1863; John H. Wood, killed at Jonesboro.

First Lieutenants—Alexander Jones, Alfred Kilgore.

Second Lieutenants—Alfred Kilgore, J. C. Madden, John H. Wood.

Second Lieutenants—J. C. Burrus, killed at Perryville; J. J. Hyde, Thompson.

Company K, Enfield Rifles, of Monroe County, enlisted at Aberdeen 27 September, 1861.

Captains—John B. Sale, promoted Judge-Advocate, staff of General Bragg; W. H. Sanders, A. V. Snowden, killed at Lookout Mountain.

First Lieutenants—William B. Evans, resigned February, 1863; W. H. Sanders.

Second Lieutenants—W. H. Sanders, W. A. McMillan, captured at Chickamauga; A. V. Snowden, killed at Lookout Mountain; Andrew G. Powell.

Third Lieutenant—A. V. Snowden.

Lieutenants Jonathan J. Jarman and Anderson G. Powell died in service. (Final Statements). R. A. Jarman, Orderly Sergeant, furnished a roll of the company, showing total enrollment 126. At the muster at Montgomery, Ala., 28 February, 1865, there were present 6, 20 in prison, 3 on detached service, 10 in hospital.

Company L, Twiggs Rifles, enlisted 20 October, 1861, at Pascagoula. Captain—H. B. Griffin.

First Lieutenant—T. R. Hawkins, S. M. Johnston, wounded on Lookout Mountain; William Welch.

Second Lieutenants—S. M. Johnston, J. G. Thompson, died in service; J. M. McInnis.

Third Lieutenants—H. E. Krebs, William Welch.

First Sergeant Antonio Baptiste, killed at Murfreesboro.

This company was awarded first honors in the match drill of companies of Walthall's Brigade, near Lewisburg, Tenn., May 25, 1863.

No official rolls in this department. Above roster of officers made up from Register of Commissions, Brigade Order Book and E. A. Smith's "Records of Walthall's Brigade."

This regiment was organized at Pensacola, of Mississippi companies that went there in 1861. The regiment was organized by General Bragg, then commanding the Army of Pensacola, who selected the field officers, Jones, Autry and Lipscomb. General Bragg wrote, December 11, 1861, "that a regiment of independent companies was on the eve of organization when the War Department ordered Coopwood's company to join Dowd's Regiment at Savannah, and he should apply to Governor of Mississippi for another company to fill the regiment." January 5, 1862, the Secretary of War wrote Bragg that "the President has ordered the appointment of Major Jones to be Colonel of the new regiment of Mississippians organized by you, which you will please to number as the Twenty-seventh, but he does not seem entirely to concur in your recommendation of the Lieutenant-Colonel." General Bragg in reply urged the excellent service of the officer recommended and said: "I intend assigning this regiment, thus admirably officered, to Fort McRee and adjacent batteries."

Colonel Thomas Marshall Jones was a native of Virginia who had graduated at West Point in 1853, and resigned a first lieutenancy in the United States Army in 1861 to enter the Confederate service. He was transferred from the regiment after the battle of Murfreesboro, and in 1864 was in command of Fort Caswell on the North Carolina coast. Autry, early in 1862, on account of the naval expedition under Commodore Farragut, which reached Ship Island March 21, was sent to Vicksburg, where he was Military Governor and Post Commandant, and with Engineer D. B. Harris began the work of fortifying. He continued in this position after Gen. M. L. Smith was put in command of the troops for the defense of Vicksburg, and when, after the fall of New Orleans, a part of the fleet, under Commander Lee, came up the river, captured Natchez, and summoned Vicksburg to surrender. May 18, 1862, Autry replied in a note saying "Mississippians don't know and refuse to learn how to surrender to an enemy. If Commodore Farragut or Brigadier-General Butler can teach them, let them come and try." He continued on duty at Vicksburg, it appears, during the bombardment of May, June and July, 1862, but returned to the regiment before the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was killed. A. J. Hays, Lieutenant-Colonel in Autry's absence, was a veteran of the Mexican War who had resigned a lieutenancy in the United States Marine Corps, and had been commissioned Captain in the Confederate navy before being assigned to the Twenty-seventh. He was made Inspector-General on the staff of General Bragg, commanding the army.

When the main body of troops at Pensacola were sent to Corinth, Colonel Jones was assigned to command at Pensacola, March 9, 1862, with orders to prepare for evacuation after removing the heavy guns and ammunition and burning the navy yard. In his report of the evacuation Colonel Jones wrote that the garrison was marched out early on May 9, and at 11:30 everything combustible from the navy yard to Fort McRee was set afire and consumed, under a heavy cannonade from the guns of Fort Pickens. Colonel Jones made particular mention of Captain J. H. Nelson, who commanded at Fort McRee, the most exposed point, and Major W. H. Kilpatrick (Fifth Battalion), who commanded at the navy yard, and the detachment under Captain Hays. Next day the regiment proceeded to Mobile.

When General Bragg's army was transferred from Mississippi to Chattanooga for the advance into Kentucky, the regiment was ordered to Chattanooga, where, in the organization of August 18, 1862, it was assigned to Hardee's Corps. Colonel Jones was put in command of a brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson's Division, including the Twenty-seventh. Late in August the army crossed Walden's Ridge, marched through Middle Tennessee and reached Glasgow, Ky., September 13. On the 16th they marched to Munfordville and secured the surrender of the garrison that had repulsed Chalmer's Brigade. Hardee moved to Perryville, where the Union army advanced to attack, bringing on the battle of October 8. In this battle Jones' Brigade charged in line with the brigades of Wood, Brown,

Jones and Cleburne, driving back the enemy in their front about a mile. The casualties, however, were very heavy, and the victory did not extend along the whole line. General Bragg fell back to Cumberland Gap, through which the troops passed October 19-24, retreating to East Tennessee. In December they advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

In November Jones' Brigade included the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Regiments. Anderson's Division was broken up and the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth were joined with the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments to form the brigade of Colonel Walthall in Withers' Division of Polk's Corps. Colonel Walthall announced his staff December 4, 1862. He was soon commissioned Brigadier-General. Just before the battle of Murfreesboro, December, 1862, General Walthall being absent sick, Colonel Jones was in command of the brigade, but in the battle Gen. Patton Anderson commanded the brigade, which was stationed in line of battle, December 28, the left extending into a dense cedar forest, the right next to Chalmers' Brigade. The Twenty-ninth, on the right, was the only regiment in an open field, and the men made rifle pits for protection. There was skirmishing with the Federal line, posted along the round forest and cane brake, during the next two days. On the morning of the 31st, the brigade attacked, the Twenty-seventh being the last, according to the plan of battle, along the whole line to advance. They were immediately swept by a heavy fire of artillery from the front, and partly enfilading the line. Anderson reported: "The ordeal to which they were subjected was a severe one, but the task was undertaken with that spirit and courage which always deserves success and seldom fails achieving it. As often as their ranks were shattered and broken by grape and canister did they rally, reform and renew the attack under the leadership of their gallant officers. They were ordered to take the batteries at all hazards and they obeyed the order, not, however, without heavy loss of officers and men. Not far from where the batteries were playing, and while cheering and encouraging his men forward, Lieut.-Col. James L. Autry, commanding the Twenty-seventh Mississippi, fell, pierced through the head by a Minie ball." There was some confusion in the regiment until they were reformed by the senior Captain, E. R. Neilson, who was seriously wounded afterward in another part of the field. Colonel Jones had gone to the rear for medical attention. Finally the batteries were taken. One company entire, of sharpshooters, posted in a log house near the battery taken by the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, was captured by the Twenty-seventh. The casualties of the Twenty-seventh were 11 killed, 71 wounded, 2 missing.

On January 2 the brigade, which had been assigned to the position on the river front held by Chalmers' Brigade, was ordered across the river to support General Breckenridge, was recalled, and later in the afternoon was sent again. Of this movement General Bragg wrote in his report that on hearing of the defeat of Breckenridge: "Anderson's fine brigade of Mississippians, the nearest body of troops, was promptly ordered to his relief. On reaching the field and moving forward, Anderson found him-



self in front of Breckenridge's infantry and soon encountered the enemy's light troops close upon our artillery, which had been left without support. This noble brigade, under its cool and gallant chief, drove the enemy back and saved all the guns not captured before its arrival." Breckenridge reformed his line after dark to the left and rear of the Walthall Brigade.

In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade and Govan's Arkansas Brigade constituted Liddell's Division of W. H. T. Walker's Corps. Walthall's Brigade, on September 18, forced a Federal command from Alexander's bridge, but finding the bridge destroyed were compelled to cross at Byram's ford, after which, on the next day, they marched to the north and went into battle in that confused area where Ector and Wilson had been worsted. The Twenty-seventh, under Col. James A. Campbell, participated in the charge that ran over King's Brigade of United States regulars as they were changing front, capturing four hundred prisoners and a battery. This was in the woods, between the fortified position that Thomas held next day, and the creek. Being flanked and losing many officers and men, the Twenty-seventh and other regiments fell back in some confusion. Next morning they moved a mile to the left and then three miles to the north, and went into battle on the Chattanooga road, which they occupied and crossed in the rear of General Thomas. Here most of the skirmishers of the brigade were captured, and Lieut.-Col. Jones, then acting as field officer of the day, was wounded. At this time only three were left on the field of the ten field officers of the brigade. Colonel Campbell commended the conduct of Captains Kennedy, Company G; Baugh of F, and Boyd of E. Casualties of the regiment, 10 killed, 88 wounded, 19 missing.

The regiment was commanded in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, by Lieut.-Col. A. J. Jones, Col. James A. Campbell being in command of the brigade picket line. Before the pickets were attacked Jones was ordered to put his regiment in line of battle across a bench of the mountain where they had been in bivouac, and here they were soon attacked, the enemy "seeming to force everything before them as though there was no resistance." At close range the regiment delivered two volleys with great effect, so that the lines immediately in front broke and fell back, but the great numbers of the assaulting forces enabled them to flank the regiment and so nearly surround it that six commissioned officers and about half the men were made prisoners before they could retreat. Lieut. A. V. Snowden, Company K, was killed; Lieutenant Johnson, Company L, dangerously wounded and captured; Captain Boyd, Company E, severely wounded. Jones attempted to rally the remainder of the men at the ridge on the northern slope, three or four hundred yards back, but they were again outflanked and under fire at distances of eight or ten paces among the rocks at their front, and were driven back with heavy loss around the point of the mountain several hundred yards south of the Craven house, where they formed line with the rest of the brigade, and, again advancing, fought with Pettus' Alabamians until 9 o'clock that night. The regiment was again in the fight on Missionary Ridge late

in the evening of November 25, but was not exposed to the direct assault. Colonel Jones declared that the regiment never fought better, if so well, as it did on Lookout Mountain. Captains Kennedy, Baugh, Pegg and Boyd, Lieutenants Brown, Bailey, Poole, Major, Welch, Hannah, and especially Lieut. J. J. Hyde and Sergt.-Major Watkins, were commended for gallantry. Colonel Campbell and most of the picket line were cut off and captured in the first advance of the Federal line. Casualties of the regiment at Lookout Mountain 6 killed, 36 wounded, 166 missing; at Missionary Ridge, 5 wounded.

In January, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones was in command of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh Regiments, in winter quarters near Dalton, Ga.

In the Atlanta campaign Walthall's Brigade was part of Hindman's Division, commanded by Gen. John C. Brown and Gen. Patton Anderson, in Hood's Corps, after July 27 commanded by Gen. S. D. Lee. General Walthall was promoted to command of a division in June, and Colonel Benton commanded the brigade until Brig.-Gen. Brantley was promoted. The Twenty-seventh began the campaign joined with the Twenty-fourth under Colonel Benton, who was soon succeeded by Lieut.-Col. McKelvaine. They were on the intrenched line at Alt's Gap, May 7, and on May 14-15 engaged in the battle of Resaca, where the brigade was distinguished for the gallant defense of a position exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery as well as the assaults of infantry which were repulsed in front. Lieut.-Col. A. J. Jones and Capt. J. R. Poole fell, instantly killed, in this battle line. In all there were 6 killed and 27 wounded. The brigade was not seriously engaged at Cassville, New Hope Church, or Kenesaw Mountain, though skirmishing was constant, nor in the battles around Atlanta, until July 28, when McKelvaine's command advanced on the Lickskillet road, driving the enemy from a hill. When moving by the right flank, a Federal attack was made which threw the command into temporary confusion. Here McKelvaine was severely wounded, and Lieut.-Col. W. L. Lyles took command. The two regiments had 430 in battle; 11 killed, 67 wounded, 10 of whom were left on the field. The Twenty-seventh served in the trenches on the west side of Atlanta (see Fourth Regiment) until August 30, when they marched to meet Sherman's flank movement, and went into battle at Jonesboro, where the brigade suffered heavy losses in a front attack upon the Federal intrenched line. The Twenty-seventh had 4 killed and 23 wounded. Capt. J. R. Baugh, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded; Adjutant J. L. Bufkin, Capt. S. M. Pegg, Capt. J. H. Wood, Lieuts. J. J. Jumon and William Welsh severely wounded.

Brantley's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantley's men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last

days of October. The division, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Edward Johnson, advanced with Lee's Corps to Columbia, and was then taken, November 29, by General Hood, to assist in the rear attack at Spring Hill. The Federal troops making good their retreat to Franklin, on the Harpeth River, Hood ordered an assault upon the intrenched position November 30, in which Johnson's Division took part after dark. In this terrible night battle in the trenches along the parapets Brantley's Brigade, no stronger than a single regiment, lost 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. At the battle of Nashville, December 15, Brantley's men, sent to the support of Stewart's Division, endeavored to check the Federal advance on the Granny White pike. Next day they were moved to the right of Lee's line, where they repulsed a Federal attack, when the line was broken on their left and they fell back with the army to Brentwood. The brigade crossed the Tennessee River December 26 and moved to the vicinity of Tupelo for winter quarters.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865; Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. M. M. Rowan. April 9, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment, with the Twenty-second Alabama, consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constituted the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantley, in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward.

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#### TWENTY EIGHTH REGIMENT.

See cavalry regiments.

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#### TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—Edward C. Walthall, promoted as Brigadier-General, December 13, 1862; William F. Brantley, promoted as Brigadier-General, July 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William F. Brantley, promoted; James B. Morgan.

Majors—James B. Morgan, promoted; Newton A. Isam, George W. Reynolds, killed at Franklin.

Adjutants—John W. Campbell, mortally wounded at Missionary Ridge; R. H. Vance, acting.

Quartermasters—W. G. Beauland, promoted to brigade staff, 1863; assistant, R. G. Smithers.

Commissaries— — Pullen, J. T. Malone.

Surgeons—M. N. Phillips, J. D. Adams; assistants, R. W. Harper, W. P. Hutchinson.

Sergeant-Major—C. H. Robertson.

Company A, Lafayette Rebels, of Oxford, Lafayette County, officers commissioned February 15, 1862.

Captains—Newton A. Isam, promoted Major January, 1863; W. P. Wilkins, W. G. Reynolds, killed at New Hope Church.

First Lieutenants—Robt. L. Spencer, killed at Murfreesboro; W. P. Wilkins, W. G. Reynolds.

Second Lieutenants—Wm. G. Reynolds, Charles B. Howry James Rankin, killed in Georgia.

Third Lieutenants—W. P. Wilkins, J. F. Dunn, killed in Georgia; James Rankin, Charles B. Howry.

First Sergeant—James Rankin.

Second Sergeant—John Dunn.

Third Sergeants—J. W. Stokes, J. G. Guthrie.

Fourth Sergeant—E. A. Smith.

First Corporal—W. B. Robuck.

Second Corporal—G. T. Heyes.

Third Corporal—J. H. Teas.

Fourth Corporal—R. M. Mitchell.

The muster roll of 28 February, 1865, at Montgomery, Ala., showed present for duty, 1 sergeant, 7 privates; Captain Wilkins, Lieutenant Howry and 25 privates absent, sick.

Company B, Robson Rifles, officers commissioned 20 February, 1862.

Captains—Robert Robson, died in service; H. J. Harper, killed at Murfreesboro; J. Tipton Smith.

First Lieutenants—H. J. Harper, M. J. Marshall.

Second Lieutenants—M. J. Marshall, J. T. Smith, W. A. McDaniel, died 1863; John M. Allen.

Third Lieutenant—G. P. Rice.

Company C, Panola Patriots, of Panola County, officers commissioned 24 February, 1862.

Captains—T. F. Wilson, wounded at Murfreesboro; C. M. Pepper, died 1863; J. C. Harrison, Adjutant-General staff; John W. McCracken.

First Lieutenants—C. M. Pepper, wounded at Murfreesboro; John C. Harrison, John W. McCracken, J. W. Smith, killed at Jonesboro.

Second Lieutenants—H. A. Watkins, John W. McCracken, John C. Harrison, J. Williams Smith.

Third Lieutenant—John C. Harrison.

Company D, Fishing Creek Avengers, of Yalobusha County, officers commissioned 1 March, 1862.

Captains—S. B. Herron, resigned; George S. Caldwell, died at Lookout Mountain; — Johnson.

First Lieutenant—G. S. Caldwell.

Second Lieutenants—E. W. Smith, — Johnson, James Taylor.

Third Lieutenants—J. L. Brannon, John Cox, killed at Franklin.

Company E, Oakland Rebels, of Yalobusha County, officers commissioned 6 March, 1862.

Captains—William B. Craig, resigned 1863; J. A. Rainwater.

First Lieutenants—John R. Tolbert, J. A. Rainwater, Franklin Roach, killed at Lookout Mountain.

Second Lieutenants—William M. Burdshaw, — Adams, resigned; Franklin Roach, W. A. Carr.

Third Lieutenant—George W. Wright.

Company F, Hampton Guards.

Captains—J. M. Hampton, R. W. Williamson, former Captain in Eleventh Regiment, promoted 1865, Colonel Twenty-fourth, consolidated.

First Lieutenants—T. M. Patterson, R. N. Provine.

Second Lieutenants—Walter Boland, R. N. Provine, J. M. Spencer.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Goulding.

Company G, Walthall Rebels, organized at Providence, officers commissioned 10 May, 1862.

Captains—J. F. Taylor, resigned; Kershaw Williams, killed at Murfreesboro; S. S. Angevine.

First Lieutenants—Kershaw Williams, S. S. Angevine, promoted March, 1863; J. D. Talbert.

Second Lieutenants—John Conley, killed near Corinth; S. S. Angevine J. D. Talbert, D. Barland.

Third Lieutenants—J. R. Williams, resigned 1862; M. Roberts.

Company H, Gale Reserves, of Yazoo County, officers commissioned 25 March, 1862; enlisted at Satartia.

Captains—Robt. G. Johnson, to November, 1863; Joseph R. Gale.

First Lieutenants—Abner G. Gale, resigned January, 1863; Joseph R. Gale.

Second Lieutenants—Martin Anding, Joseph R. Gale, D. S. Latham.

Third Lieutenant—D. S. Johnson.

Company I, De Soto Brothers, of De Soto County, Captain commissioned 24 February, 1862; Lieutenants, 17 March, 1862.

Captains—James B. Morgan, elected Major; George W. Reynolds, promoted Major; Francis Holmes.

First Lieutenants—G. W. Reynolds, Francis Holmes, J. W. Odom, R. L. Jones, R. H. Vance, Company A, consolidated regiment.

Second Lieutenants—V. H. Merriweather, F. Holmes, W. F. Maxey, killed at Murfreesboro; J. W. Odom.

Third Lieutenant—R. L. Jones.

J. T. Malone, Sergeant-Major, was made Second Lieutenant, Company A, consolidated, 1865.

Company K, Dixie Rifles.

Captains—J. F. Harrington, Eugene Cowan, killed near Corinth; Thomas Walton, died in Georgia.

First Lieutenants—Eugene Cowan, — Brumby, killed at Jonesboro.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas Walton, J. R. Porter.

Third Lieutenants— — Brumby, — Porter, William G. Barksdale, died of wounds.

Aggregate original enrollment, 876 officers and men.

No official rolls in this department. Above data obtained from State register of original commissions, Sykes' Brigade Order Book, and E. A. Smith's "Records of Walthall's Brigade."

**BRIGADE SHARPSHOOTERS.**—At Dalton, Ga., in February, 1864, there was formed a battalion of sharpshooters, 22 officers and 180 men, detailed from the various regiments of the brigade, under the command of Capt. J. W. Ward. Among the officers was Lieut. Washington P. Williams, of Company A. This battalion was engaged with Sherman's sharpshooters and skirmishers almost every day, sometimes many times in one day, until disbanded at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, when there remained on duty the Major commanding, two Lieutenants and 19 privates.

This regiment was organized at Grenada, and field officers elected April 11, 1862. Colonel Walthall had been theretofore Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brantley Major, of the Fifteenth, a twelve-month regiment. The Twenty-ninth Regiment was attached to Chalmers' Brigade of infantry, then in the fortified lines of Corinth, which were beleaguered by Halleck's army until General Beauregard evacuated in the latter part of May.

During the siege of Corinth a detachment of this regiment and others of the brigade were on outpost duty on the Monterey road, and were in action May 28-29, with a Federal force, which was finally repulsed with the aid of reinforcements under Col. Joseph Wheeler. The regiment had 2 killed and 1 wounded in this engagement at the Russell House.

In the latter part of July the brigade was moved to Chattanooga, with the Army of the Mississippi, and thence they advanced into Kentucky through Middle Tennessee. September 12, Walthall with his regiment and Ketchum's Battery was detached to sieze the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Proctor's Station, whence he rejoined the brigade at Cave City, on the same road. Walthall had a part in Chalmers' desperate assault upon the works at Munfordville, September 14, carrying into the battle a total of 307 and losing 5 killed, 36 wounded. Colonel Walthall reported that after several changes of position under fire, they received orders for a bayonet charge. "I gave the command and the charge was attempted, but without success, the earthworks being about ten feet high and surrounded by a deep ditch about eight feet wide." After ten or fifteen minutes in this position Colonel Walthall withdrew his regiment to shelter. On the 17th Wilder surrendered to Bragg's army, and the brigade was ordered to occupy the works, as a recognition of bravery.

The army retreated from Kentucky in the latter part of October through Cumberland Gap, and moved to Chattanooga, thence advancing upon Rosecrans' army toward Nashville, in December.

November 17, 1862, Colonel Walthall was ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee for assignment to the command of a brigade. Anderson's Division was broken up and the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Regiments transferred to Polk's Corps. Walthall's Brigade at first was composed of the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth (called then Thirty-seventh) and Forty-first Mississippi.

Colonel Walthall announced as his staff, December 4, 1862, the following: Capt. E. T. Sykes, Tenth Regiment, Adjutant-General; Capt. R. W. Williamson, Thirtieth Regiment, Volunteer Aide-de-camp; Capt. Addison Craft, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Quartermaster; Dr. K. C. Divine, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Surgeon. December 9, Capt. J. A. Hooper, Brigade Commissary; December 27, by Colonel Jones, Lieut. D. M. Currie, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Acting Inspector-General; Lieut. J. H. Wood, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Acting Ordnance Officer. January 20, 1863, Lieut. George M. Govan, Ninth Regiment, Inspector-General, promoted to Captain and retained, temporarily succeeded by Lieut. H. C. Tupper; Lieut. B. A. Walthall, Aide-de-camp. Capt. Craft was succeeded by Maj. W. A. Rayburn as Quartermaster. Surgeon Divine was succeeded in 1864 by Surgeon George R. Griffith of the Thirtieth. Capt. J. C. Harrison, Twenty-ninth Regiment, was Adjutant-General under Brantley; Lieut. R. F. Holloway, Acting Inspector-General; Capt. D. L. Sweatman, Aide-de-camp; Capt. J. L. Magruder, Ordnance Officer; Capt. W. G. Beanland, Quartermaster; Maj. J. D. Lynch, Surgeon.

Changes were made in the brigade, after its first organization, so that it included the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth Mississippi and Forty-fifth Alabama, at the battle of Murfreesboro. While absent on sick leave Colonel Walthall was promoted to Brigadier-General, and he assumed command in that rank near Shelbyville, January 18, 1863. At first during his absence the brigade was commanded by Colonels Neill and Jones.

During the battle of Murfreesboro the brigade was commanded by Gen. Patton Anderson. The brigade was posted in line of battle December 28, 1862, on the left of Chalmers' Brigade, the main part of the line extended into a dense and stony cedar forest, where the men threw up a line of stone breastworks. There was skirmishing for two days, and the attack was made Wednesday morning, December 31. But the battle had already been going on some hours, before they were ordered against the Federal line in their front, which was Negley's Division of Thomas' Corps, posted in the edge of a dense cedar brake. General Polk wrote of what followed: "The fire of the enemy of both artillery and infantry was terrific, and Anderson's left for a moment wavered. Such evidences of destructive firing as were left on the forest, from which this brigade emerged, have rarely, if ever, been seen. The timber was torn and crushed. Nothing but a charge could meet the demands of the occasion.

Orders were given to take the batteries at all hazards, and it was done. The number of field guns taken in this movement was eight. This was one of the points at which we encountered the most determined opposition, but the onward movement of the Mississippians and Alabamians was irresistible." General Negley, whose division was composed of two brigades, upon whom fell at least part of this attack, reported that "Houghtaling's, Schultz's, Marshall's, Bush's and Nell's Batteries were all ordered into action in my front, pouring destructive volleys of grape and shell into the advancing columns of the enemy, mowing him down like swaths of grain. For four hours the Eighth Division, with a portion of Sheridan's and Palmer's Divisions, maintained their position. \* \* The enemy, maddened to desperation by the determined resistance, still pressed forward fresh troops, concentrating and forming them in a concentric line on either flank." The guns captured by Walthall's Brigade, supported by A. P. Stewart's Brigade, were six of Houghtaling's Battery C, First Illinois, and two of Bush's Fourth Indiana Battery. The other batteries mentioned by Negley lost six guns.

In the charge of the Twenty-ninth, Colonel Brantley and his adjutant, Lieut. John W. Campbell, were knocked down by concussion produced by the explosion of a shell very near them, but the regiment was soon afterward carried forward by Lieut.-Col. J. B. Morgan in gallant style, capturing the battery in their front, and driving the enemy into and through the dense cedar brake immediately beyond. (Anderson). It appears from Anderson's report that the Twenty-ninth captured a small iron rifled piece, which lay in its front, and participated with the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth in the capture of the remainder of the battery of four to six guns. Gen. A. P. Stewart, who supported Anderson, in his report says that the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi, after the first repulse, "fell back in disorder" upon his line, "leaving a large number of dead and wounded in the open ground beyond the Wilkinson pike, over which they had charged. The Twenty-ninth ultimately formed on my left, where it remained until the close of the battle, when it moved away to join its brigade." The casualties of the Twenty-ninth were 34 killed, including Capt. H. J. Harper and Lieuts. W. G. Barksdale, W. A. McDaniel and R. S. Spencer, and 202 wounded. The total killed and wounded was exceeded by only one regiment in the army, the Eighth Tennessee, which fought in the same part of the field and had 306 killed and wounded.

January 2, 1863, the brigade, which had taken the first position of Chalmer's Brigade, was sent across the river to support Breckenridge, and gained the credit, awarded by General Bragg, of saving the artillery of that part of the army.

January 22, on the Shelbyville line, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Regiments were temporarily consolidated under the command of Colonel Brantley. Early in July the army fell back to Chattanooga, and in the latter part of July Walthall's Brigade was at Camp Cobb, near Atlanta, moving thence to the reserve camp near Chickamauga in August, and retreating to Lafayette in September.



In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade and Govan's Arkansas Brigade constituted Liddell's Division of W. H. T. Walker's Corps. Walthall on September 18 advanced to Chickamauga Creek at Alexander's bridge, and a fight ensued, the brunt of which fell upon the Twenty-ninth Regiment, under Colonel Brantley. It was a fierce engagement, while it lasted, and the regiment had 56 killed and wounded. The enemy was driven back, but not until the bridge was destroyed, and the brigade moved down to Byram's ford and crossed. On the morning of the 19th they were in battle in that confused area, to the northward on the battle line, where brigades of both armies were charging in different directions in the woods, flanking each other in turn, and friend often firing on friend. Walthall caught King's Brigade of United States regulars changing front, ran over them and their battery, took 400 prisoners, but having killed all the horses could not bring off the guns before they were in turn driven back in confusion. In this engagement the Twenty-ninth suffered severely. Next day they moved further to the north and pushed across the Chattanooga road that Thomas was making the famous fight to hold. Here they came under an artillery fire that could not be endured and fell back hurriedly, losing a few killed and 15 or 20 captured. The regiment carried 368 into the three-day battle and had 194 killed, wounded and missing. According to General Thomas, the Confederates on the State road yielded to the "splendid advance" of Turchin's Brigade, which covered the retreat of Thomas' command.

The regiment was encamped with the brigade in General Bragg's line before Chattanooga, after September 22, and on November 20 was marched up upon the northern and western slopes of Lookout Mountain on account of the increased activity of the forces that had been collected at Chattanooga by General Grant. Early in the morning of November 24 the attack was made from the west by Hooker's Corps from the Virginia army. The morning was excessively foggy, the air being filled with a fine mist of rain, and on account of the low-lying fog, the event became known as "the battle above the clouds."

The battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, was fought by Walthall's Mississippi Brigade, supported in the latter part of the fight by parts of Moore's and Pettus' Alabama Brigades. Gen. John K. Jackson was ranking Brigadier. Other troops were on the top of the mountain, and the entire force was commanded by Major-General Stevenson. Walthall's Brigade had a total effective of 1,489, and had 8 killed, 48 wounded and 845 captured. Walthall occupied the advanced position, on the western slopes of the mountain, with his pickets along Lookout Creek at the base, and being warned by the movements of General Geary's Federal Division presaging attack, he posted his men in the rude breastworks of logs and stones that had been built by the troops previously in that position, except the Thirty-fourth regiment, which was sent to support the picket line. Here he was soon under fire of three batteries, one of which was in rear of part of his line.

The question as to whether Walthall was "surprised" was raised in 1882 by Col. D. R. Hundley, of Pettus' Brigade, and after a long corres-

pondence between him and General Walthall, the matter was submitted to Gen. E. W. Pettus, who wrote: "It is clear to my mind that Walthall's Brigade did expect the attack which was made on it, and had prepared to repel it, so far as could be done by so small a force, in its isolated and exposed position." Colonel Hundley contended that there was a surprise in the fact that an attack was made with such overwhelming force. But Walthall was under orders to meet whatever force approached, hold it in check as long as possible and fall back to the position at Craven's, where he would be reinforced.

Colonel Brantley reported that the Twenty-ninth was put in line facing west until it appeared that the enemy were approaching from the southwest, when Brantley formed a line across the mountain facing south, but the distance to cover and absence of many of his men on the brigade picket line compelled him to deploy his line as skirmishers. They were speedily overrun and many captured. With the remnant Brantley fell back on the line of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh and all were driven back beyond the Craven house, on the plateau below the cliff, where the brigade reformed and succeeded in holding the enemy in check until Pettus' Brigade arrived. Then, by order of General Walthall, Colonel Brantley took command of the remnants of the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth and went into the fight with Pettus, holding the line until relieved by Clayton's Brigade at 8:20 that night. General Walthall said in his report: "I directed Colonel Brantley to advance his left as far as it could be done without leaving an interval between his line and the cliff, so as to get the benefit of an oblique fire upon the line that was pressing upon us. This order was executed with that officer's characteristic promptness." General Walthall also gave special mention to the "skill, activity, zeal and courage" of Colonel Brantley. General Stevenson said in his report that the advance of Hooker's Corps on the flank and front, the front was gallantly contested by the Mississippi brigade, and General Bragg wrote that the assault was "met by one brigade only—Walthall's—which made a desperate resistance, but was finally compelled to yield ground." On the night of the 24th the brigade was moved to McFarland's Spring, and on the morning of the 25th, with the whole of Cheatham's Division they were put in line on Missionary Ridge to the right of Patton Anderson's Division. They were not assailed in front, but about 4 o'clock in the evening, after the Confederate line was broken on the south of them, Brantley faced to the left with his command, and withstood the flank attack, which was not pushed, until after dark, when they were withdrawn to Chickamauga Station. The casualties of the regiment on the 24th were 2 killed, including Lieut. D. S. Latham, 26 wounded, 155 missing; on the 25th, 7 wounded, including Adj. J. W. Campbell, who had served with credit from the organization of the regiment, and died at Atlanta soon after the battle.

In the Atlanta campaign Walthall's Brigade was a part of Hindman's Division, commanded by Gens. John C. Brown and Patton Anderson, in Hood's Corps, after July 27 commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

General Walthall was promoted in June to the command of a division of the Army of Mississippi (Stewart's Corps), composed of the brigades of Quarles, Cantey and Reynolds, with which he took a prominent part in the battles of Peachtree Creek and Ezra Church, near Atlanta. He was succeeded in command of his brigade by Colonel Benton until Colonel Brantley was promoted as Brigadier-General.

At the beginning of the campaign, when the brigade moved from camp at Dalton, Ga., and went into the trenches at Alt's Gap, May 7, Colonel Brantley commanded the Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Regiments, but Colonel Benton resumed command of the Thirty-fourth before the battle of Resaca. In that battle, May 14-15, Brantley's command was the extreme left of Hood's Corps, adjoining Hardee's Corps, in a part of the works exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery, but they held the position with remarkable coolness and repulsed the infantry attacks in front. General Walthall was three times slightly wounded, and General Tucker, while with him, was seriously wounded. Brantley's consolidated regiment was placed under cover of the hill on Swett's Battery, and the other artillery of the division were posted on a bare knob, the highest on the ridge along which the army was posted, consequently the object of repeated assault by the Federal lines. Some of the Union troops obtained lodgment in a depression within 150 yards of the guns but were driven out by Brantley. This was repeated three times, Brantley reported. Meanwhile the brigade was under the enfilading fire of twenty-four cannon, and their breastworks of logs and earth were set on fire by the shot. But they held fast through a day and a half. The three right companies were in the trenches. The two regiments had 30 officers and 421 men engaged; of the Twenty-ninth 5 were killed, 23 wounded. Among the wounded were Captain R. W. Williamson. On May 8 the division provost guard, under Lieut. J. R. Porter (Twenty-ninth) had rejoined the regiment.

The regiment was in line of battle at Cassville May 19 and had 1 man wounded by the artillery fire. The brigade was not seriously engaged, though skirmishing was constant and heavy, during the operations of the Kenesaw Mountain and New Hope Church lines. Col. R. H. G. Minty, commanding a Federal Cavalry Brigade, reported carrying the position of the "Mississippi Tigers" (Twenty-ninth Regiment), at Big Shanty, June 9, 1864, and that among the killed was a Lieutenant of the Twenty-ninth. July 28, on the Lickskillet road, near Atlanta, the brigade, under the command of General Brantley, drove the Federal line in his front from the temporary works, "but being greatly weakened by the killed and wounded, and the innumerable cases of utter exhaustion among the best men of my command, as well as by the absence of a goodly number who had no legitimate excuse," said the General, "I was unable to hold the works." They renewed the attack but could not make headway. The heat was extreme and water was scarce. The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, under command of Lieut.-Col. James M. Johnson, (Thirtieth) had 277 men on the field; 5 killed, 24 wounded. They captured about 20 prisoners. Upon the wounding of Gen. A. P. Stewart, in this battle, General Walthall took

temporary command of the corps. August 31, Lieut.-Col. James B. Morgan was in command of the two regiments. Their final battle of the campaign was at Jonesboro, August 31, when the brigade suffered heavy loss in a front attack upon the Federal line strongly posted. The Twenty-ninth had 55 killed and wounded. Among the wounded were Captains Cox and Rainwater, Lieutenants J. W. McCracken, William Smith, A. C. Roberts. Lieutenant R. E. Brumby was killed.

Brantley's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek Gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantley's men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last days of October.

Advancing November 20, the division commanded by Gen. Edward Johnson, Lee engaged Schofield at Columbia, while General Hood, on the 29th, took Johnson's Division for the attempted rear attack at Spring Hill, November 29. Schofield fell back to the intrenchments at Franklin on the Harpeth River, and Hood ordered an assault November 30. Johnson's Division was ordered into the fight at dark, and, said General Lee: "The brigades of Sharp and Brantley (Mississippians) and of Deas (Alabamians) particularly distinguished themselves. Their dead were mostly in the trenches and on the works of the enemy, where they fell in a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. Brantley was exposed to a severe enfilade fire. These noble brigades never faltered in this terrible night struggle. . . . I have never seen greater evidences of gallantry than was displayed by this division, under command of that admirable and gallant soldier, Major-General Ed. Johnson. The enemy fought gallantly and obstinately and the position he held, was, for infantry defence, one of the best I have ever seen." "The blood actually ran in the ditch," said Private Rhea H. Vance of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi, "and in places saturated our clothing where we were lying down." The losses of Brantley's brigade were the greatest in Johnson's Division—76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. The strength of the brigade was about that of a full regiment, but less than that in line of battle. Maj. G. W. Reynolds, commanding the Twenty-ninth, was among the killed.

The Federal troops fell back to Nashville, and Brantley's Brigade took position on a line about that city December 2, and began to intrench. December 15 Thomas attacked, and Lee sent Johnson's Division to the support of Stewart's Corps. That night the Confederate troops moved back to a new line, putting Lee on the extreme right. The principal Federal attack was on the Franklin pike, which Lee held, and was accompanied by a terrible artillery fire along the whole line. A considerable display of force was made on the extreme right, said Lee, but there was only "one feeble effort to use this force, when it was readily repulsed by Stovall's and Brantley's Brigades, which had been moved to the right." The troops of Lee's line were in fine spirits and could hardly be restrained

from charging in pursuit of the Federal charges which they repulsed, when the line was seen to be broken near the Granny White pike, and the Confederate troops there in flight. "My troops left their line in some disorder," Lee reported, "but were soon rallied and presented a good front to the enemy." December 26 the army crossed the Tennessee River after untold suffering, and then moved to the prairies of northeast Mississippi for winter quarters.

Major-General Walthall, during the retreat from Columbia to the Tennessee River, commanded the infantry rear guard of the army, supporting the cavalry and reporting to Major-General Forrest. In this memorable service Walthall had command of the brigades of Featherston, Strahl, Smith, Maney, Reynolds, Ector and Quarles. In the movement from the river to Tupelo, he had command of French's Division as well as his own. Among the staff officers to whom he gave honorable mention were his Adjutant-General Capt. W. R. Barksdale, Maj. D. W. Sanders and Lieut. E. T. Freeman, of General French's staff, and George M. Walthall, of Chalmers' escort.

November 26 an officer had been sent to Mississippi to endeavor to procure conscripts for Brantley's Brigade, carrying a letter from Hood, in which the General wrote: "This brigade, formerly Walthall's, the State of Mississippi may justly feel proud of, and the present state of its ranks is due to the severe losses it has sustained in the many battles in which it has been engaged, in all of which it has borne a conspicuous part."

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the old Hindman Division, under the command of Gen. D. H. Hill, Brantley commanding his brigade, the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. R. W. Williamson.

April 9th, Brantley's Brigade, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments, consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment with the Twenty-second Alabama consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constitute the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantley, in D. W. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward.

Major-General Walthall commanded the fragments of Stewart's Corps (Army of Mississippi) at Kinston, and was distinguished in the gallant charge that alarmed General Cox, their old antagonist at Franklin. He and his command were also conspicuous in the battle of Bentonville.

## THIRTIETH REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—G. F. Neill, resigned, May, 1863; Junius I. Scales, captured at Chickamauga.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Junius Irving Scales, promoted June 18, 1863; Hugh A. Reynolds, killed at Chickamauga; James M. Johnson, wounded at Resaca.

Majors—Hugh A. Reynolds, promoted June 21, 1863; James M. Johnson, promoted; John K. Allen.

Adjutant—Hobson Powell, killed in battle.

Surgeons—P. W. Peeples, George R. Griffith, ——— Lauderdale.

Chaplain—W. T. Hall.

Quartermaster—T. S. Thredgill.

Commissaries—F. F. Gillespie, Charles Arnold.

Sergeant-Major—H. S. Smith.

Color Bearers—Samuel Redus, killed at Murfreesboro; Edward Hope, wounded at Franklin.

Company A, Neill Guards, of Carroll County, officers commissioned 25 February, 1862.

Captains—J. M. Johnson, promoted Major. June 6, 1863; W. W. Conger.

First Lieutenants—J. W. S. Merrill, to April, 1863; W. W. Conger.

Second Lieutenants—J. T. Streater, resigned, 1863; J. C. Towns.

Third Lieutenants—W. W. Conger, J. C. McMath.

Company B, True Mississippians, officers commissioned 10 February, 1862.

Captain—T. H. Robinson.

First Lieutenant—W. F. Paine.

Second Lieutenants—T. W. Boone, killed at Murfreesboro; P. S. Myers.

Third Lieutenant—G. W. Hope.

Company C, Choctaw Planters.

Captains—T. W. Billingsley, killed at Murfreesboro; W. H. Witty.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Witty, William T. Loggins.

Second Lieutenants—W. T. Loggins, Richard J. Stoker.

Third Lieutenants—Jasper McGuire, killed at Murfreesboro; Joseph Townsend, died; B. F. Kent, R. J. Stoker.

Company D, Dixie Heroes, of Attala County, officers commissioned 11 March, 1862.

Captain—W. V. Davis.

First Lieutenants—J. J. Roberts, E. M. Lawrence.

Second Lieutenants—Eli Ayers, J. D. Taylor, J. C. M. Davis, E. M. Lawrence, J. I. Davis.

Company E, Yazoo Greys, of Yazoo County, mustered in at Yazoo City 13 March, 1861 (Robert Bowman).

Captains—Q. D. Gibbs, died in service; Silas McBee, wounded at Franklin.

First Lieutenants—Harrison Barksdale, died in service; G. W. Grubbs, died January, 1863; William H. Simmons, killed at Franklin.

Second Lieutenants—Silas McBee, Hobson Powell, Adjutant, killed at Murfreesboro; J. H. Burns, W. H. Simmons, W. J. Gill, killed at Franklin.

Third Lieutenants—G. W. Grubbs, John Brumfield.

Company F.

Captains—John K. Allen, promoted Major 23 September, 1863; William M. McCulloch.

First Lieutenant—William M. McCulloch.

Second Lieutenants—D. J. Townson, resigned; J. D. Giddings.

Company G.

Captain—Samuel Young.

First Lieutenant—James Meek.

Second Lieutenants—J. A. Roby, resigned; J. F. Smith.

Third Lieutenants—James Harmon, M. C. Sharkey, died; O. L. Kimbrough.

Company H, Carroll Minute Men, of Carrollton, officers commissioned 17 March, 1862.

Captains—F. P. Pleasants, resigned April, 1863; A. J. Johnson.

First Lieutenants—A. J. Johnson, C. B. Nash.

Second Lieutenants—J. Parmele, died in service; C. B. Nash, J. E. Phillips.

Third Lieutenants—J. L. Keston.

Company I, Buckner Rebels.

Captains—John N. Campbell, resigned March 16, 1863; J. G. Gibbs.

First Lieutenants—J. G. Gibbs, Patrick Diver.

Second Lieutenants—Charles Graham, D. R. Patton, killed at Murfreesboro; Patrick Diver, Henry F. Moore.

Third Lieutenants—J. A. Holt, J. C. McIntyre, killed at Murfreesboro.

Company K, Dixie Boys, of Carroll County, officers commissioned 27 February, 1862.

Captains—Junius I. Scales, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; William Ray.

First Lieutenants—William Ray, A. J. Locke, wounded at Murfreesboro; J. E. Reynolds, Captain, 1865.

Second Lieutenants—A. J. Locke, George M. Ransom.

Third Lieutenants—George M. Ransom, G. W. Taliaferro, J. E. Reynolds.

Whole number, including field and staff officers, 763.

No official rolls in this department. Above data obtained from State register of original commissions, Sykes' Brigade Order Book, and E. A. Smith's "Record of Walthall's Brigade."

This regiment was raised by G. F. Neill, of Carrollton, under authority from President Davis, for service during the war; organized at Grenada and field officers elected April 12-14, 1862. The companies were all organized early in the year in the period when the twelve-month regiments were reorganizing, and doubtless included a considerable number of men who had experience. The regiment was particularly noted during the following three years for "dash, brilliancy, and courage."

Its service began when General Beauregard, with a great army at Corinth, was awaiting in his fortifications the slow advance of the army under General Halleck. May 11, the Thirtieth was reported, a new regiment, at Corinth. It was assigned with the Thirty-seventh and Forty-first Mississippi, to the brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson. Corinth was evacuated May 29 and the army fell back to the vicinity of Tupelo. General Bragg took command and in July transferred the main part of the army to Chattanooga, whence they marched across Waldron Ridge and into Kentucky in September. The Thirtieth was then in Anderson's Division, Hardee's Corps, which was distinguished in the battle of Perryville, October 8. Anderson had four brigades, under Thomas M. Jones, John C. Brown, D. W. Adams and Samuel Powell, but the organization is not given in the official reports, until November, when the army had retreated through Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga. The Thirtieth was then in Jones' Brigade. Early in December Anderson's Division was broken up and the Thirtieth transferred to Polk's Corps for assignment to a new brigade under Col. E. C. Walthall, who was soon promoted as Brigadier-General. The brigade, then including the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth Mississippi and Forty-fifth Alabama, was commanded at Murfreesboro by Gen. Patton Anderson. Lieutenant-Colonel Scales commanded the regiment. The brigade was formed in line of battle, mainly in a dense cedar forest, December 28, 1862. On the right extending to Stones River, was Chalmers' Brigade, and on the left the other brigades of Withers' Division, Manigault's and Deas'. In the Federal line, posted along the edge of a dense cedar brake, was Negley's Division of Thomas' Corps. Withers' Division, according to the plan of battle, was the last to attack. Deas was driven back in confusion, and Manigault, after two repulses, was put out of the battle for the day. "Anderson's left, being now moved forward immediately after the right of Manigault, was quickly engaged with the strong force in front. No brigade occupied a more critical position, nor were the movements of any invested with more important consequences. Opposite there were three batteries strongly supported by infantry. The capture of the batteries and rout of the supports was a necessity. Anderson was, therefore, directed to take the batteries at every cost. Stewart's Brigade had been moved up into the woods within close supporting distance. In rapid succession Anderson threw forward his regiments from left to right, and terrific was the fire to which they were subjected. Time and again checked, and almost recoiling before the tremendous fire, the regiments were as often rallied by their gallant and determined officers." (Withers.)



The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth were forced back in confusion upon his line, Stewart reported. Stewart was then ordered forward. "Anderson's right," Withers continues, "quickly rallying and pressing forward vigorously, attacked and drove back the enemy. This completed the rout of his first line and the capture of the batteries." Our loss, however, was very heavy, the Thirtieth Mississippi alone having, within the limits of an acre, 62 officers and men killed and 139 wounded." General Anderson said: "The Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Mississippi, all participating, but the Thirtieth suffering more severely than the others, captured a battery of from four to six guns, near a log cabin in the edge of the cedars, on the right of the Wilkinson pike, and not far from a well used by the enemy." (See Twenty-ninth Regiment). January 2 the brigade crossed the river to support Breckenridge, and, said Bragg, "this noble brigade drove the enemy back and saved all the guns not captured before its arrival." The casualties of the regiment, in the four days' battle, were 63 killed, including Lieuts. T. W. Boone, G. W. Hope, W. J. McGuire, J. C. McIntyre, D. R. Patton and E. R. Ridus, and 146 wounded.

Surgeon George R. Griffith was left in charge of the seriously wounded when the army retreated. Griffith reported, in February, sixty-eight of the Thirtieth in his care, and seventy of the other four regiments of the brigade. Bragg retired to the line of Duck Creek, and the brigade was in camp near Shelbyville and Lewisburg until the retreat to Chattanooga. Before the army retreated into North Georgia, Walthall's Brigade was sent to Atlanta, July 25, and the Thirtieth was stationed at the railroad bridge over the Chattahoochee River.

In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade and Govan's Arkansas Brigade constituted Liddell's Division of W. H. T. Walker's Corps. On September 18 Walthall attempted to force a crossing at Alexander's bridge over the Chickamauga, but finding the bridge destroyed, crossed at Byram's ford and marched up toward Lee & Gordon's mill. Next day they counter-marched down the creek, and went into battle in the woods after Ector's and Wilson's Brigades had been defeated. By a gallant charge at an opportune moment in the general confusion they ran over King's Brigade of United States regulars and captured nearly one entire battalion, as well as detachments of other troops and Battery H of the Fifth United States Artillery. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Reynolds, of the Thirtieth, field officer of the day, succeeded in removing one of the guns, but the others were left when the brigade was, in its turn, driven back. The regiment was again in line of battle in the evening, when Capt. Samuel Young, Company G, was killed. Next day they marched four miles up and down the line under orders before going into the fight on the Chattanooga road north of General Thomas' main position. Here they were fiercely assailed, particularly by batteries of artillery from front, left and right, and were forced back with heavy loss. Colonel Scales, Captain Gibbs and about twenty men were captured, and Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds temporarily in command of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, was

mortally wounded. "No braver man or better soldier fell upon the field of Chickamauga than this faithful and accomplished officer, whose loss is deeply deplored throughout this command," wrote General Walthall. "In his death the service sustains a heavy loss. Major Johnson, of the Thirtieth, was wounded about the same time, but his wound being slight he did not quit the field." The total casualties of the regiment in the three-day battle were 5 killed, 76 wounded and 38 missing.

Among the prisoners reported by the Union commander were Gen. Dan W. Adams and Col. J. I. Scales, Thirtieth Mississippi. Among the 2,005 Confederate prisoners there were, according to Federal reports, representatives of thirteen Mississippi regiments.

Major James M. Johnson commanded the regiment in the battle of Lookout Mountain November 24, 1863. Under orders from General Walthall to support the picket line, they were under arms an hour before day. The firing on the picket line became general about nine in the morning, and Companies I and C, under Lieut. W. T. Loggins, of C, were sent forward, soon after which, as the picket line on the left gave way, the whole remainder of the regiment deployed as skirmishers to support it. But, though they checked the Federal advance at first, the weakness of their line was soon seen and they were brushed to the rear, though many officers and men clung to their posts in the rocks until surrounded and captured. The command could not be rallied until after it was driven past the Craven house, after a fight of about three hours. Later the remnant of the regiment advanced to the line below the cliff in support of Pettus' Brigade, and aided in holding the enemy in check until after dark, when the brigade was moved to McFarland's Spring. Next day they marched three or four miles to the right of the line on Missionary Ridge, where they were not directly attacked, but late in the evening, under the command of Colonel Brantley, behaved with coolness in resisting the Federal advance after the line had been broken to their left. The casualties on Lookout Mountain were 7 wounded and 13 officers and 129 men missing, many of the latter undoubtedly killed and wounded.

In January, 1864, Lieut.-Col. James M. Johnson was in command of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Twenty-fourth Regiments, in winter quarters near Dalton.

In the Atlanta campaign Walthall's Brigade was in Hindman's Division, commanded by Gens. John C. Brown and Patton Anderson, Hood's Corps, commanded after July 27 by Lieut.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee. After Walthall was promoted to command of a division of Stewart's Corps, Colonel Benton commanded the brigade until he died, after which Colonel Brantley was the Brigadier-General. The Thirtieth was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth throughout the campaign. Colonel Brantley commanded them when they left camp at Dalton May 7 to go into line at Alt's Gap, and at the battle of Resaca, May 14-15, when the two regiments, except three companies in the trenches, were placed behind the battalion of artillery on the hill which they defended. Here they were exposed to the fire of twenty-four Federal cannon. In front the Federals assaulted

with great determination. Three times Brantley was required to sally out and drive them from a lodgment obtained near the Confederate batteries. The battle raged through the 15th, when, Brantley said, "the artillery firing was the heaviest I have known during the war." Lieut.-Col. J. M. Johnson was wounded on the first day, Major J. K. Allen on the second. Adjutant Powell was specially commended for gallantry. The casualties of the Thirtieth were 10 killed and 29 wounded. At Cassville, May 19, the regiment was under fire of artillery and had 1 killed and 1 wounded. They were not seriously engaged, though skirmishing was constant and heavy during the operations of the New Hope Church and Kenesaw lines. July 28, on the Licksillet road, the regiment joined in the attack on the Federal lines, losing (with the Twenty-ninth) 6 killed, 19 wounded, 6 missing. The total effective of the two regiments was 277. Lieut.-Col. James B. Morgan (Twenty-ninth) was in command at the close of the campaign. The last battle was at Jonesboro, August 31, when the brigade lost heavily in an attack upon the Federal line. Sergeant-Major H. L. Smith, Lieutenant McMath, Lieutenant Hawkins, were among the severely wounded. Lieut. Simmons was killed; in all 39 killed and wounded.

Brantley's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek Gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantley's men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last days of October. The division was then commanded by Gen. Edward Johnson. They encountered Schofield's troops at Columbia, and on the 29th were taken by General Hood to aid in the intended rear attack at Spring Hill. Schofield fell back to Franklin, on the Harpeth River, and Hood ordered an assault on the works. November 30 Brantley's Brigade suffered more than any other in the terrible night battle along the Federal parapets, losing 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. As Brantley's Brigade approached the works in the darkness the men were met with a deadly volley that seemed to sweep away half their numbers, but they responded gallantly to the order to charge, and entered the ditch just outside the parapet, which for hours they struggled to gain. Union and Confederate troops, Mississippians, Ohioans, Illinoisans, Indians, fought hand to hand in the dark for possession of the parapets and their flags. Part of a Michigan regiment came out to the ditch and opened a deadly fire along its length. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Johnson, commanding the regiment, was wounded and Major J. K. Allen was missing. Company E was almost entirely destroyed (see Twenty-ninth Regiment sketch). The Federal troops were concentrated at Nashville, under General Thomas, and Brantley's Brigade was encamped in Hood's line about that city, December 2-15. December 15 Thomas attacked and Brantley's Brigade was sent to the support of Stewart's Corps, which gave way. Next day, the 16th, they were moved to the right of Lee's Corps

and repulsed the Federal attack. But the left gave way, General Johnson was among the captured, and Lee's Corps yielded to the common fate. The army crossed the Tennessee December 26 and moved to Tupelo, Miss., for winter quarters.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283. Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Regiments consolidated under the command of Capt. R. W. Williamson.

April 9 Brantley's Brigade was consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding. This regiment, with the Twenty-second Alabama, consolidated from Deas' Brigade, and the Thirty-seventh Alabama and Fifty-eighth North Carolina, representing consolidated fragments of other brigades, constituted the brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantley, in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps. The army was surrendered April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro.

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### THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Filled from Orr's Sixth Battalion.

Colonels—John A. Orr, elected to Congress; Marcus D. L. Stephens, wounded at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonels—M. D. L. Stephens, promoted February 17, 1864; James W. Drane.

Majors—H. E. Topp, killed at Jackson; James W. Drane, promoted; Francis M. Gillespie, killed at Peachtree Creek; Thomas J. Pulliam.

Surgeons—J. M. Blackwell, H. C. Orr.

Assistant Surgeons—H. C. Orr, J. R. Ford.

Adjutants—J. N. Campbell, J. C. Rasberry, W. J. Vandegriff.

Quartermasters—L. S. Bolling, B. F. Fitzpatrick.

Commissaries—B. F. Fitzpatrick, Simon Myers.

This regiment was raised by Col. J. A. Orr, assisted by Lieut.-Col. M. D. L. Stephens, who had served one year in Virginia with the Seventeenth Regiment.

Company A.

Captains—Holmes, A. A. Ponder, John R. Ketchum.

Lieutenants—P. Joy, P. B. Welch, J. W. Prude, J. C. Youngblood, J. C. Morrow.

Company B.

Captains—J. C. Butts, W. W. Nokes, killed at Franklin.

## Company C.

Captain—J. S. L. Hill.

Lieutenants—James F. Pulliam, wounded; Lieut. W. D. Carradine, killed at Peachtree Creek.

Company D, Dixie Rebels, organized at Sarepta, Calhoun County, March 15, 1862.

Captains—M. D. L. Stephens, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; F. M. Gillespie, promoted Major; S. D. Powell.

First Lieutenants—F. M. Gillespie, S. D. Powell.

Second Lieutenant—W. S. Hudson.

Third Lieutenant—C. C. Broom.

Enrollment—142 rank and file.

## Company E.

Captains—T. J. Atkinson, G. W. Naron.

## Company F.

Captains—Benjamin Loughridge, H. L. Duncan.

## Company G.

Captains—J. A. Orr, elected Colonel; J. Frank Manahan.

## Company H.

Captains—G. W. Jennings, N. B. Crawford.

## Company I.

Captain—J. M. Drane, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

## Company K.

Captains—B. F. McWhorter, G. W. Lewallen, captured near Atlanta.

Lieutenants—William Wells, J. M. McBreyer, killed at Baton Rouge; J. M. Knight, J. N. Blancit, killed.

There are no muster rolls in this department, the companies are not entered in the Register of Commissions. The above list is from the recollections of Colonel Stephens, whose manuscript regimental history is drawn upon for this sketch.

While this regiment was being mustered in at Saltillo, the men could hear the roar of the cannon at the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. April 11 they arrived at Corinth under orders to report to General Breckenridge, commanding the Reserve Corps, and were assigned to a Kentucky Brigade commanded by Colonel Trabue. The regiment was engaged in skirmishing during the advance of the Federal army on Corinth, and after the evacuation May 29 were on guard at Twenty Mile Creek until the sick and wounded had been carried past, after which they followed the army to Tupelo. Breckenridge was ordered to the support of Vicksburg, then under bombardment by a river fleet, and the regiment reached the vicinity of Vicksburg June 16, moving into the city July 1. At the close of the attack, in the latter part of July, the brigade, then under General Helm, moved to Camp Moore, La. Colonel Orr being sick, Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens was in command of the regiment. August

1 they marched to attack the Federal force at Baton Rouge, expecting the co-operation of the ram Arkansas, the passage of which through the Federal fleet they had witnessed at Vicksburg. Early in the morning of August 5 a body of partisan rangers in their front, galloping back, produced some confusion, which led to rapid firing for a few minutes. General Helm was disabled by a fall from his horse. His Aide-de-camp and brother-in-law, Lieutenant Todd, brother of the wife of President Lincoln, was killed, and several men of the Thirty-first were killed or wounded. At daylight, under command of Gen. Charles Clark, the attack was made, and the Federals were forced back to the grove in rear of the penitentiary, where a stubborn resistance was made. The Arkansas was lost some distance up the river and the battle was in vain. General Clark was dangerously wounded and captured. Major H. E. Topp, commanding the Thirty-first, was commended for gallant conduct. The casualties of the regiment were killed and mortally wounded, 16; wounded, 31.

The troops returned to Jackson, Miss., and about September 1 moved to Gray's Creek, north of Holly Springs, where there was a reorganization and the First, Third, Twenty-second and Thirty-first Mississippi formed Rust's Brigade, under command of Colonel Stephens, while General Rust commanded the division until General Loring took command. The Federal troops occupied Corinth and neighboring points and were concentrating at Grand Junction and LaGrange, Tenn. The regiment took part in VanDorn's advance in September and the brigade had a light skirmish at LaGrange, after which they retired to Holly Springs, where Colonel Stephens was post commandant during the battle of Corinth, October 3-4, 1862, his regiment remaining there on guard. However, they advanced as the army was retreating and met the enemy at Chewalla Creek. When General Grant advanced from Memphis down the Central Railroad they fell back from Holly Springs to the Tallahatchie River and thence in December to Coffeerville, where they participated in the battle of December 5, Colonel Orr commanding the brigade and Stephens the regiment. The brigade pursued the Federal advance back to the main army at Water Valley, and then retired to Grenada. VanDorn's raid to Holly Springs followed and Grant retreated to Memphis. The regiment was then sent to the support of S. D. Lee at Chickasaw Bayou. The brigade was met at Edwards as it moved to Vicksburg by General Featherston, who took command, the brigade then including the Fifteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-first and Thirty-third Regiment and Rayburn's Battalion. Featherston's Brigade was ordered to Snyder's Bluff March 19 on account of the Federal reconnaissance by General Sherman and Admiral Porter on Rolling Fork and Deer Creek, and toward the close of the ten days' operation the Thirty-first joined the Twenty-second and Thirty-third at the scene of action. Colonel Orr then taking command of the Confederate forces with Featherston. After an unique campaign in the flooded swamps with the Federal gunboats that were crowding their way through the bayou, the gunboats

escaped into Black Bayou, and the regiment took steamer for Fort Pemberton, confronted by a Federal fleet. Late in April they moved to Grenada, whence the regiment was ordered again to Edwards. May 3 Colonel Orr at Edwards was ordered, "on the arrival of Featherston, with his brigade, your regiment and Snodgrass' Alabama Regiment will go to the Big Black bridge."

Grant landed at Bruinsburg May 4, and May 5 the brigade advanced toward Port Gibson in support of General Bowen, thence returned to Edwards, and participated in the battle of Baker's Creek May 14. They were with Loring's Division, on the right of the army, under artillery fire, while the battle was fought on the left at Champion's Hill. Late in the day the brigade was moved to the left, and the Thirty-first was placed in position by Gen. S. D. Lee, where they held the enemy in check while the Confederate troops retreated across the creek. When Loring began to fall back, after sunset, his way was cut off. Featherston's Brigade formed behind the division artillery and repulsed two attacks of the enemy, and then moved as silently as possible, passing the Federal camps, to Crystal Springs, and two or three days later reached Jackson, and soon went into camp at Canton. During the early part of July they were with Johnston's army near the Big Black River, retreating thence to Jackson after the surrender of Jackson, July 4. At Jackson they intrenched on a hill north of the residence of Colonel Withers, and Sherman rapidly following, his intrenched line was established at the Insane asylum. An assault was made by the Federals and repulsed, and in this action Major Topp was mortally wounded and several others of the regiment killed or wounded. After the hostilities at Jackson, July 9-16, the brigade retreated across Pearl River in the night, and went in line of battle near Brandon to meet pursuit.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens was commanding the regiment, in Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, army of General Polk, concentrated at Canton, when Sherman began his march from Vicksburg to Meridian in February, 1864. The division moved to Morton and fell back to Demopolis, Ala.

Early in March, 1864, they moved to Montevallo, Ala., with the army under General Polk. They arrived at Resaca, Ga., at the beginning of the battle of May 12-15, and several men were wounded while getting off the train by the artillery fire. The regiment, with its fine band, was rushed at once into the thick of the fight, and havoc resulted in the musical corps as well as among the companies. On the last day the regiment marched at the head of the line led into battle by General Johnston. The retreat across the river to Calhoun Station followed. They went into line of battle and were under artillery fire at Cassville, crossed the Etowah River, and in the latter part of May fought on the New Hope Church line, the first of a long series of almost daily battles or skirmishes, extending as the armies sought to outflank each other, over the Kenesaw Mountains to Marietta, where Sherman was repulsed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27. Falling back early in July the regiment

was in the skirmish at Smyrna Church, July 4, and was under fire several days on the Chattahoochee River, which they crossed July 16. General Hood then took command, and the army was ordered to assault the Federal troops along Peachtree Creek July 20. The regiment first drove back the Federal line in its front and gained the main position, where they were outflanked and suffered terrible losses in attempting to hold their position. Colonel Stephens being sick, the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. W. Drane until he fell severely wounded in five places, giving the command to Major F. M. Gillespie, who, already bleeding from a severe wound, led on until shot down near the Federal line—a gallant officer and true patriot. Adjutant W. J. Vandegriff, a gallant and accomplished officer, took up the colors of the regiment after two or three bearers had been shot down, and fell with the colors in his hand, supposedly mortally wounded and was left on the field. Every Captain on the field was killed or wounded, and First Lieutenant Shaw, of Company G, took command until Capt. T. J. Pulliam joined the regiment with a detachment that had been on picket duty. Of the 22 company officers in the action 17 were killed, wounded or captured. Out of a total of 215 in battle, officers and men, 164 were killed, wounded or missing. The commander of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York reported the capture of the battle flag of the Thirty-first Mississippi (see Thirty-third Regiment). Dennis Buckley, of the New York Regiment, according to the reports, knocked down the color bearer with a musket and wrenched the colors from him. Seven stand of colors were lost at the same time.

Following are the casualties among the company officers at Peachtree Creek:

Company A—Killed: Capt. John B. Ketchum, Lieut. J. C. Morrow, Sergt. J. M. Johnson. Wounded and captured: Lieut. J. W. Prude.

Company B—Wounded: Capt. S. M. Thornton, Lieut. W. A. Womack, Lieut. W. A. McCarty.

Company C—Killed: Lieut. W. D. Carradine. Wounded: Lieut. James T. Pulliam.

Company D—Missing: Lieut. Thomas Lyles.

Company E—Lieut. S. M. Bobbs, Sergts. J. S. Bridges, J. J. Cudley.

Company G—Wounded: Capt. J. F. Manahan.

Company H—Wounded: Capt. G. W. Naron, Lieut. W. M. Foster.

Company I—Missing: Capt. C. W. Richards, Lieut. J. C. Hallum.

Company K—Missing: Capt. G. W. Lewdon, Lieut. P. G. McGraw.

Besides those named of the field and staff, Sergt.-Major G. T. High-tower and Ensign J. V. Bailew were also severely wounded.

The regiment was on duty on the battle field of July 22, east of Atlanta, and actively participated in the battle of Ezra Church, July 28,



west of the city, after which it was on duty during the siege, intrenching and skirmishing, until the evacuation at the close of August. The regiment was commanded during the Atlanta campaign by Col. M. D. L. Stephens, until the battle of Ezra Church, when Colonel Stephens took command of the brigade, and General Featherston of Loring's Division.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty, was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished at Decatur, October 26-29, where the regiment had several killed and wounded. Thence they moved to Tusculumbia.

At the beginning of the Atlanta campaign Polk's Army of the Mississippi had an enrollment of over 40,000 and an aggregate present of over 25,000. November 6, under the title of Stewart's Corps, its return was 26,714 present and absent, aggregate present 12,684. The corps crossed the Tennessee River November 20 and marched against Schofield at Columbia, on the 29th, making a movement toward Spring Hill to support Forrest and Cheatham, held at bay by Stanley's Federal Division. In a confused night march they never reached their destination. Hood believed that if they had, history would have been different. November 30 they followed Schofield to the strong intrenchments in front of Franklin, on the Harpeth, and suffered frightful losses in the assault. Out of 250 men in the Thirty-first Regiment, 45 were killed and about 100 wounded. The Thirty-first advanced to the attack across the railroad and through an abatis, under heavy fire, and then fixed bayonets and charged. One after another ten color bearers had been shot down until Color Sergeant Spence Neal carried the flag. When he was shot he gave the flag to Colonel Stephens, who, with the few then able to advance, charged up to the trenches and was in the act of planting the flag on the works when his thigh was shattered by a rifle ball and he fell in the ditch. He gave the flag to Sergeant Hunter, who was shot as he took it, but managed to obey the order to carry the colors to the rear. An Illinois soldier came out of the works and adjusted a bandage to prevent Colonel Stephens from bleeding to death, and when the Federal army retreated that night he was carried across the river and left warmly wrapped and with a fire at his feet to be found by his men next day.

Thomas' army was safely concentrated at Nashville, and Hood began fortifying a line around that city. Loring's Division held the front of Stewart's position, a line of one mile in length across the Granny White pike, supported by redoubts on five hills. Capt. Robert A. Collins was in command of the Thirty-first December 10. December 15 Thomas attacked and carried two of the redoubts, capturing many. Loring's Division gallantly formed a second line to meet the flank attack. December 16 they repulsed every attack until a fiercer assault was successful on their left. At Columbia, December 20, Featherston's Brigade was selected as one of the seven to be commanded by Walthall as the infantry

rear guard, remaining in the face of the enemy until the remainder of the army had marched two days. December 21 the regiment had a total strength of 93 officers and men. On the retreat from Columbia they fought gallantly, checking pursuit at Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek, December 25-26. They crossed the Tennessee River December 28, and marched to winter quarters near Tupelo.

A month later the return was 20,071 present and absent, aggregate present 8,909.

About the 1st of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas, Sherman having marched to Savannah from Atlanta. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign they participated in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19, on the latter day making a gallant charge and suffering heavy losses. Organization of army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, former Army of the Mississippi; Featherston's Brigade commanded by Maj. Martin A. Oatis; the Thirty-first Regiment by Capt. John F. Manahan. Major Pulliam, however, was with the regiment. April 9 the Third, Thirty-third and Fortieth Mississippi were consolidated as the Third, Col. James M. Stigler commanding. An Arkansas Brigade, consolidated in one regiment, was added to the old Featherston Brigade.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, and the army was surrendered near Durham Station April 26.

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### THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonels—Mark P. Lowrey, promoted Brigadier-General; William H. H. Tison.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William H. H. Tison, promoted.

Majors—F. C. Karr, killed at Chickamauga; J. W. Swinney.

Southern Farmers, organized 17 March, 1862.

Captain—Alexander Archer.

First Lieutenant—Rial Burnett.

Second Lieutenant—J. P. Early.

Third Lieutenant—B. F. Walker.

Buckner Boys, of Tishomingo County, organized 25 March, 1862.

Captain—Benjamin Kizer.

First Lieutenant—G. C. Thomson.

Second Lieutenant—John W. Smith.

Third Lieutenant—G. B. Green.

Lowrey Guards, Company D, organized 13 March, 1862.

Captain—F. S. Norman.

First Lieutenant—James Buford.

Second Lieutenant—J. L. Madden.

Third Lieutenant—B. F. Dilworth.

Johnston Avengers, organized 25 March, 1862.

Captain—D. P. Rogers.

First Lieutenant—J. L. Purgason.

Second Lieutenant—J. Rinehart.

Third Lieutenant—J. D. Springer.

Tishomingo Avengers.

Captain—James G. Lowrey.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Bynum.

Second Lieutenant—F. C. Karr, elected Major.

Third Lieutenant—J. Burge.

Lowrey Invincibles, of Tishomingo County, organized February 20, 1862.

Captain—W. M. Irions.

First Lieutenant—F. Q. Martin.

Second Lieutenant—A. M. Black.

Third Lieutenant—H. A. Shelton.

Hatchie Tigers, Company E, organized March 8, 1862.

Captain—J. N. Scally.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Cotton.

Second Lieutenant—T. Moody.

Third Lieutenant—W. M. Nance.

Beauregard Rifles, organized 4 March, 1862.

Captain—J. H. Tankersly.

First Lieutenant—D. R. Raden.

Second Lieutenant—J. A. Harvey.

Third Lieutenant—D. N. Paden.

W. R. Nelson Guards, organized 8 March, 1862.

Captain—W. R. Nelson.

First Lieutenant—W. P. Magee.

Second Lieutenant—William Norton.

Third Lieutenant—J. V. Humphreys.

Tishomingo Rebels, Company C, organized 12 March, 1862.

Captain—J. W. Swinney.

First Lieutenant—John B. Yates.

Second Lieutenant—F. M. Hughes.

Third Lieutenant—J. S. Burns.

The history of this regiment begins with the Fourth Regiment of sixty-day troops (see same), which went into camp at Corinth, under Gen. Reuben Davis, in December, 1861, and was ordered to Kentucky in the same month. The regiment is also called Second Regiment, Army of Mississippi, in a return of election of officers in the Lowrey Guards. At the expiration of the term of service Colonel Lowrey raised a regiment

for the war, of which his former command was the nucleus. There are no rolls or statements of organization of the Thirty-second in this department, but there are rolls of the Fourth Regiment. The War Regiment was mentioned in the correspondence of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. March 18, 1862, he writing from Decatur, Ala., advising that 300 men in Tishomingo County, who belonged to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, and were desirous to join the war regiment then being raised by Colonel Lowrey, be organized in three companies and attached to the new regiment. The field officers were commissioned to date from April 3, 1862, and the return of April 30 shows an aggregate present of 960, present and absent 1,239. In May the regiment was assigned with the Thirty-third to S. A. M. Wood's Brigade, Hardee's Corps.

The army under Beauregard remained at Corinth until May 29, holding the fortified lines around their encampment against the army under General Halleck, without any serious encounters. At the close of May the army was withdrawn to Tupelo, and General Bragg, taking command, transferred the main body to Chattanooga in July, whence they marched into Kentucky, reaching Glasgow September 13. Early in October the Union troops advanced against Hardee at Perryville, and the battle of the campaign was fought there October 8. Wood's Brigade, of Buckner's Division, was in the line at the left of Cheatham's Division, and joined in the successful charge. "Cheatham and Wood captured the enemy's battery in front of Wood and among the pieces and among the dead and dying was found the body of Gen. James S. Jackson, who commanded a division of the enemy at that point." (Hardee's report). General Wood was wounded and Colonel Lowrey, who took command of the brigade, and two other Colonels, upon whom the brigade command devolved, were wounded. The Thirty-second must have suffered heavy loss, but the official reports are very meagre regarding this campaign. General orders, December 21, 1862: "The regiments of the brigade of Brigadier-General Wood, which, on the memorable field of Perryville, participated in the gallant and desperate charge resulting in the capture of the enemy's batteries, will, in addition to the name of the field on their colors, place the cross-cannon inverted."

The army retreated to East Tennessee through Cumberland Gap, moved to Chattanooga and advanced into Middle Tennessee where the battle of Murfreesboro was begun December 31, 1863. Colonel Lowrey, with his regiment and the Third Confederate, December 22, was guarding the line of railroad between Normandy Station and Postersville, and General Breckenridge was ordered to send a regiment, not less than 250 strong, to relieve him. But it does not appear that the Thirty-second had an opportunity to take part in the battle.

From this battle-field the army fell back to the Shelbyville line, and thence in the summer of 1863 to Chattanooga, and thence in September into Georgia.

Colonel Lowrey in July was commanding the brigade, which then included the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Regiments and Hawkins'

Battalion, with the Sixteenth, Thirty-second and Forty-fifth<sup>7</sup> Alabama, in Cleburne's Division of D. H. Hill's Corps.

In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, Colonel Lowrey commanded the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Regiments consolidated. Lowrey's command was the right regiment of the brigade, with Hawkins' sharpshooters on his right. They did not go into the fight until late in the evening of the 19th, when they moved against the strong position General Thomas had taken on the Chattanooga road, Cleburne advancing from the direction of Chickamauga Creek. Captain Williams' company of the Forty-fifth, deployed as skirmishers, first encountered the enemy, and the battle was joined fiercely, Thomas' first line making desperate efforts to hold their position at a fence. "When we reached the further side of the field," Wood wrote, "many of the enemy still remained behind their defenses, and shots were exchanged at twenty paces. In crossing this field Colonel Lowrey greatly distinguished himself by his continued exertions in urging forward his command." The Federals were driven from these defenses, and Lowrey's men took thirty prisoners. Next day, Sunday, Cleburne was ordered against Thomas' main line of log works, which were so planned that when Lowrey's Regiment had advanced closely and gained the summit of a ridge, the men came under the direct and cross fire of a long line of infantry and a battery in front throwing grapeshot. It was the most severe ordeal the regiment had ever known. The men lay down, and did their best to make an effective reply to the musketry. Lowrey wrote: "In a very short time I lost over one-fourth of my command in killed and wounded. Nineteen of my men now sleep in one grave near where the colors stood, all of whom were killed near that spot." The regiment held the position an hour and a half. The rest of the brigade was driven back. Lowrey supposed some other advance would be made to relieve him. But when the ammunition was practically exhausted the regiment fell back. Captain Coleman, of the sharpshooters, wrote: "Owing to the gallantry and coolness of Colonel Lowrey, his regiment fell back in fine order, and this inspired my own company. \* \* \* The good order preserved under so hot a fire was remarkable." In his report Lieutenant-General Hill quoted the words of Cleburne: "Five hundred men were killed or wounded by this fire in a few minutes. Upon the repulse, Lowrey's Regiment having been forced to retire, I ordered the brigade still further back to reform." Deshler's Brigade was sent in to the place where Lowrey had been, but Deshler was killed and his men driven to shelter. Lowrey earned promotion on this field to Brigadier-General. In his report of the battle, Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill wrote: "Col. M. P. Lowrey has been deservedly promoted, and a worthier object of advancement could not have been selected." The casualties of this single encounter were 25 killed and 141 wounded. Major F. C. Karr, of the Thirty-second, a faithful and gallant veteran, was shot through with a Minie ball and died soon after the battle. "Many of my best men fell," the Colonel wrote. The various companies selected for the Roll of Honor the following:

Smith Scroggins, A (k); J. B. Milton, B (k); Samuel H. Stevenson, C; J. W. Looney, D (k); Monroe M. Miller, E (k); J. M. Cooper, F; C. H. Reed, G; Sergt. John Calvin Dean, H; C. C. Campbell, I (k); Sergt. T. W. Crabb, K.

Colonel Lowrey commanded the Alabama and Mississippi Brigade of Cleburne's Division in the battle of Missionary Ridge, where Cleburne's men were victorious in their battle on the extreme right against General Sherman. Lowrey's Brigade, with the others, was at Chickamauga Station, preparing to take train to join in Longstreet's campaign against Knoxville, when Bragg became aware of the danger of his situation and ordered them back. Cleburne, with seven brigades, took position at Tunnel Hill and entirely defeated the attack of General Sherman, taking eight regimental flags, and capturing about 500 prisoners. Then came the news of the defeat of the remainder of Bragg's army. "General Lowrey attacked and drove back the enemy's skirmishers in his front and then retreated," said Cleburne, who mentioned this gallant brigade commander as one of those who, though not actively engaged, rendered good service in holding important positions. On the retreat to Ringgold, Ga., the division, following Hardee's Corps, reached the bank of the East Chickamauga River at 10 o'clock in the night of November 26. The ford was waist deep and the night freezing cold, and they bivouacked in the hills of Ringgold Gap. Next day, under orders from Bragg, Cleburne went into line of battle on the hills to check the Federal pursuit, putting the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi consolidated, under Col. A. B. Hardcastle, in reserve in the center of the gap. As the battle raged, Cleburne ordered Lowrey's Brigade up the hill to the support of Polk's Brigade. Moving rapidly ahead of his command Lowrey found the First Arkansas hard pressed and "assuring the regiment that support was at hand he brought up the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth Mississippi in double time and threw them into the field at the critical moment. The enemy gave way and went down the hill in great confusion." (Cleburne). The attack was renewed, but again repulsed. The brigade had in this battle 1,330 men. Cleburne wrote: "To Brigadier-Generals Polk and Lowrey and Colonels Govan and Granbury I must return my thanks. Four better officers are not in the service of the Confederacy." For this famous battle, which saved the artillery and wagon trains of the army, Cleburne and his command were thanked by resolution of Congress. General Lowrey commended his staff officers, Capt. J. P. Walker, Capt. O. S. Palmer, and Lieut. A. J. Hall. Colonel Hardcastle reported a loss of 1 killed and 17 wounded.

In the Atlanta campaign the Fifth and Eighth Mississippi were added to the brigade. Col. William H. H. Tison was in command of the Thirty-second at the opening of the campaign, May 7, 1864, when Cleburne's Division was intrenched upon Mill Creek, in front of Dalton, the headquarters during the winter. Sherman advanced toward Rock Face Gap, near Dalton, and Cleburne made a rapid march on an extremely hot day, May 8, to Dug Gap, with Lowrey's and Granbury's Brigades, arriving just

in time to reinforce a handful of troops holding in check a brigade of Hooker's Corps. Thence Cleburne marched his whole division to Snake Creek Gap to meet McPherson's Corps, which, fortunately for the Confederate army, had hesitated in advancing and occupying Resaca before Cleburne's arrival. On the 14th, in front of Resaca, the Union troops attempted to repeat the performance at Missionary Ridge, but found a resistance equal to their valor. The casualties of the Thirty-second were 5 killed, 7 wounded. Crossing the Oostenaula River on the night of the 15th, to meet Sherman's flank movement, Lowrey's Brigade was posted on a hill near Calhoun, supporting artillery, but was outflanked and withdrawn toward Adairsville. The following days were spent in maneuvers in the vicinity of Cassville, after which they crossed the Etowah River and marched toward Dallas, to meet Sherman's movement by the right flank. A severe battle was fought by the division May 27, near New Hope Church, which Lowrey came into in the nick of time, Tison and Hardcastle coming into line to support Baucum's Arkansans. Cleburne thanked General Lowrey "for the coolness and skill which he exhibited in forming his line. His successive formation was the precise answer to the enemy's movement in extending his left to turn our right. Time was of the essence of things and his movement was the quickest. His line was formed under heavy fire, on ground unknown to him and of the most difficult character, and the stern firmness with which he and his men and Baucum's Regiment drove off the enemy and resisted his renewed attacks without doubt saved the right of the army." Then followed the campaign on the Kenesaw Mountain line and the retreat across the Chattahoochee, when the army was put under the command of General Hood.

In Hood's attack at Peachtree Creek, July 21, the brigade supported Stevens' Georgia Brigade, which was repulsed. After a little skirmishing, losing 41 killed and wounded, Lowrey was relieved by Mercer's Brigade. That night they marched to Atlanta and next day were skirmishing along the Augusta Railroad, losing 48 killed and wounded. July 22, they marched with Hardee and made the flank attack called the battle of Atlanta. The Thirty-second had to cross a miry glade and advance through a brigade that had been repulsed, but, Lowrey wrote: "The Thirty-second Mississippi rushed forward almost to the works, when one-third of the command fell at one volley and two color bearers were killed in quick succession." Lowrey declared he never saw a greater display of gallantry than the charge of the brigade; they failed because a thin line of exhausted men cannot take breastworks held by twice their numbers. The regimental casualties were 18 killed, 45 wounded, 23 missing.

Following is the organization at the battle of Atlanta:

Colonel—W. H. H. Tison, wounded.

Adjutant—J. W. Smith.

Ensign—H. N. Patton, killed.

Company A—Captain D. F. Reynolds, Second Lieutenant D. W. Rogers (wounded), Orderly Sergeant T. N. Gibson (killed), Sergeants

W. R. Sherrill (wounded), W. G. McLearn (wounded), D. J. Wood (missing).

Company B—Captain J. L. Kennedy, First Lieutenant Ed. Harwell (lost leg); First Sergeant S. D. D. Gambrel (lost leg), Sergeant J. D. Agnew (missing).

Company C—Captain J. W. Swinney, First Sergeant William Kincard (wounded).

Company G—Captain F. S. Norman, Acting Lieutenant-Colonel (killed); Lieutenant B. F. Dilworth, commanding company; First Sergeant J. L. McLean (wounded).

Company E—Captain J. M. Cotton (killed), First Lieutenant Thomas Moody (wounded), Second Lieutenant W. W. Nance, Sergeants John Stewart (killed), M. N. Meeks (missing).

Companies F and K—Lieutenant F. C. Bryant, commanding; Sergeants B. B. Miller (wounded), T. W. Crabb (wounded), E. Anderson (wounded).

Company G—First Lieutenant Charles Cleary, wounded.

Company H—Second Lieutenant W. D. Storment, wounded.

Company I—Second Lieutenant E. T. Smith, captured.

(Newspaper Scrap Book, p. 69).

The brigade remained several days in position, east of Atlanta, then was placed in the lines around the city, where in seven days it lost 2 killed and 20 wounded. August 3-6 they were moved near Eastpoint. August 30, General Lowrey was put in command of Cleburne's Division, and Col. John Weir took command of the brigade. In the battle of August 31, near Jonesboro, they drove a Federal line across Flint River and captured four cannon. September 1, in another part of the field, they fortified, and lost in killed and wounded from artillery fire. The brigade loss July 20 to September 1 was 115 killed, 491 wounded, 104 missing. General Lowrey commanded Cleburne's Division in this battle, and when Govan's Brigade gave way, he and Lieut.-Gen. Hardee rode rapidly forward into the battle and encouraged Granbury to hold fast. Weir's Brigade was on the left of Granbury, about a mile north of Jonesboro.

September 2, near Lovejoy's Station, Lowrey's Division repulsed the attack of the Federal Division of Thomas J. Wood, an action in which General Wood and a remarkably large number of his officers and men were wounded. At the close of the campaign Captain Andrew E. Moody commanded the Thirty-second and Eighth Mississippi consolidated.

Lowrey's Brigade, with Cleburne's Division, took part in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, including the capture of Dalton, moved thence to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished in front of Decatur, and crossed the Tennessee River November 13. November 21 they marched from Florence in a snow storm, advanced to Columbia,



crossed Duck River and attacked Stanley's Division at Spring Hill, November 29, an engagement in which there was considerable loss on both sides, next day followed the Federal forces to Franklin and participated in the assault on the evening of November 30, Cleburne's Division on the right of Cheatham's Corps, near the center of the Confederate line. "The advance was a magnificent spectacle," wrote Col. Ellison Capers, "bands playing, general and staff officers riding in front of and between the lines, a hundred battle-flags waving, and bursting shells wreathing the air with great circles of smoke." The advanced line of the enemy was driven back in confusion and numbers captured. But the main Federal line, behind parapets, and protected by a crossfire of artillery, defied the impetuous valor of the assailants. The loss of life was frightful. General Cleburne was killed, and more than sixty brigade and regiment commanders were killed or wounded. Among the wounded was Colonel Tison of the Thirty-second. The Federal troops fell back to the lines around Nashville, and when Hood's army took position December 2 Lowrey's Brigade was placed on the extreme right, at the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad cut, two and one-half miles from the city. The aggregate present of the brigade December 13 was 837. Maj. Andrew E. Moody was in command of the Eighth and Thirty-second Mississippi. General Lowrey commanded the division after Cleburne's death until the arrival of J. A. Smith, the senior Brigadier. In the battle of Nashville, December 15-16, the division repelled all assaults on the first day, and on the second, moved to the Granny White pike, fought gallantly until overwhelmed in the general disaster.

They recrossed the Tennessee River December 26 and marched into northeast Mississippi.

In the organization of the army of Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, the remnant of Lowrey's Brigade was commanded by Lieut.-Col. J. F. Smith, the Eighth and Thirty-second Mississippi being consolidated under the command of Capt. H. W. Crook. April 9 the Fifth, Eighth, Thirty-second Regiments and Third Battalion were consolidated as the Eighth Mississippi Battalion, Capt. J. Y. Carmack commanding. With Sharp's and Manigault's Brigades likewise consolidated, it was included in the brigade command of General Sharp, in D. H. Hill's Division, Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, 1865, and paroled at Greensboro.

### THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonels—David W. Hurst, Jabez L. Drake, killed at Peachtree Creek.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William B. Johnson, Jabez L. Drake, promoted January 5, 1864; John Harrod.

Majors—Jabez L. Drake, John Harrod, Robert J. Hall.

Company K, Amite Defenders, of Amite County, organized 1 March, 1862.

Captain—D. W. Hurst, elected Colonel.  
First Lieutenant—Moses Jackson.  
Second Lieutenant—H. G. Quinn.  
Third Lieutenant—A. J. Whittington, H. E. Weathersby.

Company A, Cumberland Guards, of Neshoba County, organized March, 1862.

Captain—A. R. Booth.  
First Lieutenant—C. K. Warren.  
Second Lieutenants—A. L. Nicholson, J. E. Simmons.  
Third Lieutenant—John H. Sanders.

Leake Rebels, of Leake County, organized 3 March, 1862.

Captain—Robert J. Hall, promoted Major.  
First Lieutenant—J. W. Sharkey.  
Second Lieutenants—Jabez L. Drake, elected Major; F. Q. Edwards.  
Third Lieutenant—J. E. Allen.

Company H, Rebel Avengers, organized 1 March, 1862.

Captains—W. S. Warren, J. C. Sharp, killed in Georgia.  
First Lieutenant—J. C. Sharp.  
Second Lieutenants—R. E. Clopton, J. M. J. Dobbys.  
Third Lieutenant—L. L. Bridges.

Company E, Holmesville Guards, of Pike County, organized 10-20 March, 1862.

Captains—John T. Lamkin, elected to Congress; John S. Lamkin.  
First Lieutenant—Robert H. Felder.  
Second Lieutenant—John S. Lamkin.  
Third Lieutenant—G. B. Lenoir.

Company B, Amite Guards, of Amite County, organized 1 March, 1862.

Captain—Hiram Morgan.  
First Lieutenant—John Powell.  
Second Lieutenant—Hampton Wall.  
Third Lieutenant—J. G. Richmond.  
Enrollment, 69.

Franklin Guards, of Franklin County, organized 4 March, 1862.

Captain—K. R. Webb.  
First Lieutenant—L. J. Scott.  
Second Lieutenant—J. F. Lee.  
Third Lieutenant—D. A. Herring.

Davis Guards, organized 1 April, 1862.

Captain—James M. Tinnon.  
First Lieutenant—John Harrod, promoted Major.  
Second Lieutenant—Samuel E. Parker.  
Third Lieutenant—Marshall J. Rose.

Company I, Mississippi Defenders, of Panola County, organized 7 March, 1862.

Captains—William B. Johnson, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; W. B. Wall.

First Lieutenants—Wm. B. Wall, R. H. Crozier.

Second Lieutenants—Robert H. Crozier, C. E. Stephen.

Third Lieutenants—C. Eugene Stephen, Samuel B. Brown.

Enrollment, 75.

Company C, Johnson Guards, of Lawrence County, organized 1 April, 1862.

Captain—Richmond O. Byrne.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Martin.

Second Lieutenant—Minor E. Tynes.

Third Lieutenant—Louis C. Maxwell.

This regiment was organized at Grenada, and field officers elected April 17, 1862. The companies were enlisted for the war. It was reported as assigned to the brigade of Gen. S. A. M. Wood, in the army at Corinth, with an effective total, April 26, of 378. June 12 the regiment was at Grenada; present, 669, absent, 310; no arms but 379 condemned muskets. Corinth had then been evacuated, and the army had fallen back to Tupelo.

Birg.-Gen. John B. Villepigue's command at Abbeville and Grenada, in June, 1862, included the Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Mississippi Regiments, Fourteenth Artillery Battalion, First Mississippi Cavalry, company of partisan rangers, besides troops from other States. His staff was Capt. Kinloch Falconer, Adjutant-General; Capt. Thomas M. Le-Baron, Quartermaster; Capt. Bolton Mickle, Paymaster; Dr. W. W. Hart, Principal Surgeon; Capt. George West, Commissary; Lieut. G. W. Simpson, Inspector-General; Lieut. H. T. Scott, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. G. O. Watts, Chief Engineer.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth composed the brigade of General Villepigue in the attack upon Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3-5, 1862. The Thirty-third is mentioned by Maj.-Gen. Mansfield Lovell, Division Commander, as one of the regiments particularly distinguished in carrying the outer line of rifle pits and the hill on which was posted a Federal battery, capturing a Parrot gun, the "Lady Richardson." In his report Villepigue said: "I wish to mention for conspicuous gallantry Col. D. W. Hurst, Thirty-third Mississippi Regiment, who drove the enemy from their intrenchments at the head of his regiment with empty guns." Mansfield's Division did not assault on the 4th, but when Price fell back after his assault, "Villepigue crossed the railroad and with his artillery, under Major Watts, put an effectual check upon the pursuit of the enemy's cavalry." (Lovell). On the 5th Villepigue, at the Hatchie bridge, held the pursuing Federals in check with his skirmish line. Villepigue gave honorable mention to members of his staff: Capt. Kinloch Falconer, Adjutant-General; Major J. P. Carr, Acting Commissary, and Captain

Belton Mickle, Quartermaster. The casualties of the brigade were 21 killed, 76 wounded, 71 missing.

Villepigue's Brigade was ordered to Louisiana, where Villepigue died on the march to Port Hudson, November 9, 1862. Later in November and December Grant advanced from Memphis, on the Central Railroad; a campaign marked by the battle of Coffeeville, December 5, and Van Dorn's raid to Holly Springs. In January, 1863, the brigade, including the Thirty-third, was under the command of General Rust, of Arkansas. Later the regiment was part of Featherston's Brigade. Featherston was ordered to Snyder's Bluff, March 19, on account of the reconnaissance by Sherman's troops and Porter's gunboats from Steele's Bayou to Rolling Fork and Deer Creek. He took the Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and a battery, under command of Colonel Hurst, up to the junction of Rolling Fork and Deer Creek, skirmished there April 20, and followed the boats as they slowly pushed through the willow-lined bayous. April 25 the two Mississippi Regiments were in a skirmish with Sherman's troops and troops were landed from the boats to cut them off, but they retired without loss. Being transferred by steamer to Fort Pemberton, they were ordered back to Edwards May 2, to meet Grant's movement south of Vicksburg.

□ Captain R. H. Crozier was captured and paroled at the battle of Baker's Creek, May 14. The brigade was not seriously engaged. On the retreat General Loring regarded his division as cut off from crossing Baker's Creek to join the rest of Pemberton's army, and the division made a night march to Crystal Springs, and thence moved to Jackson.

The regiment participated in General Johnston's movement to the Big Black River for the relief of Vicksburg, retreating to Jackson when Vicksburg was surrendered, and was on duty with Featherston's Brigade around Jackson, confronted by Sherman's troops, July 9-16. (See Thirty-first Regiment.) Later in the year Loring's Division had headquarters at Canton. Colonel Hurst was reported in command of the regiment in January, Lieut.-Col. Drake in February, 1864. General Sherman advanced from Vicksburg to Meridian in February, and Loring's and French's Divisions, under General Polk, retreated to Demopolis, Ala.

In the spring of 1864 they moved to Montevallo, Ala., and thence to Rome, Ga., to join General Johnston in resisting the advance of Sherman from Chattanooga. Drake had then been promoted to Colonel.

□ The regiment, with Featherston's Brigade, arrived at Resaca May 12, and went into battle at once, aiding in holding McPherson at bay until reinforcements could arrive. This battle continued until the 16th, when the army crossed the river. The next fighting, after considerable marching and skirmishing, was before Dallas. Near New Hope Church, May 31, the skirmishers of the brigade were reinforced to about 400 men, under Lieut.-Col. Harrod, and ordered to drive in the Federal skirmishers, which was gallantly done, after which the men pushed on against the Federal main line, intrenched, where they suffered heavy loss, about one-fourth of the number engaged. Harrod was wounded, and Capt. J. C. Sharp,

Company H, was killed within ten paces of the works, his last word being "Forward." The flank movements carried the battle line to Kenesaw Mountain, where the Thirty-third took part in the famous repulse of Sherman's assault, June 27. Early in July Johnston was compelled to cross the Chattahoochee River, when he was relieved by General Hood, who began a series of assaults upon Sherman's army.

At Peachtree Creek, July 20, where the brigade charged through a difficult field, attempting to break the Federal line which was protected with rail works thrown up as the fight began, the losses of the regiment were severe. General Featherston wrote: "Col. J. L. Drake, the only field officer with the Thirty-third Regiment, a gallant and excellent officer, fell beyond the enemy's first line of works, leading his regiment in the charge and displaying the highest qualities of the true soldier." Among the killed were also Captains Sharkey, Lamkin and D. A. Herring, and Lieutenants Kennedy and A. G. West and Ensign E. F. Leavitt. Capt. Moses Jackson, left in command, reported that the regiment carried the temporary rail works and advanced into a ravine 100 yards beyond, where the fighting was very stubborn. They were on the extreme right of the brigade, and without support on that flank, Wright's Brigade having failed to come forward, and were forced to retreat with the brigade. Casualties, killed, wounded and missing, 15 officers, 144 men. Colonel Wood, commanding the Union brigade attacked, reported: "The Twenty-sixth Wisconsin captured a stand of colors, and the skirmishers of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York, a battle-flag. This brigade buried the bodies of thirty-eight dead found behind and near our advanced line of battle, among whom was Colonel Drake, Thirty-third Mississippi." The Colonel of the Twentieth Connecticut wrote that "wounded officers belonging to the Third, Thirty-third, Fifty-fifth and Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiments, left on the field in front of the Twentieth, remarked that they lost more men during this engagement in killed and wounded than they had before during the war." Colonel Buckingham, of the Twentieth Connecticut, wrote that "during our advance a rebel color bearer in front of the right of my regiment was killed, and a rebel officer, who sprang forward and seized the colors to bear them off was also shot dead, but a soldier from the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin succeeded in obtaining the flag." Colonel Winkler, of the Wisconsin Regiment, reported that when the forces in his front gave way, his regiment pursued and "captured the regimental flag of the Thirty-third Mississippi," and that in the fight Colonel Drake and 34 others of the Mississippi Regiment were killed, many wounded and 40 captured.

The regiment was on duty in the trenches around Atlanta until the evacuation at the close of August. In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty, was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the moun-

tains to Gadsden, Ala., and skirmished at Decatur, October 26-29, and moved thence to Tuscombua.

Stewart's Corps marched against Schofield at Columbia, and while Lee's Corps attacked across the river, Stewart's Corps joined in the movement to Spring Hill to cut off the retreat. Schofield retreated to the intrenchments at Franklin, where General Hood attacked November 30, carrying the outer line but failing to win the second in a battle of great slaughter that raged into the night. Featherston's Brigade in this assault had 76 killed, 200 wounded, 76 missing. "The color bearer of the Thirty-third was killed some fifteen paces from the works, when Lieut. H. C. Shaw, of Company K, carried them forward, and when in the act of planting them on the works was killed, his body falling in the trench, the colors falling in the works." (Featherston's report). On the line in front of Nashville Featherston's Brigade had an effective strength of 781, aggregate present 1,208. Capt. T. L. Cooper was in command of the regiment December 10. Loring's Division was on the front line of Stewart's Corps, a line one mile long across the Granny White pike, strengthened with redoubts on five hills. General Thomas attacked and broke the line, carrying two redoubts and taking many prisoners, December 15, but Loring's Division gallantly formed a new line and checked the progress of the defeat that day. Next day, however, though they repulsed every attack upon their line, they were involved in the general disaster. At Columbia, December 20, Featherston's Brigade was selected as one of the seven for the rear guard commanded by Walthall and they held Columbia two days with the army on the march. The Thirty-third then had an aggregate present of 91. On the retreat to the Tennessee River they defeated their pursuers at Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek, December 25-26. On the 28th they recrossed the Tennessee River, and thence marched to Tupelo.

About the 1st of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign against Sherman they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19-21, on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge, but with heavy loss. Organization of army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps; Featherston's Brigade commanded by Maj. Martin A. Oatis, the Thirty-third Regiment by Lieut. George B. Lenoir. April 9 the First, Twenty-second and Thirty-third Regiments and First Battalion were consolidated as the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Martin A. Oatis commanding. Stewart's Corps, March 17, including the Mississippi brigades of Featherston and Lowrey, with others, had 890 effective.

Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army was surrendered April 26 near Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

## THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Samuel Benton, promoted Brigadier-General July 26, 1864; killed near Atlanta July 28, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Daniel B. Wright, disabled at Perryville.

Majors—Thomas A. Falconer, resigned 28 February, 1863; Armistead T. Mason, disabled at Perryville; William G. Pegram, to succeed Falconer. Adjutant—T. W. Miller.

Surgeons—Scruggs, Groves, Postelle, Frank Ferrell.

Assistant Surgeons—J. Y. Murray, Frank Ferrell, W. N. Compton. Quartermaster—Capt. H. A. Stubbs.

Commissary—Capt. J. A. Hooper.

Assistant Commissaries—Lieut. L. Reagan, Sergt. J. D. Rhinehart. Sergeant-Major—Clifton Dancy.

Company A, Tippah Rangers of Tippah County, organized 25 February, 1862.

Captains—John Y. Murray, appointed Assistant Surgeon; W. G. Pegram, promoted Major.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Pegram.

Second Lieutenants—John D. Morrow; J. M. Rutherford.

Third Lieutenants—G. W. Wright, J. W. Norton.

Company B, Tippah Rebels, of Tippah County, organized 26 February, 1862, at Ripley.

Captains—A. C. Rucker, Thomas Spight.

First Lieutenants—J. W. P. Holliday, Thomas Spight, promoted May, 1863; J. N. Stitt.

Second Lieutenants—Robert E. Delany, Thomas Spight, J. N. Stitt, D. M. Embry, B. H. Moore.

Third Lieutenant—H. Manning.

Company C, Smith Rifles, of Lafayette County, organized 3 March, 1862, at Abbeville.

Captains—Elijah W. Smith, died in Kentucky; B. F. Houston.

First Lieutenants—B. F. Houston, promoted October, 1863; Caleb W. Hall, J. R. Turner, killed at Lookout Mountain.

Second Lieutenants—J. R. Turner, Newell C. Young, Caleb W. Hall.

Third Lieutenants—T. L. Trotter, Newell C. Young.

Company D, Mississippi Avengers (Wynne Reliefs), organized 4 March, 1862.

Captains—M. F. Wilkins, W. R. Jeffries.

First Lieutenants—W. G. Jeffries, James B. Evans.

Second Lieutenants—S. D. Coyle, H. E. Jones, James B. Evans.

Third Lieutenants—J. Westmoreland, J. M. Jeffries.

Company E, Coldwater Rebels, of Marshall County, officers commissioned 10 March, 1862.

Captains—Augustus T. Walton, resigned 1862; James W. Rogers.

First Lieutenants—James W. Rogers, W. K. Wilson.

Second Lieutenants—Wm. K. Wilson, Duff Glenn, promoted Captain at consolidation; James Chalmers.

Third Lieutenant—Jerome B. Stamps.

Company F, Goodman Guards, of Marshall County, officers commissioned 17 February, 1862.

Captains—T. A. Falconer, resigned 1863; John H. Morgan, A. R. Brown.

First Lieutenants—J. H. Morgan, W. H. Jones.

Second Lieutenants—W. H. Jones, John W. Blythe.

Third Lieutenant—A. R. Brown.

Captain Falconer was elected Major at organization, but he did not urge his rights against a dispute that was made. (Walthall, General Orders, No. 98).

Company G, Sons of Liberty, of Tippah County, organized 17 March, 1862.

Captains—J. B. Huddleston, T. S. Hubbard.

First Lieutenants—T. S. Hubbard, J. F. McCoy, resigned; B. F. Butler.

Second Lieutenants—J. F. McCoy, J. A. Childers, F. A. Lassiter.

Third Lieutenant—J. A. Childers.

Company H, Tippah Farmers, of Tippah County, organized 18 March, 1862.

Captains—Granville A. Woods, Clifton Dancy.

First Lieutenants—T. J. Hill, John Siddall, Clifton Dancy, J. M. Chism.

Second Lieutenants—T. J. Robertson, A. E. Stokes, Clifton Dancy, J. M. Chism.

Third Lieutenant—J. D. Palmer.

Clifton Dancy was elected Second Lieutenant, and promoted First Lieutenant and Captain, March 1, 1863; promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-fourth consolidated Regiment, April, 1865.

Company I, Bowen Rebels, Marshall County, organized 22 March, 1862.

Captain—H. J. Bowen, killed at Resaca.

First Lieutenant—W. W. Redding.

Second Lieutenants—H. N. Rayburn, resigned 1863; D. M. Childress.

Third Lieutenant—J. H. Durham.

Company K, Dixie Guards, Tippah County, organized 10 March, 1862, at Salem.

Captains—Daniel B. Wright, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; Benjamin Lax, killed at Perryville.

First Lieutenant—Ben Lax.

Second Lieutenant—Arnold McDonald, killed at Perryville.

Third Lieutenant—Robert J. Sharp.

Whole number, including field and staff officers, 779.



Above roster of companies from original rolls, with additions from Brigade Order Book, 1862, and E. A. Smith's "Records of Walthall's Brigade."

This regiment was organized at Holly Springs, April, 1862, and was ordered to Corinth April 30. Samuel Benton, elected Colonel, had served one year as Captain in the Ninth Regiment.

The regiment was known as the Thirty-seventh for some time. It was assigned to Patton Anderson's Brigade, with the Thirtieth and Forty-first Mississippi, and had its first field service during General VanDorn's attempt to drive back the Federal army advancing from Pittsburg Landing to Corinth. VanDorn's movement resulted in the engagement at Farmington, Tenn., May 9, 1862. Lieut. John H. Morgan, commanding the skirmishers, was wounded. Colonel Benton and Lieutenant-Colonel Wright served with credit and General Anderson particularly commended the behavior of the regiment.

For services during the evacuation of Corinth the regiment received honorable mention from Adjutant-General Samuel Cooper.

The regiment accompanied General Bragg's army to Chattanooga in July, 1862, marched in the latter part of August through Middle Tennessee into Kentucky, with Hardee's Corps, and participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862. The regiment was distinguished in the most desperate fighting of the day, making repeated charges against Parson's Battery, supported by Gen. James S. Jackson's Division, and finally carrying it, but at a frightful cost. Jackson died with his guns. The Thirty-fourth lost heavily under a crossfire, all three of the field officers being wounded, the Lieutenant-Colonel and Major permanently disabled. Company K had but seven men left for duty at the close of the battle. In the latter part of October the army marched through Cumberland Gap on the retreat to East Tennessee. In November they advanced from Chattanooga to Shelbyville. Anderson's Division was broken up, and the Thirty-fourth Regiment, which had been in Col. T. M. Jones' Brigade of that division, was transferred to Polk's Corps and assigned to the new brigade of Col. E. C. Walthall. The regiment, under Major Reynolds, was left at Shelbyville when the brigade advanced December 6, but was ordered up to Murfreesboro December 27. It does not appear that it was ordered into the battle of December 31. (See Twenty-ninth Regiment).

In the Chickamauga campaign Walthall's Brigade was part of W. H. T. Walker's Reserve Corps, so called, which was one of the first commands in battle, fighting on the second day in the woods between the position where General Thomas made his famous stand, and the creek, and on the third day crossing the road between Thomas and Chattanooga. The strength of the regiment was Maj. W. G. Pegram, commanding; Adjutant Miller acting as field officer, one staff officer, 24 company officers and 281 enlisted men when it went into the first fight at Alexander's bridge over the Chickamauga, September 18, where 24 were wounded, 2 mortally. Finding the bridge destroyed, the brigade crossed at Byram's ford. Next

day they moved to the north and finding a large part of Walker's Corps defeated made a gallant charge which caught King's Brigade of United States regulars in the act of changing front. They were swept back with the loss of three or four hundred prisoners and Battery H of the Fifth United States Artillery. One gun of this battery was brought away by two men of the Thirty-fourth before Walthall was in turn forced back. Here the regiment had 5 killed and 54 wounded out of 283 engaged. Among the killed was Sergeant Morrison, Company D, color bearer, whose place was taken and gallantly filled by Private Felix Holland, Company G. Lieutenant Morrow, Company A, and Adjutant Miller were wounded. Patrick Beaty, Company F, compelled an officer of the regulars to surrender, taking his sword. In the evening of the 19th the brigade had another battle in which the Thirty-fourth had 2 killed and 5 wounded. Major Pegram, a gallant officer, was severely wounded, and Captain Bowen took command. Sunday, September 20, with no field officers left, the regiment of 177 had two more battles. In the morning they advanced and came under a severe enfilading fire from Thomas' log works, under which Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, assigned to temporary command, fell mortally wounded. In the evening they were again ordered forward, between Thomas' main position and Chattanooga, on the State road, and were enveloped by the fire of a semicircle of artillery. The casualties of the three days were 15 killed, 91 wounded, 19 missing.

At the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, the Thirty-fourth, Col. Samuel Benton commanding, was ordered out, about eight in the morning, to strengthen the picket line at the foot of the mountain on the west side, extending along its base about two miles. At about 10 o'clock the enemy, in four lines closely closed up, drove the left of the picket line, and so rapid were their movements that the center and right of the picket line were cut off and eight colors had passed by the pickets, when nearly all surrendered. A small number of the pickets made their escape up the river through the cliffs and cut timber below the Craven house, and reported to their brigade and were in the engagement east of the Craven house from four in the evening until eight, when relieved by Clayton's Brigade. (Report of senior Captain H. J. Bowen). The reported casualties of the regiment were 4 wounded and 231 missing, among which, doubtless, were a number killed and wounded.

The brigade passed the winter in camp near Dalton, Ga., and as spring opened and the brigade was called out to Alt's Gap, May 7, to meet Sherman's advance, Colonel Benton was in command of the three regiments, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth, consolidated. He was in command of the Thirty-fourth alone at the battle of Resaca, May 14-15, throwing up breastworks of logs and earth on the morning of the 14th, and receiving and repelling the Federal assaults in the evening. The brigade position was flanked by a ridge on which Federal cannon were posted, and there were few if any instances during the war of greater losses from artillery fire than those of Walthall's Brigade at Resaca.

But the brigade was immovable and defended the position of the division artillery throughout the two days. The casualties of the regiment were 4 killed, including Capt. H. J. Bowen, and 11 wounded, out of 20 officers and 178 men on duty. The regiment was next under fire at Cassville, and they participated in the heavy skirmishing for weeks along the lines of New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain. Colonel Benton had command of the brigade in June and July, after General Walthall was promoted to division command, and was commissioned Brigadier-General July 26, 1864. The brigade continued in Hindman's (Patton Anderson's) Division of Hood's Corps, commanded by S. D. Lee after July 27. At the battle of Atlanta, July 22, General Benton commanded the brigade, and was severely wounded, causing the loss of his right leg. He died in hospital soon afterward. Companies A and I, Lieut. J. W. Norton commanding, 1 killed, 4 wounded; Companies B and K, Capt. Thomas Spight, 3 killed, 7 wounded, including Spight; Companies C and E, Capt. D. W. Rogers commanding, 2 wounded; Company D, Capt. W. G. Jeffries commanding, 2 killed, 2 wounded; Company F, Capt. J. H. Morgan commanding, 1 killed, 2 wounded; Companies G and H, Lieut. B. C. Butler commanding, 3 wounded. (Newspaper account). Capt. T. S. Hubbard commanded the regiment in June and July, and Capt. Benjamin F. Houston at the last. Hubbard, in reporting the battle of the Lickskillet road, near Atlanta, July 28, mentioned Sergt. Andrew J. Hamilton, Company D, who advanced within a few steps of the Federal line, after it had been driven beyond the rail works, and shot down an officer who was trying to rally his men. In this battle the regiment had 2 killed, 9 wounded, 7 missing. After fighting on the Atlanta line until August 30, the regiment took part in the bloody assault upon Sherman's line at Jonesboro, August 31. Captain Houston, commanding the regiment, Capt. J. H. Morgan, Lieut. A. E. Stokes, were severely wounded, the total wounded being 19.

General Benton was succeeded in brigade command by General Brantley. Brantley's Brigade shared the operations of Lee's Corps during the October, 1864, campaign against the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, the investment of Resaca and the holding of Snake Creek gap against Sherman's army while Hood retreated behind the mountains. Brantley's men were engaged in sharp skirmishing at the gap October 15. Thence they moved to Gadsden, Ala., and crossed the Tennessee River on the last days of October. The division was then commanded by Gen. Edward Johnson. They encountered Schofield's troops at Columbia November 26. Schofield fell back to Franklin, on the Harpeth River, and Hood ordered an assault on the fortified line November 30. In the terrible night battle Brantley's Brigade had 76 killed, 140 wounded, 21 missing. The Federal troops were concentrated in the works around Nashville, under General Thomas, and Brantley's Brigade was encamped in Hood's line about that city, December 2-15. December 15 Thomas attacked and Brantley's Brigade was sent to the support of Stewart's Corps, which gave way. Next day, December 16, the brigade was

detached from Johnson's Division and sent to the right of Lee's line, where they repulsed the Federal attack. When the Confederate line yielded on the left of Lee they fell back to Brentwood. The army crossed the Tennessee River after untold suffering, December 26, and moved to the vicinity of Tupelo, Miss., for winter quarters.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas, 152 of the brigade assembled at Meridian February 14. They started east on the 18th and were detained some time at Montgomery by the Mobile campaign. In March they proceeded to Augusta and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present of the brigade was 283.

In the organization at Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fourth Regiments were under the command of Capt. M. M. Rowan.

April 9, 1865, the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiments were consolidated in the Twenty-fourth Regiment, Col. R. W. Williamson commanding brigade of Gen. W. F. Brantley, in D. H. Hill's Division of S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C., soon afterward.

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### THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—William S. Barry.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Charles R. Jordan, Reuben H. Shotwell.

Majors—Thomas F. Holmes, Oliver C. Watson.

Adjutant—G. W. Dillard.

Company A.

Captain—O. C. Watson.

Company B.

Company C.

Captain—Randall J. Johnson.

First Lieutenant—Peter Quinn.

Second Lieutenant—W. G. Russell.

Third Lieutenant—A. A. Cox.

Company D.

Company E, of Neshoba County, assigned to regiment 6 March, 1862.

Captains—H. M. Walsh, killed at Vicksburg; John Harrison.

First Lieutenant—A. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants—C. Shadrick and John Killen.

Battles—Guntown, Burnsville, Corinth, Holly Springs, Cripple Deer, Water Valley, Greenwood, Siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign.

Company F, of Lowndes County, enlisted for the war at West Point 22 March, 1862.

Captain—Frank R. Gregory.

First Lieutenant—Brock.

Second Lieutenant—Owens.

Third Lieutenant—G. Moody, killed at Vicksburg.

Battles—Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg.

Company G.

Captain—Sam R. Coopwood, killed at Vicksburg.

Company H, Confederate Volunteers, of Lowndes County.

Captain—George C. Brown.

First Lieutenant—S. M. Meek.

Second Lieutenant—Ben Covington.

Third Lieutenant—W. W. Humphreys.

Company I.

Last Captain—G. W. Oden.

Company K, Invincible Warriors, of (Lowndes?) Oktibbeha, Choctaw and Chickasaw Counties.

Captain—Reuben H. Shotwell.

First Lieutenant—Henry A. McCright.

Second Lieutenant—S. Henry.

Third Lieutenant—Livingston, Sam L. Dubose.

Captured at Blakeley, Ala., after nine days siege, April 9, 1865.

NOTES—"Company C, of Lowndes County, Captain C. R. Jordan."

Captains O. C. Watson and Captain R. B. Covington, at Pollard, April 1, 1864. Captain A. L. Kirk, resigned January, 1864.

No muster rolls in this department. Rolls regarding above named companies have been contributed by survivors.

The regiment was organized at West Point in March, 1862, and while the army, under General Beauregard, occupied Corinth it was assigned to Gen. J. C. Moore's Arkansas and Texas Brigade, Maury's Division. Corinth was evacuated May 29, and the main body of the Confederate forces was taken by General Bragg to Chattanooga in July, leaving the Army of West Tennessee, under General VanDorn, along the line of the Central Railroad, and the Army of the West, under General Price, in Northeast Mississippi. Maury's Division, including the Thirty-fifth, was a part of Price's army, and was encamped at Guntown early in September. On the 12-14 of that month Price advanced and occupied Iuka, while VanDorn moved toward Grand Junction, the purpose being to prevent reinforcements being sent from Grant's command in West Tennessee and North Mississippi to Buell, as Bragg was moving toward Louisville, Ky. Grant set his forces in motion toward Iuka, and one column, moving from Burnsville, skirmished with Maury's Division September 16, an action in which the Thirty-fifth had some part. The skirmish was renewed on the 18th by the Federal troops at Burnsville, covering the movement which Grant arranged in the hope of capturing the entire Confederate force. Rosecrans attacked Hebert's Division at Iuka on the 19th, but Grant's plans were defeated by the desperate

fighting of the Texans and Mississippians with Hebert, and the strange fact that General Ord at Burnsville did not hear the guns at Iuka. After this Price and VanDorn united and made an attempt to surprise and capture the forces at Corinth under Rosecrans.

The Thirty-fifth participated in the attack at Corinth, October 3-5, 1862, and the regimental casualties were 32 killed, 110 wounded and 347 missing. With Moore's Brigade the regiment took part in carrying the outer line of rifle pits on the 3d, approaching which one company of the Thirty-fifth, on the skirmish line, was the first engaged. The rifle pits were carried without serious opposition; the brigade pushed on and again encountered the enemy and drove them from their position after a short but severe engagement. The brigade was advancing along the north side of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, but was annoyed by a Federal battery on a hill south of the road. This hill they moved against and charged in the face of the infantry fire of two lines, the artillery being removed at their approach. The position and camp were carried in fine style. About dark the brigade was posted on a hill in sight of the town of Corinth, and early in the morning of the 4th it was put in the line of assault between the brigades of Cabell and Phifer. When it appeared that Hebert's position was attacking on the left, Moore advanced, and was almost immediately greeted by a concentrated fire of artillery, "the severest fire," said Moore, "I ever imagined possible to concentrate on one point in front of a fortification." But they suffered little from it, in the forest, until they reached the fallen timber and open space in front of the works. "On reaching this point," said Moore, "we charged and carried the enemy's works the whole extent of our line and penetrated to the very heart of Corinth, driving the enemy from house to house and frequently firing in at the windows and driving them out." But they were soon overwhelmed by superior forces, and being without support and in disorder from the circumstances of the assault, were compelled to retire. This experience was not so trying, however, as that encountered at Davis' bridge across the Hatchie, on the retreat. The brigade was the advance guard, and exhausted by hard service and hunger not more than 300 were in the ranks. They were instructed to cross the bridge and occupy Metamora Heights, which command the bridge, but on reaching that position found the hill occupied by a strong Federal force with artillery, sent to cut off the Confederate retreat. Moore's command made a gallant fight but were driven back across the river with heavy loss. General Moore said: "It is impossible to make an accurate report of the killed, wounded and missing in battle, as the Thirty-fifth dispersed after the fight at Davis' bridge, there being now present but some forty men and one line officer, Lieutenant Henry. From the best information we can obtain we are assured that many of the officers and men have gone to their homes. This conduct on their part is astonishing and unaccountable, for the regiment acted nobly and did good service during the three days' fighting. It is to be regretted that its commander, Colonel Barry, was not present on the 5th, he having been sent to Corinth

under a flag of truce to bury the dead. He is a gallant and efficient officer, of whom his State may well be proud."

The next campaign of the regiment was Grant's advance on the Central Railroad in November and December, 1862. In January, 1863, the regiment was reported 414 effective present. January 2, the regiment reinforced Colonel Withers at Blake's levee, north of Vicksburg, at the close of the Chickasaw Bayou battle. March 12 General Moore was ordered to Snyder's Bluff with the Thirty-fifth and Fortieth Regiments, to take boat for Yazoo City. The brigade served at Fort Pemberton, near Greenwood, during the remainder of March, holding in check the expedition down Yazoo Pass, then navigable on account of high water from the Mississippi. The fighting was mainly between the land batteries and gunboats, until the 25th, when an expedition was made up the Tallahatchie, after which a force of infantry was landed near Fort Pemberton. On account of the overflow the infantry operations were limited. Maury was in command of the forces at Cureton's. April 1st the enemy began the construction of a battery. During the 2d, 3d and 4th a heavy fire of artillery was kept up upon this work, and sharpshooters were sent to annoy the workmen. Maury attacked on the 4th and the enemy embarked and departed.

Moore's Brigade, during the battles of Baker's Creek and Big Black bridge, guarded the river front at Warrenton and the approaches from the lower ferries on the Big Black River, after which the brigade was drawn in at once and placed in the intrenchments on each side of the Baldwin's Ferry road. There they sustained and repulsed determined assaults on May 22. From that time till the close of the siege (forty-seven days) the men were confined to the trenches night and day under a fire of musketry and artillery, which was often kept up during the whole night as well as the day. General Moore wrote: "Some idea may be formed of the artillery fire to which we were exposed when I state that a small party sent out for that purpose collected some two thousand shells near and in the rear of the trenches occupied by our brigade. This was soon after the siege began and was but a portion of those that failed to explode." Toward the end of this service the men were exhausted both in mind and body. They had been forty-seven days in a narrow ditch, exposed to scorching heat during the day and the often chilling air and dews of night. To the inquiry July 2, regarding the possibility of cutting a way out, Colonels Barry and Colbert joined in the reply that the men were incapable of the effort. The casualties of the Thirty-fifth during the siege were 3 officers (Captains S. R. Coopwood and H. M. Walsh and Lieutenant G. Moody) and 17 enlisted men killed, 4 officers and 78 enlisted men wounded. The brigade included the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth and Forty-second Alabama, Second Texas, Sengstak's and Tobin's Batteries and a pioneer company. The brigade had 121 killed and surrendered 4,368. Lieut.-Col. C. R. Jordan paroled as commanding officer.

After this the headquarters of the regiment were the parole and exchange camp. November 20 Baldwin's Brigade, including Fourth, Thir-

ty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-sixth Regiments, was reported 2,279 exchanged and armed, including the Thirty-fifth, organizing at Columbus. The brigade was ordered to Atlanta November 21 to reinforce General Bragg, but the battle of Missionary Ridge was fought before they could reach that field. The brigade was made part of W. H. T. Walker's Division, Hardee's Corps, but was returned to General Polk January 15-16, and sent to General Maury at Mobile. Maury sent them to Meridian to reinforce Polk February 7, and Polk being on retreat to Demopolis before Sherman, sent them back to Mobile, where they remained until retransferred to Polk's department, arriving at Selma April 13. The brigade after April 1 was under command of Brigadier-General Sears, formerly Colonel of the Forty-sixth, Colonel W. S. Barry commanding the Thirty-fifth.

The brigade joined the troops under General Johnston as Resaca was being evacuated, May 16, and thereafter French's Division, of which it was the largest of the three brigades, was under fire every day but one until September 6. On account of the sickness of General Sears, Colonel Barry was most of the time in command of the brigade. He was commended for his services at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, July 27, when whatever credit that was due for the repulse of the assaulting column on the front of French's Division, belonged exclusively to Cockrell's Missourians and the left of the line of Barry's Mississippians (French's report). The line was under fire of fifty-one pieces of Federal artillery. In the battle of Peachtree Creek Barry and the brigade was to have supported Walthall in a flank attack which might have won the battle, but it was dark before they had an opportunity to become effective. They took position on the Turner's Ferry road west of Atlanta July 21, and were there constantly engaged in defense of the line and fortifying for more than a month. August 6 the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shotwell, advanced on reconnaissance and took position in the enemy's vacated picket line, losing 1 killed. On the 12th the regiment, being on picket under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shotwell, the vedettes were driven back by a superior force, the regiment losing 5 killed, 5 wounded, 4 missing. On August 27 they marched out in reconnaissance to the position of the Twentieth Corps on the Chattahoochee River. They were the rear guard at the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1. The casualties of the regiment were, at Cassville, 2 wounded, 2 missing; New Hope Church, 6 killed, 9 wounded, 5 missing; Kenesaw Mountain, 6 killed, 27 wounded, 3 missing; Smyrna, 1 killed, 2 wounded, 28 missing; Chattahoochee, 15 wounded, 20 missing; Atlanta siege, 7 killed, 34 wounded, 6 missing; Lovejoy's Station, 1 wounded, 6 missing. Total, 20 killed, 90 wounded, 70 missing, which was the heaviest in the brigade.

Early in October, 1864, when Stewart's Corps (Army of Mississippi) was destroying the railroad north of the Chattahoochee, as part of Hood's movement toward Chattanooga, General French was ordered to take the Federal post at Allatoona Pass. The works, three redoubts and a star fort, were held by General Corse and about 2,000 men, in communication



by signal flags with General Sherman on Kenesaw Mountain. After a night march General French attacked, sending Sears' Brigade to the north and rear of the works, Cockrell and Young to attack in front with Myrick's Artillery Battalion. Sears' attack fell upon both the redoubts and the fort. The fighting was fierce for over three hours, after which General French withdrew his troops, Federal reinforcements being dangerously near. General Corse with three regiments met the attack north of the redoubts, and, as he reported, "the enemy's line of battle swept us back like so much chaff. Fortunately for us, Toutelotte's fire (from the star fort) caught Sears in the flank." It was only by a hand to hand struggle that Corse was able to bring a man back into the redoubt. Sears' men pushed up, taking shelter behind stumps and logs and trenches, and swept the redoubt with a deadly fire, but the Federal artillery managed to make an assault impossible. It was one of the most desperate and famous battles of the war. Corse reported 142 killed, 352 wounded, 212 missing, out of 1,944 engaged. "We buried 231 rebel dead and captured 411 prisoners (including General Young), three stands of colors and about 800 stands of arms. Major Edson, Fourth Minnesota, reported that his position was desperately charged upon by two Confederate regiments, which were forced back except small detachments of each that pushed forward and took shelter in a narrow ravine, where he captured "eighty prisoners, including one field and several line officers, with the colors of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi infantry." Including the capture of the blockhouse at the bridge by Colonel Adaire, French reported the capture of 205 prisoners, two stand of colors, and his loss 122 killed, 443 wounded, 223 missing, out of a "little over 2,000 men." Among the wounded were Colonel Barry of the Thirty-fifth, in which regiment the casualties were 12 killed, 52 wounded, 83 missing.

Killed in brigade—Capt. B. Davidson, Lieutenants G. C. Edwards, J. R. Henry, G. D. Davis. Wounded—Captains R. G. Yates, A. J. Farmer, Lieutenants J. N. McCoy, G. H. Bannerman, J. M. Chadwick, J. Coopwood, R. E. Jones, E. W. Brown, G. H. Moore, Ensigns G. W. Cannon, A. Scarborough.

French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, Ga., October 13, and next encountered the enemy at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, moving thence to Tuscumbia. They crossed the Tennessee River November 20 and marched against Schofield's Federal command at Columbia. November 29 Stewart's Corps (Loring's, French's and Walthall's Divisions) moved toward Spring Hill to support Forrest and Cheatham in cutting off Schofield's retreat, but confusion in a night march prevented their going into action. General Hood afterward wrote to General Stewart: "I only regret, General, that I did not have you with your corps in front that day. I feel, and have felt, that Tennessee to-day would have been in our possession." November 30 Stewart's Corps followed closely upon Schofield as he retreated to a very strong defensive position in front of Franklin, on the Harpeth River. The attack began about four in the evening and was kept up until midnight, but though the first line was

easily carried, the assault against the second line, across an open space swept by a crossfire of artillery, failed with a terrible loss of life. The following of the Thirty-fifth, among others of the brigade, "the foremost of the forlorn hope," reached the second line, and remained there through the night, and until Schofield withdrew: Company A—Corporal James M. Swearingin, Privates C. D. Grady, E. T. Eldridge. Company D—First Lieutenant J. L. Conner, Private E. S. Holman. Company E—Captain J. A. Harrison, Second Lieutenant T. B. Walsh, First Sergeant J. F. Walsh, Sergeants F. M. Hester, A. J. Cooper, Corporal J. H. Rice, Privates J. R. Barrett, A. Lowry, J. N. Strait, H. W. White. Company F—Sergeant W. H. Youngblood, Private J. M. Robinson. Company I—Sergeant A. L. Barnett, Privates J. S. Fox, W. J. Brown. The following reached the abatis: Company A—First Lieutenant J. N. McCoy and Second Lieutenant H. B. Hudnall, both wounded. Company D—Corporal W. F. M. Tate (w); Privates E. H. Parks, J. A. Killingsworth. Company E—Second Lieutenant J. A. Killingsworth. Company K—Privates A. M. Page, George Dockery, J. F. Green, G. W. Davis, Isaac Carroll, J. D. Harrington, Munroe Watson (wounded three times near interior works); J. W. Saunders, R. Calvert.

The casualties of Sears' Brigade were 30 killed, 168 wounded, 35 missing. The remnant marched to Nashville, and were detached from French's Division to march with Bate's Division to support Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro. At Overall's Creek, December 4, the brigade had 21 killed and wounded. They were in battle before Murfreesboro December 7. A return of the brigade of five regiments, dated December 9, shows 2,306 on the roll, of which 496 were prisoners, 396 present and 210 effective. This fragment of a brigade took part in the battle before Nashville December 15-16. Major-General Walthall reported that about dark on the 15th, when the troops of the corps had been collected to the right of the Granny White pike, Sears' Brigade, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Shotwell, numbering not more than 150 men, was temporarily attached to his command. Hood's army crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and headquarters were established at Tupelo.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed Sears' Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas N. Adair, the Thirty-fifth Regiment commanded by Capt. George W. Oden. The last service of the regiment was at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, west of the bay, attacked by the Union troops under General Canby, where there was severe fighting along a battle line of seven or eight miles in March and April, 1865. Finally the fortifications were carried by assault, the final action being at Fort Blakeley April 9, and about 5,000 Confederate soldiers were taken prisoners, among them the remnant of the Thirty-fifth Mississippi. They were paroled after the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

## THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonels—Drury J. Brown, William W. Witherspoon, killed at Franklin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—S. G. Harper, Edward Brown.

Majors—William W. Witherspoon, promoted; Alexander Yates, killed at Vicksburg; Charles P. Partin.

Company A, Mount Zion Guards, of Copiah County, organized 19 February, 1862.

Captain—Thomas J. Chrisman.

First Lieutenant—T. G. Decell.

Second Lieutenants—J. W. Pierce, F. M. Little.

Junior Lieutenants—W. W. Witherspoon, elected Major; J. J. Little, P. H. Davis.

Total, 73.

Company B, Zollicoffer Avengers, organized at Crystal Springs 19 February, 1862.

Captains—Henry T. Siebe, J. V. Enochs.

First Lieutenants—James Terry, A. F. Andre.

Second Lieutenant—Vines L. Coulson.

Junior Lieutenant—Joshua S. Herrington.

Total, 57.

Company C, Harper Reserves, Newton, Lauderdale and Smith Counties, mustered in 20 February, 1861.

Captains—C. P. Partin, promoted Major; G. M. Gallaspy.

First Lieutenants—Wiley G. Jones, G. M. Gallaspy, John T. Watts, killed at Tilton.

Second Lieutenants—G. M. Gallaspy, J. T. Watts.

Junior Lieutenants—J. J. Dyass, B. B. Hamrick, G. W. Warren.

Total, 65. Color company.

Company D, Yankee Hunters, organized at Union 22 February, 1862.

Captain—J. S. Tatum.

First Lieutenants—Littleton Thornton, J. Q. Raburn.

Second Lieutenants—J. G. Raburn, S. L. Smith.

Junior Lieutenants—William Walton, W. M. Moore.

Total, 89.

Company E, Hazelhurst Fencibles, organized at Hazelhurst 27 February, 1862.

Captain—John W. Ward.

First Lieutenants—Bud Higden, W. A. Henley.

Second Lieutenants—A. W. Henley, Joseph Price.

Junior Lieutenants—Joseph Price, Jr., A. Alford.

Total, 50.

Company F, Hillsboro Rebels, Scott County, organized at Hillsboro 24 February, 1862.

Captain—T. J. Denson, John R. Owens.

First Lieutenants—John R. Owens, A. T. Murrell.  
 Second Lieutenants—W. J. Summers, W. M. Archer.  
 Junior Lieutenants—William M. Archer, Pat Henry.  
 Total, 70.

Company G, Copiah Rebels, organized at the Courthouse 3 March 1862.

Captain—L. B. Harris.  
 First Lieutenants—Harman F. Bufkin, G. W. Rea.  
 Second Lieutenants—George W. Rea, Douglas Neil.  
 Third Lieutenants—George R. Granberry, T. E. Millsaps.  
 Total, 54.

Company H, Edwards Tigers, organized 22 February, 1862, at Meridian.

Captains—S. K. Smith, James N. Jackson.  
 First Lieutenants—James N. Jackson, James C. McRae, killed at Lovejoy Station.  
 Second Lieutenant—R. F. Weaver.  
 Third Lieutenant—N. M. Pace.  
 Total, 37.

Company I, Stephens Guards, organized at Hickory Station 24 February, 1862.

Captain—R. D. Ogletree.  
 First Lieutenants—G. E. Longmire, Anderson Whitman, Jack Morrell.  
 Second Lieutenant—Willis Dear.  
 Third Lieutenant—James A. Wall.  
 Total, 85.

Company K, Dixie Guards, Copiah County, organized at Gallatin 24 February, 1862.

Captains—Drury J. Brown, elected Colonel; Alexander Yates, James M. Fulghum.  
 First Lieutenants—Alexander Yates, Z. J. Scott.  
 Second Lieutenants—J. R. Hill, R. M. Jones.  
 Third Lieutenants—James M. Fulghum, T. B. Casey.  
 Total, 60.

Above is the roster from original rolls and roll of May 30, 1862, at which date the total enrollment, rank and file, was 602.

This regiment was composed of volunteer companies organized under a call of the Governor to assemble at Meridian, where the companies were mustered into the Confederate service. Field officers were elected March 12, 1862, Brown, Harper and Witherspoon. The regiment was in camp at Meridian during the battle of Shiloh. There was a rapid change in officers. At Rienzi, May 30, the day after the evacuation of Corinth by Beauregard's army, Witherspoon was Colonel and made a complete "list of the names of soldiers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, including those over and under

age, who have volunteered for three years or the war," which is on file in this department.

The regiment was (with the Thirty-seventh) part of the brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson, of Ruggles' Division, Bragg's Corps, at Corinth, early in May, and took part in the engagement at Farmington, May 9. General Anderson said in his report: "A large portion of the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, although never having formed a line of battle or heard a hostile gun before, behaved with that gallantry and spirit which characterized the troops of that chivalrous State on every field." The regiment had 14 killed and wounded. It was attached to Chalmers' Brigade in return of April 28, and of May. After the transfer of Bragg's army to Chattanooga the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Mississippi, and Thirty-seventh Alabama formed the Fourth Brigade of Little's Division, afterward Hebert's, in Price's army, the brigade under the command of Col. John D. Martin. After Price was given command of the district of the Tennessee, July 25, 1862, he sent Armstrong's cavalry on the raid to Bolivar and Denmark, recruited his forces with exchanged prisoners, and in September advanced to Guntown, whence he marched against Rosecrans, at Iuka, hoping to capture his force of 10,000. Rosecrans eluded him by sacrificing a large amount of stores, which fell into Price's hands at Iuka. Price then set out to make a junction with VanDorn's army at Rienzi, September 19, when he was suddenly confronted by Grant, who hoped to capture his force. Hebert's and Martin's Brigades encountered the head of Rosecrans' column in two divisions on the Jacinto road, and a fierce battle followed, in which General Little was killed. Price reported: "Two regiments—the Thirty-sixth Mississippi and Thirty-seventh Alabama—of Martin's Brigade, were sent to the support of General Hebert's left wing, and were gallantly led and fought bravely under their brigade commander, Col. John D. Martin." The Thirty-sixth, after a stubborn fight, through the latter part of the afternoon, charged with bayonets fixed, about dusk, and captured several prisoners, pushing back the Federal line. The regimental casualties were 1 killed, 21 wounded, out of 326 engaged. Colonel Martin said in his report: "Colonel Witherspoon managed his regiment with courage and discretion. Lieutenant-Colonel Brown behaved gallantly, and Major Yates heroically and nobly." Lieuts. McDonald, Worthington, Ferrell, and Davis of the brigade staff, were mentioned.

Price joined Van Dorn, who returned and attacked Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3-5. On the first day Colonel Martin, Brigade Commander, was killed as the brigade was carrying the outer line of works. Colonel McLain then took command, and in the charge upon the town on the 4th, he and Major Yates, of the Thirty-sixth, were severely wounded. The brigade was again engaged on the 5th in the retreat. The casualties of the Thirty-sixth were 12 killed and 71 wounded.

The regiment was listed in Hebert's Brigade, Maury's (later Forney's) Division, in January, 1863, 312 effective present. April, 1863, post at Snyder's Bluff, the Thirty-sixth, Col. W. W. Witherspoon, brigaded with

the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, and Third Louisiana, Col. Witherspoon commanding the brigade when, in Maury's absence, Hebert commanded the division.

During the battle of Baker's Creek and until the retreat of Pemberton across the Big Black, Hebert's Brigade was stationed from Haynes' Bluff to the Mississippi River, including Snyder's Bluff, whence they marched on the night of May 17-18 to Vicksburg and were immediately sent to the line of intrenchments with instructions to occupy the line commencing with the works on the immediate right of the Jackson road and extending to the left so as to occupy the main redan on the Graveyard road. Soon after they had taken this position, at eight in the morning of the 18th, the Federal columns appeared on the Graveyard road, where the Thirty-sixth was posted on the extreme left of Hebert's line. The Federal artillery fire was begun at 3:45 that afternoon, on the Graveyard road, and skirmishing began. Hebert's skirmishers were drawn back into the lines. Hebert said that the investment was completed the next day, so far as his brigade was concerned. He was under orders from General Pemberton to save ammunition, and this allowed the enemy to at once make the investment a close one. "From that time our entire line became subjected to a murderous fire, and nearly every cannon on my line was in time either dismounted or otherwise injured." Assault with scaling ladders was made on the 22d and repulsed with heavy loss to Grant's troops. On June 2 the Thirty-sixth was moved to the right of Hebert's line. June 25 the redan occupied by the Third Louisiana of this brigade was blown up by a mine explosion, and a greater explosion, on July 1, destroyed the main redan of Hebert's line, on the left of the Jackson road, but no attempt was made to attack. Hebert reported: "The list of casualties sufficiently attests that my brigade occupied and held unflinchingly one of the most exposed portions of the defences of Vicksburg. Many a gallant spirit was sacrificed; let their memory be cherished and their names be honored." The brigade had 219 killed, 455 wounded. The total surrendered was 2,186.

The casualties of the Thirty-sixth were 28 killed, including Major Alexander Yates, Captains J. S. Tatum and T. J. Chrisman and Lieut. A. T. Murrell, and 72 wounded.

In the camp of paroled and exchanged prisoners at Enterprise, January, 1864, the brigade was under the command of Gen. W. W. Mackall, Gen. John H. Forney having division command until Mackall was made Chief of Staff of Johnston's army in Georgia. The brigade was attached to the Army of Mobile, under General Maury, in February, and reported 635 present, 1,908 present and absent. Colonel Sears, Forty-sixth Regiment, was promoted Brigadier-General commanding. April 12th they arrived at Selma. As organized for the Georgia campaign, Sears' Brigade included the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-sixth Regiments and Seventh Battalion, and this was the largest brigade of Gen. S. G. French's Division. The brigade reached the scene of action near Resaca, May 16, and thereafter were under fire every day but one

until the final engagement at Lovejoy's Station, September 2-6, 1864. The returns show Col. W. W. Witherspoon and Maj. Charles P. Partin, in command. The casualties of the regiment were: At New Hope Church, 4 killed, 2 wounded; at Latimer House, 1 killed, 1 wounded, 2 missing; at Kenesaw, where the division held the little mountain and part of the big one, 4 killed, 21 wounded, 13 missing; at Smyrna, 4 killed, 3 missing; at Chattahoochee, 1 killed, 22 wounded, 6 missing; siege of Atlanta, 1 killed, 8 wounded, 4 missing; at Lovejoy's, 1 killed, 3 wounded.

When General Hood advanced the army to destroy the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, Stewart's Corps crossed the Chattahoochee late in September and tore up the rails near Big Shanty, after which French's Division was sent to fill the cut at Allatoona. In the battle of October 5th, the loss of the Thirty-sixth was comparatively light—6 wounded, including Major Partin, and 24 missing.

Following this, Stewart's Corps destroyed the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, October 13, and next was in battle against the Federal works at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, moving from there to Tuscumbia. Colonel Witherspoon, with his regiment, occupied Corinth until ordered to join General Hood at Tuscumbia, November 2.

Stewart's Corps crossed the Tennessee River November 25, and moved to confront Schofield's Federal command at Columbia. November 29 the corps was moved to Spring Hill. November 30 they took the advance in pursuit of Schofield to Franklin, and attacked the Federal line, Loring's Division the right, Walthall in the center and French on the left, next to Cheatham's Corps. "The line moved forward in line order, the men in high spirits drove the enemy from his outer line and fiercely assailed the second. The space in front was perfectly open and swept by a terribly destructive crossfire of artillery from the works and from the opposite bank of the Harpeth. The men, however, pressed forward again and again, with dauntless courage, to the ditch around the inner line of works, which they failed to carry, but where many of them remained, separated from the enemy only by the parapet, until the Federal army withdrew." The casualties of Sears' Brigade were 5 officers and 25 men killed; 26 officers and 142 men wounded; 1 officer and 31 men missing. December 9 the return of Sears' Brigade was 236 present and absent; of which 479 were prisoners, 396 present and 212 effective. The following officers and men of the Thirty-sixth were reported as among those of Sears' Brigade who reached the main line of works, of whom Sears wrote: "These gallant men merit honorable mention; they were foremost in the forlorn hope." Col. W. W. Witherspoon, killed near the inner works; Lieut. P. H. Davis, Company A; Capt. G. M. Gallaspy, Company C; Capt. W. J. Smith (wounded between works), Sergt. J. N. Denson, Sergt. H. B. Williams (wounded between works), Corporal D. F. Pace, Privates E. J. Pace, S. S. Braswell, Company F; Sergeant M. N. Sojourner, Company G.

Sears' Brigade was on the Nashville line until detached with Bate's Division to aid General Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro. At Overall's

Creek, December 4, the brigade had 2 killed, 19 wounded. They were again in battle before Murfreesboro, December 7. Marching back to Nashville over icy roads, many of the men barefooted, they took position on General Hood's line and were in the battle of the 15th, posted between Walthall and Loring. On the 16th they fought with Walthall, the left of his line. Walthall repelled the demonstration in his front, but Bate yielded to a heavier attack, and Walthall was compelled to retreat hurriedly to save any part of his command. The remnant of the brigade crossed the Tennessee River December 26, with the army, and moved to Northeast Mississippi.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed the Thirty-sixth Regiment commanded by Lieut.-Col. Edward Brown.

The last service of the regiment was in defence of Forts Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley, east of Mobile, against the army of General Canby, in March and April, 1865. After much severe fighting, the works were carried finally, at Blakeley, April 9, 1865, and most of the Confederate troops became prisoners of war. They were paroled after the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

### THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonels—Robert McLain, wounded at Corinth; Orlando S. Holland.  
Lieutenant-Colonels—Orlando S. Holland, William W. Wier, Samuel

H. Terral, William S. Patton.

Majors—John McGee, William W. Wier, Samuel H. Terral, Q. C. Hiedelberg.

Assistant Surgeon—F. B. Freeman.

Company A, Patton's Company (Mississippi Boys), Lauderdale and Clarke Counties, organized 6 March, 1862.

Captain—William S. Patton.

First Lieutenants—O. S. Holland, Wm. T. Evans.

Second Lieutenants—William H. Jackson, John W. Bailey.

Third Lieutenants—Joshua McLemore, L. J. McInnis.

First names were the organization for the sixty-day regiment, November 30, 1861, of which Patton was elected Colonel. Return of July, 1864, Patton, Captain; J. B. McLelland, Lieutenant; W. G. Grace, First Sergeant.

Company B, McLain Rifles, of Clarke County, organized 22 February, 1862; mustered in March 8 at Enterprise.

Captain—William W. Weir.

First Lieutenants—Gustavus M. Shaw, D. W. Hopkins.

Second Lieutenants—Dudley W. Hopkins, N. W. Canada.

Third Lieutenants—N. W. Canada, W. H. Croft.



Company C, Clarke County Rescuers, enlisted at Quitman 13 March, 1862.

Captain—Samuel H. Terral.  
First Lieutenant—Martin L. Moody.  
Second Lieutenant—David L. Brannon.  
Third Lieutenant—Benjamin F. Platt.  
Original roll, 81.

Company D, Enterprise Tigers, mustered in at Enterprise 7 March, 1862.

Captain—W. C. Turner.  
First Lieutenant—Frank S. Pickle.  
Second Lieutenant—A. C. Carter.  
Third Lieutenant—H. G. Hamrick.  
First Sergeant—John McGee, promoted Major 29 April, 1862.

Company E, Shubuta Guards, of Clarke County, organized 1 March, 1862.

Captain—T. T. Howze.  
First Lieutenant—G. M. Massingale.  
Second Lieutenant—J. L. Hough.  
Third Lieutenant—J. P. Hayes.

Company F, De Soto Rifles, of Clarke County, organized 12 March, 1862.

Captain—C. C. Ferrell.  
First Lieutenant—D. T. Lott.  
Second Lieutenant—W. N. Weems.  
Third Lieutenant—B. J. Morrison.

Company G, Yancey Guards, of Smith County, organized 15 March, 1862.

Captain—S. A. Nunn.  
First Lieutenant—J. M. Richardson.  
Second Lieutenant—J. J. McCaughn.  
Third Lieutenant—J. P. Ward.

Company H, Jasper Avengers, of Jasper County, organized 15 March, 1862.

Captain—Francis B. Loper.  
First Lieutenant—Henry Izard.  
Second Lieutenant—D. P. English.  
Third Lieutenant—J. A. McIntosh.

Company I, McLemore Guards, of Lauderdale County, organized 23 February, 1862.

Captain—W. P. Andrews.  
First Lieutenant—J. C. Ellerbe.  
Second Lieutenant—John J. Williams.  
Third Lieutenant—C. H. McLemore.

Company K, Jasper Guards, of Jasper County, organized 30 March, 1862.

Captain—Abraham F. Dantzer.

First Lieutenant—Allen Bridges.

Second Lieutenant—Wm. B. Ferrell.

Third Lieutenant—Wm. McCurdy.

Total, 112.

Aggregate, including field and staff, 888.

This regiment was organized by the election of field officers April 28, 1862. The rendezvous was at Columbus.

After Beauregard evacuated Corinth May 29, and Bragg moved the main body of the army to Chattanooga in July, the Thirty-seventh was part of the Fourth Brigade (John D. Martin's) of Little's Division (afterward Hebert's) of the army of Gen. Sterling Price, left for the protection of Northeast Mississippi. Martin's Brigade also included the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-eighth Mississippi. In September Price moved to Iuka, hoping to cut off Rosecrans, posted there, and captured much of Rosecrans' stores, though the troops eluded him. Price then set out to make a junction with VanDorn's army at Rienzi, when Grant threw Rosecrans in his path and marched another column to Iuka, hoping to compel his surrender. Hebert's and Martin's Brigades encountered the head of Rosecrans' column of two divisions of brigades on the Jacinto road, September 19th, and a fierce battle followed, in which General Little was killed. The Thirty-seventh was detached from Martin's command, and was not ordered into the fight until about dusk of the evening. In going over a fence they received a heavy crossfire, and were thrown into confusion, but were soon rallied by Colonel McLain and Lieutenant-Colonel Holland. General Rosecrans reported: "Here the rebels made a last desperate attempt with two Mississippi Brigades. As the first came bearing down upon the Eleventh Missouri, and when within twenty paces an officer of the rebel ranks sprang forward and shouted, 'Don't fire upon your friends, the Thirty-seventh Mississippi.' He was answered by a volley which drove them back in confusion." The loss of the regiment was 5 killed, 27 wounded, out of 453 engaged.

Price joined VanDorn, who returned and attacked Rosecrans at Corinth October 3-5. On the first day, as the brigade was carrying the outer line of works, Colonel Martin fell with a mortal wound while leading a charge against an angle of the Federal line, and Colonel McLain was given command of the brigades. In the attack upon the inner batteries and the town, on the 4th, McLain was severely wounded. Next day at the Hatchie River the brigade engaged and repulsed a body of Federal skirmishers, of the pursuit. The regimental casualties in this disastrous battle were 19 killed, 62 wounded.

The next campaign was Grant's advance from Memphis down the Central Railroad in November and December. At the last of December General Maury took his division to Vicksburg to reinforce General Lee, arriving after the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. The regiment was reported

420 strong in February. Division headquarters at Snyder's Bluff. General Maury, with Moore's Brigade and the Thirty-seventh, joined General Loring at Fort Pemberton, April 1, and his command constituted the left wing of the Confederate line. The Federals attempted to build a battery in his front, which his sharpshooters prevented. On the 4th Colonel Holland, with his regiment and the First Battalion of sharpshooters, drove in the pickets and found the Federals still in force along the Tallahatchie, but they soon re-embarked. Maury returned to Haynes' Bluff April 10 with Holland's Regiment.

Hebert's Brigade was at Snyder's Bluff when Grant's army was landed below Vicksburg, and was held there until Pemberton retreated across the Big Black from the disastrous battle of Baker's Creek, when on the night of May 17-18, 1863, Hebert marched to Vicksburg and by 8 o'clock next morning was in the trenches across the Jackson road and along to the Graveyard road just in time to meet the advance of Grant's army along the latter road. The Federal artillery fire began that evening and was continued for forty-eight days and nights. About 10 o'clock on the 19th a determined attack was made on the Graveyard road, extending along Smith's Division and the front of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Regiments and Seventh Battalion. The batteries aided in checking this assault, which was renewed, however, with persistence, but so often repulsed with heavy loss. On the 22d another serious attempt was made to carry the works, the Union troops charging three times on the Graveyard road, a small number gaining the outer ditch, and a few scaling ladders being brought up but not planted. "By dark the enemy had fallen back, severely punished and discomfited." (Hebert.) June 25 the redan of the Third Louisiana of this brigade was blown up by a mine explosion and July 1 the main redan, on the left of the Jackson road, was destroyed in the same way. The brigade, though sheltered by the works, had one-fourth its numbers killed and wounded during the siege. The casualties of the Thirty-seventh were 17 killed, including Lieutenant J. P. H. Trussell, and 56 wounded. The men served continuously in the trenches, exposed to the scorching midsummer sun and often to chilling nights. There were no troops to relieve them and afford them an opportunity to rest. July 4, in accordance with the terms of capitulation, the brigade stacked arms in front of the lines, evacuated the trenches and were marched to bivouacs in the rear of the works, where they were paroled.

The brigade, in parole and exchange camp at Enterprise, was commanded by Gen. W. W. Mackall for a time, until he was made Chief of Staff of Johnston's army in Georgia, February, 1864. General Polk, commanding the Army of Mississippi after December, 1863, ordered the brigade to Mobile as Sherman was advancing on Meridian early in February, and the brigade was listed as 1,908 present and absent in Maury's army of that department. By act approved February 17, 1864, the thanks of Congress were tendered to the officers and men of the Thirty-ninth (meaning the Thirty-seventh) Mississippi Regiment for their

patriotic determination to continue in the service until the independence of these States shall have been firmly established.

While in the Mobile department Col. Claudius W. Sears, Forty-sixth Regiment, Baldwin's Brigade, was promoted as Brigadier-General and assigned to command of this brigade April 1, by General Polk. Sears arrived with most of the brigade at Selma, April 13, from Mobile. General Maury reported that the Thirty-seventh was detached in West Florida. "Colonel Holland having been recommended to command the Mississippi Brigade, and another having been appointed its Brigadier, together with the attendant facts, have caused so much feeling amongst the officers that it would be best for the service, I think, that he should not return to the brigade." The Thirty-seventh was, however, the first in the field in Georgia.

The Thirty-seventh, commanded by Col. Orlando S. Holland, Lieut.-Col. William W. Wier, Maj. Samuel H. Terral, was brigaded with the Seventeenth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth Alabama, under General Cante, at Pollard. The brigade was put in a division with the brigades of Reynolds and Quarles, in the Army of Mississippi, commanded successively by General Polk and General Loring, and later known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. General Cante commanded the division until General Walthall was assigned to the command in the latter part of May. The Thirty-seventh was the only Mississippi regiment in Walthall's Division.

May 5-8, 1864, Johnston's army was fighting the advance of Sherman in the neighborhood of Dalton, and Maj.-Gen. Will T. Martin's cavalry was posted along the Oostenaule River from Resaca to Rome. Cante's Brigade reached Resaca May 7 and was halted there. Next day part of the Federal army, under General McPherson, appeared at Snake Creek gap and advanced toward Resaca. Cante attacked May 9th, and drove them back, but in this fight the Thirty-seventh, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wier, was flanked right and left and had 5 killed, 45 wounded, 21 missing. Johnston immediately sent reinforcements under General Hood, and Loring's Division arrived May 10-12. The main battle of Resaca was fought May 14-15, but the first check given the enemy was most important. The companies were commanded in this battle as follows: A, Captain Evans; B, Capt. D. W. Hopkins; C, Lieut. Q. C. Heidelberg; D, Capt. F. S. Pickle; E, Lieut. John L. Hough; F, Lieut. A. Covington; G, Lieut. J. P. Ward; H, Capt. B. F. Loper; I, Capt. C. H. McLemore; K, Lieut. J. C. Ellis.

In the latter part of May the brigade was actively engaged in the battles on the line of New Hope Church, near Dallas, Ga., and on Kennesaw Mountain. General Walthall reported the brigade, under Colonel O'Neal, held its ground firmly, inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy. In the battle of Peachtree Creek, July 22, 1864, the brigades advanced until they found themselves flanked by the irregular Federal line. The Thirty-seventh wheeled to meet the necessities of the movement and delivered a telling fire, but the lack of support compelled the brigade to retire. A

second advance was made with like results. "We drove the enemy nearly a mile, captured some of his works and had punished him severely when compelled to fall back," Colonel O'Neal reported. In the battle of Peachtree Creek Lieutenant-Colonel Wier was wounded, Ensign S. W. Jones killed. Company A, Second Lieut. G. W. Raemer commanding, 1 killed, 4 wounded; Company B, Second Lieut. E. P. Harris commanding, Second Lieut. W. H. Craft and 4 others wounded; Company C, Capt. M. L. Moody commanding, Second Lieut. John West and 3 others wounded; Company D, First Lieut. J. L. Peters commanding, 7 wounded; Company E, Second Lieut. C. C. McEachern commanding, 3 wounded; Company F, Capt. C. C. Ferrell commanding, Ferrell, Lieut. D. F. Lott and Private Hudson wounded, 1 missing; Company G, Lieut. T. J. McCaugns commanding, 1 killed, 14 wounded; Company H, Lieut. D. P. English commanding, 3 wounded; Company I, Capt. C. H. McLemore commanding, 3 wounded; Company K, Lieut. William McCurdy commanding, 3 wounded, 1 missing.

Major Terral commanded the regiment in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta, where the brigade made a desperate attempt to break the Federal line, but failed to do so, though some parts of the brigade gained a footing in forty or fifty yards of the enemy. After this the brigade was on duty on the Atlanta lines until the evacuation September 1.

They were in the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, under Walthall, going as far north as Dalton, moving thence through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., and later to Tusculumbia.

Walthall's Division crossed the Tennessee River November 20, 1864, and moved to Columbia, where his skirmishers were engaged with Schofield's troops until they fell back across the river, November 27, when Walthall's skirmishers occupied the town. November 29 they made a forced march to Spring Hill, crossing the Duck River; on the 30th they followed the retreating enemy to Franklin and in the evening joined in the assault upon the works. In crossing the open plain, after driving back the Federal advanced line, the troops were exposed to the most deadly fire of small arms and artillery that he had ever seen men subjected to, said Walthall. But the men moved on without faltering until they reached an abatis fronting the works. "Over this no organized force could go, and here the main body of my command was repulsed in confusion; but over this obstacle, impassable for a solid line, many officers and men, among them General Shelley (commanding Cantey's Brigade), made their way, and some, crossing the ditch in its rear, were captured and others killed or wounded in the effort to mount the embankment. Numbers of every brigade gained the ditch and there continued the struggle with but the earthwork separating them from the enemy until late in the night." Among the wounded in crossing the open field were Capt. W. R. Barksdale, General Walthall's Adjutant-General and his Aide de-camp, Capt. H. Powell, mortally. Major S. H. Terral commanded the Thirty-seventh, return of December 10, when the regiment was on the line before Nashville. In the battle of Nashville

General Walthall's position, though well defended, was carried by the Union troops December 15. In the battle next day General Walthall held his ground until the line gave way on his left. At Columbia, on the retreat, General Walthall was given command of the infantry rear guard, including his own brigades and others, seven in all, but not including Cantey's. They crossed the Tennessee River December 28.

The regiment, Maj. Q. C. Heidelberg commanding, was attached to the brigade of General Featherston, order of April 9, 1865, in the Carolina campaign.

The army was surrendered by General Johnston to General Sherman April 26, and paroled at Greensboro.

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### THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Mounted in 1864.

Colonels—Fleming W. Adams, Preston Brent.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Preston Brent, Walter L. Keirn.

Majors—Franklin W. Foxworth, Robert C. McCay.

Company A, Holmes County Volunteers, organized 15 March, 1862.

Captains—Walter L. Keirn, John S. Hoskins.

First Lieutenant—John S. Hoskins.

Second Lieutenants—J. Clower, Samuel D. Gwin.

Third Lieutenant—T. E. Dyson.

Hancock Rebels, of Hancock County, organized 8 March, 1862.

Captain—D. B. Seal.

First Lieutenant—W. F. Seal.

Second Lieutenant—H. J. Stewart.

Third Lieutenant—H. Smith.

Company I, Columbia Guards, of Claiborne County, organized 20 March, 1862.

Captain—F. W. Foxworth.

First Lieutenant—A. E. Foxworth.

Second Lieutenant—J. Applewhite.

Third Lieutenant—W. J. Ball.

Lula White Rebels, organized 1 May, 1862.

Captain—James F. White.

First Lieutenant—Silas F. Kendrick.

Second Lieutenant—Newson Harris.

Third Lieutenant—A. J. Hamilton.

Company H, Price Relief, organized 12 May, 1862.

Captain—William M. Estelle.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—Moses H. Curry.

Third Lieutenant—John E. Tarpley.

Wolf Creek Marksmen, organized 1 May, 1862.

Captain—J. M. Dishman.

First Lieutenant—R. J. Hubbard.

Second Lieutenant—R. M. Black.

Third Lieutenant—J. F. Anderson.

Company K, Brent Rifles, of Pike County, organized 26 April, 1862.

Captains—Preston Brent, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Williams.

First Lieutenant—H. S. Brumfield.

Second Lieutenant—D. C. Walker.

Third Lieutenant—J. C. Williams.

Company B, VanDorn Guards, of Claiborne County, organized 19 March, 1862.

Captain—R. C. McCay.

First Lieutenant—J. J. Harper.

Second Lieutenant—W. L. Faulk.

Third Lieutenant—E. T. Harrington.

Company F, Johnston Avengers, organized 3 May, 1862.

Captain—Leander M. Graves.

First Lieutenant—Cornelius McLaurin.

Second Lieutenant—J. J. Green.

Third Lieutenant—William B. Graves.

Company D, Wilkinson Guards, of Wilkinson County, organized 1 April, 1862.

Captains—James H. Jones, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 14 July, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Robert L. F. Bullock, died in service; Hansford Lanehart, killed at Vicksburg; James L. Henderson, William L. Jenkins.

Second Lieutenants—Hansford Lanehart, James L. Henderson, William L. Jenkins.

Third Lieutenants—James B. Scudder, died in service; James L. Henderson, William L. Jenkins.

Total roll, 123. Complete record on file.

The companies for this regiment had their rendezvous at Jackson, and Colonel Fleming W. Adams was elected May 12, 1862, and later, on the 16th, the other field officers, Brent and Foxworth. The regiment was ordered to Corinth, then occupied by the army under General Beauregard, confronted by the army of General Halleck, and the regiment was there a few days before the evacuation, May 29, when they joined in the retreat toward Tupelo. The whole army suffered seriously from sickness during the occupation of Corinth, and this regiment, being new, lost many by death during May and June. The regiment was ordered to Columbus to recruit about July 1, and in August to Sault, where it was assigned to Col. John D. Martin's Brigade of Gen. Henry Little's Division, Gen. Sterling Price's Army of the West, which had been left in Northeast

Mississippi when General Bragg moved the main army to Chattanooga. Martin's Brigade included also the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Mississippi and Thirty-seventh Alabama. The Thirty-eighth, 332 strong, was on duty in the battle of Iuka, September 19, but not seriously engaged. "My command never fired a shot," Col. F. W. Adams reported, "because I had been ordered so, but it was under a very heavy fire and acted, with but few exceptions, with coolness and courage." Colonel Adams, being injured on the field, turned over the command to Lieut.-Col. Brent. Casualties, 4 killed, 4 wounded.

In the attack of the combined forces of Price and VanDorn upon Rosecrans at Corinth, October 3, 1862, Martin's Brigade charged the outer works at an angle where they were exposed to an enfilading fire and many were killed, among them Colonel Martin. In the attack upon the inner batteries, next day, there was further loss. The brigade moved across the railroad and charged the works over obstructions under a heavy fire of artillery, and in danger of being flanked by the enemy. Among the wounded mentioned by General Price was Captain Keirn of the Thirty-eighth. The casualties of the regiment, including the three days' fighting, were 4 killed, 31 wounded.

After Grant had advanced from Memphis on the line of the Central Railroad, in November and December, 1862, and had retreated, Hebert's Brigade, including the Thirty-eighth, was sent to Vicksburg and stationed at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, north of the city. The regiment was reported in February, 1863, 264 present and absent. In the April return, Col. Preston Brent, commanding. General Forney succeeded Maury in command of division in April.

The regiment, with Hebert's Brigade, moved from Snyder's Bluff to Vicksburg on the night of May 17-18, and by eight in the morning of the 18th, was in position on the line of the brigade, covering the Jackson and Graveyard roads. After the assault of May 22 had been repulsed, the Thirty-eighth was moved, June 2, to a position along the Jackson road, between the Third and Twenty-first Louisiana, and on June 25th, the day of the mine explosion under the redan occupied by the Third Louisiana, the Sixth Missouri was put in between the Thirty-eighth and that Louisiana regiment. At this time the men were not only engaged in defending their line, but also in rebuilding and raising the works to meet the constant approach of the Union works. July 2 another and more serious mine explosion destroyed the main redan near the Jackson road. July 4 the brigade stacked arms in front of the works they had so gallantly defended, and marched to the rear to bivouac camp where they were paroled. The Thirty-eighth had 35 killed, including Captains L. M. Graves and W. A. Selph and Lieut. H. Lanehart, and 39 wounded, during the forty-seven days defense of their line. Capt. D. B. Seal was paroled as commanding officer.

The Vicksburg troops were furloughed to reassemble at the parole camp at Enterprise, where they remained until declared exchanged in December. In January, 1864, the regiment was mounted, by order of



General Polk, then commanding the department, and the remainder of the service of the command was as mounted infantry. The Fourteenth Confederate Regiment was consolidated with it, and later the Third Mississippi Cavalry.

Following are some mentions of the command in the early part of 1864:

Company D, Capt. James H. Jones, was posted at Woodville, seventy-two present and absent, February, 1864. Maj. R. C. McCay was ordered March 24, with his detachment of the regiment, to operate east of Pearl River, collecting stragglers and deserters; Captain Estelle, commanding detachment, to report to McCay at Jackson. April 3, "The Thirty-eighth Mississippi, Major McCay, mounted, now below Jackson, ordered to report to Ross for duty." Company D, Thirty-eighth, Capt. James H. Jones, in Scott's brigade, June 1. Thirty-eighth Mississippi Regiment in Mabry's Brigade, June 10, 1864. June 30, Thirty-eighth Mississippi (mounted infantry), Col. Preston Brent, and so listed to October, Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry.

The Thirty-eighth, with the Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth (Confederate) Cavalry, formed the brigade of Colonel Mabry, in the Tupelo campaign of July, 1864. The regiment moved from Saltville, July 9, to Ellistown, Major R. C. McCay commanding, was held in reserve during the skirmishing near Pontotoc on the 12th; on the 13th took part in the skirmishing with the Federal rear guard as Gen. A. J. Smith's command moved toward Tupelo, until 2 o'clock in the morning of the 14th. At Harrisburg Smith faced about and went into a strong line of battle on a ridge across the road. Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee and Maj.-Gen. Forrest were both with the Confederate troops and an assault was ordered, in which Mabry's Brigade was distinguished on the left flank, moving forward under a heavy fire of artillery and small arms, but the whole Confederate attack was repulsed with great loss. All the regimental officers of the brigade and nearly all the company officers of three regiments were killed or wounded. The casualties of the Thirty-eighth were the heaviest of the brigade.

In this battle of Harrisburg, July 14, 1864, Major R. C. McCay, commanding the regiment, was killed, and Adjutant W. L. Ware mortally wounded. Company A—Capt. J. S. Hoskins commanding: Hoskins lost a leg, Corporal James Aldridge killed, 6 wounded. Company B—Capt. W. L. Faulk commanding: 3 killed, 3 wounded, including the Captain. Company D—Capt. J. H. Jones commanding: 2 killed, 11 wounded, including the Captain, 2 missing. Company E—Capt. J. A. Bass commanding: 4 wounded, including the Captain and Lieut. W. D. Carmichael and Sergeant J. W. Odum. Company F—Capt. J. J. Green commanding: 5 wounded, including Sergt. J. M. Dillard, mortally. Company G—Lieut. T. J. Wade commanding: 5 killed, including Wade, 2 wounded. Company H—Lieut. M. H. Curry commanding: 5 wounded, including Curry, 1 missing. Company I—Lieut. William Ball commanding: 4 killed, 6 wounded, including Ball. Company K—Capt. J. C. Williams command

ing: 2 killed, including Lieut. Jesse W. Ball; 7 wounded, including the Captain. Total killed and mortally wounded, 20; wounded, 51; missing, 3.

The regiment took part in the action at Concord Church, December 1, 1864, between Mabry's Brigade, under Colonel Griffith, and Osband's expedition, returning from an attempt to destroy the railroad bridge near Canton.

Griffith's command encountered Grierson's raiders moving to Vicksburg, after destroying the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at Franklin, January 2, 1865, where General Adams had a loss of 7 killed, 15 wounded.

Mabry's Brigade was broken up by order of General Chalmers, February 18, 1865, and the Thirty-eighth, Colonel Brent commanding, was assigned to Gen. Wirt Adams' Brigade, at Jackson.

In the last campaign in Alabama, during Wilson's raid, the regiment was engaged at Sipsey bridge. At the time of the capitulation by Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, the regiment was at Brewersville, Ala.

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### THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—W. B. Shelby.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William E. Ross.

Majors—W. Monroe Quin, resigned; R. J. Durr.

Company A, Simpson Greys, of Simpson County, organized 8 March, 1862.

Captain—R. J. Durr.

First Lieutenant—J. Hoskins.

Second Lieutenant—J. Clower.

Third Lieutenant—T. E. Dyson.

Company B, Rankin Rebels, of Rankin County, organized 16 March, 1862.

Captain—S. C. Myers.

First Lieutenant—J. F. Barnett.

Second Lieutenant—S. D. Rhodes.

Third Lieutenant—W. S. Myers.

Company C, Johnston Avengers, of Scott County, organized 27 March, 1862.

Captain—M. V. Collum.

First Lieutenant—J. H. Barbee.

Second Lieutenant—S. J. Waite.

Third Lieutenant—W. M. Ludlow.

Company D, Newton Hornets, of Newton County, organized 19 April, 1862.

Captains—J. C. McElroy, D. M. Bradham, died at New Orleans, 1863; M. J. L. Hoye.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Ware.

Second Lieutenants—D. M. Bradham, R. M. Wells, W. J. Johnson, died in Georgia.

Third Lieutenants—M. J. L. Hoye, Charles Chaney, James M. Hardy, died; George Wise, Eugene Carleton, W. J. Thome, acting.

Company E, Barry Guards, of Copiah County, enlisted 8 May, 1862.

Captain—Leonidas H. Tillman.

First Lieutenant—Frank M. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—Wiley J. Tillman.

Third Lieutenants—Wm. H. Carter, William G. Cooper, R. E. Hinton, died.

Company F, Pearl River Guards, of Simpson County, organized 29 March, 1862.

Captain—C. B. Banks.

First Lieutenant—A. T. Gerard.

Second Lieutenant—T. J. Murray.

Third Lieutenant—J. A. Smith.

Company G, Price Rebels, of Rankin County, organized 1 May, 1862.

Captains—William Price, I. N. Cofer.

First Lieutenant—I. N. Cofer.

Second Lieutenant—H. H. Hines.

Third Lieutenant—J. J. Stubbs.

Company H, Dixie Guards, of Pike County, organized 5 May, 1862, at Summit.

Captain—J. R. Wilson.

First Lieutenant—J. B. Wilson.

Second Lieutenants—E. G. Bullock, J. B. Gatlin.

Third Lieutenants—William Thompson, J. J. White.

Company I, Burt Avengers, of Hinds County, organized 15 March, 1862.

Captains—Wm. E. Ross, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; J. M. Randel.

First Lieutenant—James M. Randel.

Second Lieutenant—George H. Moore.

Third Lieutenant—Ezekiel Watkins.

Company K, Monroe Quin Guards, of Pike County, organized 5 April, 1862, at Magnolia.

Captain—Monroe Quin, elected Major.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Nash.

Second Lieutenant—J. W. Sandell.

Third Lieutenant—W. D. Coney, fatally wounded at Port Hudson.

Number reported, including field officers, 895.

This regiment was enlisted for three years or the war, had its rendezvous at Jackson, and was organized May 13, 1862. W. B. Shelby, of Brandon, being elected Colonel; Ross, of Jackson, Lieutenant-Colonel, and

Quin, of Pike County, Major. Corinth was then occupied by the army under General Beauregard, invested by the army under General Halleck, which took possession May 30, upon the withdrawal of Beauregard to Tupelo. About this time the Thirty-ninth was sent to Grenada, where it became a part of the brigade of Gen. John B. Villepigue, who had been associated with the Mississippi troops at Pensacola, and had just returned from gallant service at Memphis. June 12, 1862, Gen. Villepigue, at Grenada, reported that 154 sick of the regiment were there, left when the regiment advanced, unarmed except forty-one defective flint-lock muskets. When Villepigue was ordered with his brigade to Vicksburg, June 23, 1862, it was directed that Col. Shelby's Regiment should remain under the command of Col. W. H. Jackson, to protect the northern border.

Company I, Capt. Randel, was part of the command of Gen. M. L. Smith at Vicksburg, during the bombardment of May 20 to July 27, 1862. (VanDorn's list). This company was with the troops that Breckenridge took to Camp Moore, La., immediately after the failure of the Federal attack on Vicksburg, and in the attack on Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, was attached to the Fourth Louisiana. Casualties, killed, 1; wounded, 1. General Breckenridge returned to Jackson with his command in August.

The regiment, in Villepigue's Brigade; of Lovell's Division, was part of the army of General VanDorn, which advanced to the Tennessee border when Ben. Sterling Price occupied Iuka in September, and fell back and was joined by Price after the battle of Iuka, then again advancing at the close of September to attempt the capture of Corinth, held by Rosecrans. In the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, 1862, Villepigue's Brigade, including the Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth Mississippi, took part in carrying the outer line of rifle pits on the 3d, were engaged slightly on the 4th, and on the 5th at Hatchie bridge, on the retreat, the brigade skirmishers checked the pursuit. General Villepigue mentioned for conspicuous gallantry, Colonel Shelby, "who rallied his men at great personal risk from a partial disorder into which they had been thrown by a flank fire of the enemy." The brigade casualties were 21 killed, 76 wounded, 71 missing.

After this calamitous battle the brigade was ordered from Oxford to reinforce the garrison at Port Hudson, La., near which place, on the march, General Villepigue died November 9.

January 7, 1863, "the consolidated regiment, consisting of the Thirty-ninth and First Mississippi Regiments, commanded by Col. W. B. Shelby," was assigned to the brigade command of Gen. Beall, on duty in the breastworks at Port Hudson. Captain Wilson was Provost Marshal of the post.

Their first engagement during the siege was May 25, when the Federal army began the investment, the first assault was May 27, and up to June 1 the regiment had 2 killed and 4 wounded. Adjutant J. S. Melvin, June 4, reported the position of the regiment, right to left: "Capt. J. H. Cofer, two companies Thirty-ninth, near Lieut. Harman's gun, 80 men; Wilkins' battery, 40 men; Major R. J. Durr, six companies Thirty-ninth, 285 men; Captain William Weathersby, two companies Thirty-ninth, on ridge in front of my left, 100 men." June 11 the Federal skirmishers pushed

into the lines and occupied the slaughter-house, and two companies of the Thirty-ninth were sent to drive them out. Colonel Shelby's Regiment occupied an important position and was relied upon for faithful service. He was commanding the left wing of the brigade June 8 and reported the shelling of the mortars so heavy as to drive his cannoneers from their guns. June 14 an assault was made and repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, including General Paine, severely wounded. June 20 Colonel Shelby was again menaced, but the enemy failed to charge. Additional artillery was sent to his support. He had two guns of Herrod's battery, First Mississippi Artillery, and others.

¶ The regiment was surrendered with the garrison July 8, 1863. The surrender was unconditional, but General Banks carried out an informal agreement and paroled the non-commissioned officers and privates. The commissioned officers were sent to Johnson's Island.

¶ The regiment was in parole and exchange camp at Enterprise, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ross commanding the nucleus of a brigade including his regiment, Miles' Louisiana legion and artillery, when Sherman advanced to Meridian February, 1864. The troops at Enterprise were then sent to Mobile. In March the regiment was with Gen. James Cantey's Division at Pollard, Ala. In April the Thirty-ninth was attached to the brigade of Gen. C. W. Sears, moved from Mobile to Selma, and this brigade, with Cockrell's Missourians and Ector's Texans and North Carolinians, formed Gen. S. G. French's Division of the Army of the Mississippi, under Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk, known as A. P. Stewart's corps after the death of General Polk at Pine Mountain. They moved to the support of General Johnston in Georgia, leaving Tuscaloosa May 8, and Sears' Brigade reached the vicinity of Resaca May 16, as Johnston was falling back across the Oostenaula. Thereafter they were under fire every day but one until the close of August. Their casualties during this time were, at New Hope Church, 2 killed, 5 wounded; at Latimar House, 6 wounded, 3 missing; at Kenesaw Mountain, 7 killed, 18 wounded, 5 missing; at Smyrna, 1 killed, 1 wounded, 6 missing; at the Chattahoochee, 3 wounded, 2 missing; siege of Atlanta, 4 killed, 33 wounded, 11 missing; at Lovejoy's Station, 1 killed, 1 wounded. Total, 15 killed, 67 wounded, 27 missing. The regiment was commanded during the campaign by Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ross, Maj. R. J. Durr.

General Hood advanced the army late in September to destroy the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta. Stewart's Corps crossed the Chattahoochee, moved to Lost Mountain October 2, and tore up the track near Big Shanty, after which, on the night of the 4th, French's Division marched to fill the cut at Allatoona. This cut was defended by redoubts and a star fort, on opposite sides of the road, occupied by a small garrison which was reinforced to about 2,000 men two hours before French's arrival. At daylight French placed his brigades and demanded a surrender, which was refused by General Corse. French then attacked with about 2,000 of his division and artillery, Sears' Brigade advancing from the north and rear on both sides of the road. A desperate hand to

hand fight drove three of Corse's regiments into the works, against which the Mississippians pushed up, taking such shelter as could be found, and sweeping the works with a deadly fire. Major Edson, Fourth Minnesota, reported that two Confederate regiments charged his position with desperation, but were forced back, excepting small detachments of each that pushed forward and took shelter in a narrow ravine, where he captured "80 prisoners, including 1 field and several line officers, with the colors of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi Infantry."

During the fight of four hours Corse was in communication with Sherman at Kenesaw Mountain by signal flags, and Federal troops were sent to cut off French's Division, fearing which French withdrew in time to save his command, after heavy losses; in Sears' Brigade alone 425 were killed, wounded and missing. The casualties of the Thirty-ninth, Major Durr commanding, were 11 killed, 24 wounded, 77 missing. Lieut. G. H. Moore and 21 others of Company I were among the captured.

After this, Stewart's Corps destroyed the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, October 13, and next was in battle before the Federal works at Decatur, October 26-29, moving thence to Tuscumbia. They crossed the Tennessee River November 20, marched against Schofield's Federal command at Columbia, and on November 29 moved with Stewart's Corps toward Spring Hill, marching till late that night under confusing orders. They followed closely upon the Federal troops as they retreated to Franklin on the Harpeth River, and attacked them in a strong position about four in the evening, December 30. The first line was carried, but in advancing across an open space against the second line of works, the Confederate troops were exposed to a destructive crossfire of artillery, and the attack failed with a terrible loss of life. Some of Sears' Brigade pressed forward to the ditch around the inner line of works, where many of them remained, separated from the enemy only by the parapet, until the Federal army withdrew. Among these "foremost of the forlorn hope" were the following of the Thirty-ninth: Capt. E. G. Liles, commanding the regiment; Sergt. E. Carleton, acting adjutant, twice wounded. Company A—Sergt. J. F. Newsom; Privates D. J. Drummond, S. M. Brooks, H. D. McNease, William B. Hemphill, S. A. Farmer, killed. Company B—Sergt. W. W. Thacker, Corporal J. S. Donnell, wounded; Private T. Speaks (w). Company C—Frist Lieutenant G. W. Elliott (w), Private Tom Waters. Company D—Sergt. D. M. Adams (k), Corporal J. S. Ware (w), Privates R. Wilner (w), J. S. Smith (w), J. D. Sims (w), M. Williams (w), B. Chaney (w), G. R. Sims, M. C. Nichols, M. Russell, Thomas Parks, J. M. Loper. Company E—Private R. J. Williams (w). Company F—Capt. M. Townsend (k), Corporal William Hutson, Privates D. J. Grubbs (k), A. Hutson, J. B. Mahoffy, Joseph B. Garrett. Company G—Corporal E. T. Kersh, Private Jacob D. Kersh. Company I—Corporal J. P. Hodges (k), Privates J. D. Jones (k), R. Crisswell, E. Dockery, J. T. Hodges (k), J. Neely. Company K—Second Lieut. W. D. Coney, Sergt. B. F. Felzey.

The casualties of Sears' Brigade were 30 killed, 168 wounded, 35 missing. The remnant marched to Nashville, and was detached to support Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro. They were in battle at Overall's Creek December 4, and before Murfreesboro December 7. December 9 the brigade effective was 210 men. Marching back to Nashville over icy roads, many barefooted, they fought in Walthall's line December 15-16. Walthall's two division remnants were almost surrounded before they gave way. December 26 they crossed the Tennessee River, marching thence to Northeast Mississippi.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed the Thirty-ninth Regiment commanded by Capt. C. W. Gallaher.

The last service of the regiment was in defense of the fortifications east of Mobile, called Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. These works, after much fighting, were carried by assault by the army of General Canby, the final action being at Blakeley April 9, 1865, and the 5,000 prisoners taken included most of the remnant of the Thirty-ninth. They were paroled after the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

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#### FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Colonels—Wallace Bruce Colbert, George P. Wallace, James R. Childress.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Josiah A. P. Campbell, George P. Wallace.

Majors—Enoch McDonald, Robert B. Campbell, killed at Vicksburg; W. McD. Gibbons, killed at Peachtree Creek.

Company D, Attala Guards, organized 13 June, 1862.

Captain—George P. Wallace, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant—James W. Boyd.

Second Lieutenant—J. N. W. Towers.

Third Lieutenant—Samuel Brister.

Oak Bowery Invincibles.

Captain—R. K. Clayton.

Dixie Rangers, organized 27 April, 1862.

Captain—M. S. Latimer.

First Lieutenant—C. D. Kelly.

Second Lieutenant—Wiley J. Smith.

Third Lieutenant—Nathaniel Moore.

Company I.

Captains—J. W. McDonald, W. P. Culbertson, died in service.

Company H, Parrott Rifles, organized 7 March, 1862.

Captain—Wm. S. Parrott.

First Lieutenant—L. Sparkman.

Second Lieutenant—Z. Perry.

Third Lieutenant—E. N. Chambers.

Company K, Campbell Guards, organized 3 May, 1862.

Captains—J. A. P. Campbell, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; S. W. Jamison, died 1862.

First Lieutenants—S. W. Jamison, W. W. Baccus.

Second Lieutenants—William W. Baccus, W. A. Robertson.

Third Lieutenants—William A. Robertson, L. H. Hollingsworth.

Company C, Confederate Rebels, organized 28 April, 1862.

Captains—R. B. Campbell, promoted Major; J. A. Cooper.

First Lieutenant—J. A. Cooper.

Second Lieutenants—E. H. Williams, T. D. Guyton.

Third Lieutenant—W. T. Dotson.

Standing Pine Guards, organized 9 May, 1862.

Captain—James R. Childress, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant—W. T. Yates.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Barnett.

Third Lieutenant—J. H. C. Jordan.

Company F, Mississippi Tigers, of Neshoba County, organized 9 July, 1862.

Captain—A. M. Greer.

First Lieutenant—W. L. Bassett.

Second Lieutenant—J. M. Cadenhead.

Third Lieutenant—W. H. Williamson.

Company E, of Neshoba County, enlisted at Meridian 13 May, 1862.

Captains—W. McDuff Gibbons, promoted Major; W. Riley Pierce.

First Lieutenant—W. Riley Pierce.

Second Lieutenant—Albert Crowther.

Third Lieutenant—Moses S. Dansby.

This regiment was organized at Meridian by the election of field officers—Colbert, Campbell and McDonald—May 14, 1862. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was in later years the eminent Chief Justice of Mississippi; his brother, Robert B. Campbell, Captain of a company and promoted as Major, was killed at Vicksburg during the siege. Soon after the organization of the regiment Beauregard's army evacuated Corinth and fell back to Tupelo, when Bragg took command.

In General Price's army, occupying Eastern Mississippi after Bragg's army had moved to Chattanooga, the Fortieth was assigned to Hebert's Brigade, which had seen much service west of the Mississippi. At the battle of Iuka, September 19, when Hebert's Brigade encountered the head of Rosecrans' column of two divisions of brigades, on the Jacinto road, General Little was killed, and when Hebert took his place as Division Commander, Colonel Colbert took command of the brigade, which bore the brunt of the battle. Lieut.-Col. Campbell commanded the regiment. General Price reported: "Colonel Colbert's Regiment proved its worthi-



ness to take its place in this brave brigade, the command of which has by the fortunes of war been already devolved upon its intelligent and brave Colonel." In the reports of Rosecrans the regiments of this brigade, three or four hundred strong, are mentioned as if they were brigades: "The brigade of Texans," and "two Mississippi brigades."

General Hamilton, commanding the division first engaged, reported that the Confederate force "was commanded by Major-General Sterling Price in person, who had arrayed against us no less than eighteen regiments." Hamilton put in line the Fifth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Missouri and Forty-eighth Indiana, with the Eleventh Ohio battery, and supported these with two other regiments, on the flanks, *en echelon*. "The battle at this time had become terrific," he said. "The enemy in dense masses bore down in front on the right and left, showing a determined purpose to envelop and crush the little line in front." Hebert's Brigade had a strength of 1,744, supported by Martin's Mississippi Brigade of 1,405. The fight was mainly for possession of the Ohio battery. The Fortieth drove the Federal line back from these guns, and formed a line on the right of the Third Texas, with some of the guns behind them, and several pieces were drawn off by details of the regiment.

Colbert reported that the Fortieth had 314 officers and men engaged. The casualties were 10 killed, 39 wounded, 21 missing. Among the killed were 1 Captain, and among the dangerously wounded 2 Lieutenants. "The officers and men generally, behaved well," said Colbert, "and some with distinguished coolness and gallantry."

Colonel Colbert commanded the brigade again in the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, 1862. The brigade was held in reserve on the 3d, and is noted as on detached duty with General VanDorn. The Fortieth, however, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, was seriously engaged. General Price reported Major McDonald among those of his gallant officers who were killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell among the wounded. The total casualties of the regiment were 5 killed, 46 wounded, 16 missing. When Price's troops were falling back from the desperate assault upon the town, October 4, a flank attack was made by Hamilton's Division, and the flag of the Fortieth was taken by the Seventeenth Iowa.

The next campaign was occasioned by the advance of General Grant from Memphis on the Central Railroad in November and December, 1862. When Grant had retreated, after the Holly Springs raid, Maury's Division was transferred to the Vicksburg line, and with it the Fortieth, in Moore's Brigade. The regiment was listed in Moore's Brigade, Maury's Division, of the army on the Vicksburg line, in January, 1863; reported 217 effective present in February. March 12, 1863, General Moore was ordered to Snyder's Bluff, with the Thirty-fifth and Fortieth Regiments, to take boat for Yazoo City. Moore's Brigade was on duty at Fort Pemberton, near Greenwood, until after April 4, when the Yazoo Pass expedition was withdrawn, and Maury returned to Vicksburg. The division, which was commanded by Gen. John H. Forney, after April 17, had headquar-

ters at Snyder's Bluff on the Yazoo. Col. W. B. Colbert was in command of the regiment, which was ordered included in Tilghman's Mississippi Brigade just before the Vicksburg batteries were run, which interfered with the transfer.

When Grant landed his army at Bruinsburg, Moore's Brigade guarded the river front at Warrenton and the approaches from the lower fords of Big Black until after the battle of Baker's Creek, when they were drawn in at once and placed in the trenches on each side of the Baldwin's Ferry road. On May 19th the Fortieth was sent to Graveyard hill to aid Hebert's Brigade in the repulse of the heavy assault of that day. The assault of the 22d seems to have fallen mainly upon the Alabama and Texas Regiments of Moore's Brigades. Until the close of the siege, forty-seven days, the regiment was confined to the trenches night and day, under a fire of musketry and artillery, exposed to the scorching heat of the day and the chill of night. The men were so desperately exhausted that Colonel Colbert joined in the reply to General Pemberton, July 2, that it would be impracticable to attempt to escape through the Federal lines. The casualties of the regiment during the siege were 12 killed, 38 wounded. Among the killed was Major R. B. Campbell. The brigade, which included three Alabama and one Texas regiment, two batteries and a pioneer company, had 121 killed and surrendered 4,368.

After the capitulation, July 4, 1863, the troops marched out and were furloughed, to rendezvous at the parole and exchange camp at Enterprise. The Fortieth was declared exchanged September 11, 1863. In November it was part of the brigade taken by General Baldwin to reinforce General Bragg before Chattanooga, reaching Atlanta about the time of the battle of Missionary Ridge, and stationed for some time after that near Resaca, Ga., attached to W. H. T. Walker's Division of Hardee's Corps. The brigade was returned to General Polk January 16, and sent to General Maury at Mobile. Maury sent them to Meridian to reinforce Polk, February 7, 1864, and Polk, being on retreat to Demopolis, sent them back to Mobile, where they remained until re-transferred to Polk's department, arriving at Selma April 13. The old brigade was merged in the brigade of Gen. C. W. Sears after April 1, but the Fortieth was later assigned to Featherston's Brigade, of Loring's Division. April 30, Colonel Colbert commanding. May 10, the regiment was reported under the command of General Withers, commanding the posts of Demopolis, Selma and Cahaba.

With Featherston's Brigade the Fortieth arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 12, 1864, were under fire there until the evacuation, took part in the Cassville manoeuvres, were in the trenches during the hard fighting on the New Hope Church line in May, and about Kenesaw Mountain in June. The following is condensed from a report of casualties in the regiment May 8 to July 6, 1864:

Company A, Capt. C. A. Huddleston commanding, 3 killed, including Second Lieutenant James W. Windham, 7 wounded, 1 missing.

Company B, Second Lieut. J. H. C. Jordan commanding, 6 wounded, including Lieutenant Jordan and Third Lieut. W. L. Cameron.

Company C, Capt. J. A. Cooper commanding, 3 wounded.

Company D, Capt. J. M. Boyd commanding, 3 killed, 4 wounded.

Company E, Capt. W. R. Pierce commanding, 1 killed, 6 wounded, 6 captured or killed.

Company F, Capt. W. S. Bassett commanding, 6 wounded, including Captain and Lieut. W. H. Williamson.

Company G, Lieut. J. P. Webb commanding, 2 wounded.

Company H, Capt. E. L. Williford commanding, 6 wounded, including Captain.

Company I, Capt. W. P. Culbertson commanding, 1 wounded.

Company K, Capt. W. S. Jamison commanding, 7 wounded, including Captain Jamison, mortally; Second Lieut. J. L. Davis and Sergt. W. R. Irving, captured.

Total—8 killed, 47 wounded, 9 missing.

July 20, at Peachtree Creek the regiment suffered heavy loss. Colonel Colbert being absent, sick, Lieutenant-Colonel George P. Wallace commanded the regiment and lost an arm. Major W. McD. Gibbons was mortally wounded and left on the field with the dead, who were buried by the Union troops. This action was an assault upon Sherman's line just after he had crossed the Chattahoochee, near Atlanta, the first of Hood's assaults. The regiment behaved nobly and drove the Federal line in its front from the temporary line of rail barricades, but in doing so they crossed an open field in which the brigade was shot to pieces. Nothing remained but to retreat across the field, yielding the toll of sacrifice at every step. Again they lost heavily in the battle of Ezra Church, July 28, after which the remnant served in the trenches until the evacuation September 1. In the return of September 20 Capt. Charles A. Huddleston was commanding the regiment.

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Featherston's Brigade captured the Federal post at Big Shanty, was with Loring's Division in the capture of Acworth, and with Stewart's Corps in the destruction of the railroad between Dalton and Resaca, after which they moved through the mountains to Gadsden, Ala., skirmished at Decatur October 26-29, and moved thence to Tusculumbia.

Stewart's Corps crossed the Tennessee River November 20, and marched against Schofield at Columbia. On the 29th they joined in the movement to the rear to cut off Schofield's retreat. Following closely upon Schofield next day, they attacked his lines at Franklin about four in the evening, aided by Forrest's cavalry and Cheatham's Corps. The first line was easily carried, but repeated assaults of the utmost effort failed to carry the inner lines. The casualties of Featherston's Brigade

were 76 killed, 200 wounded, 76 missing. In the Fortieth 9 were killed, 15 wounded, 7 missing. Among the killed were Lieuts. E. H. Williams and J. G. Williams of C, Brister of D, Crowther of E; among the wounded Colonel Colbert and Sergeant-Major Colbert, Lieutenant Johnson of B, Lieutenant Chambers of H. From Franklin they marched to Nashville and took their place in the line of Loring's Division across the Granny White pike, which was carried by Thomas' Federal troops December 15. In the battle of the 16th they held their position until the line broke on their left. Colonel Colbert was in command of the regiment. The return of December 21 showed an aggregate present of sixty-seven in the regiment. At Columbia, December 20, they were selected as one of the seven brigades for the infantry rear guard under General Walthall. They held Columbia while the army marched two days, and on December 25-26 they defeated pursuit at Anthony's Hill and Sugar Creek. December 28 they re-crossed the Tennessee River, and early in January reached the vicinity of Tupelo. About the first of February, 1865, the remnant of Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas, Sherman having marched to Savannah from Atlanta. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign they participated in the battles of Kinston, March 10, and Bentonville, March 19, on the latter day making a gallant charge and suffering heavy losses. Organization of army under Gen. J. E. Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the Fortieth Regiment commanded by Lieut. L. H. Hollingsworth. April 9 the Third, Thirty-third and Fortieth Mississippi were consolidated as the Third, Col. James N. Stigler commanding. Hostilities were suspended April 18 and the army was surrendered near Durham Station April 26.

#### FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonels—William F. Tucker, promoted Brigadier-General March, 1864; J. Byrd Williams, killed at Jonesboro; Lewis Ball.

Lieutenant-Colonels—J. Byrd Williams, Lewis Ball, Lafayette Hodges, died 1864.

Majors—J. Byrd Williams, Lewis Ball, Lafayette Hodges.

Surgeon—J. S. Cain.

Assistant Surgeon—J. W. Whitmore.

Quartermaster—W. B. Augustus.

Commissary—J. R. Noe, Brigade Commissary in Kentucky campaign.

Adjutant—F. P. Lockhart, Baxter McFarland.

Chaplain—A. C. Allen.

Company A, of Pontotoc County, enlisted at Tallibonela October 12, 1861, for one year.

Captains—Lafayette Hodges, promoted Major January, 1863; Tom Pope Hodges, killed at Atlanta.

First Lieutenant—T. P. Hodges.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Evans.

Third Lieutenant—Joseph M. Rand, wounded at Perryville, died in Georgia.

This company was at Mobile and Pensacola until assigned to the Forty-first at Corinth in May, 1862.

Company B, Southern Revengers, Pontotoc County, organized 6 December, 1861; enlisted at New Orleans January 14, 1862, and at Verona April 15, 1862.

Captains—Lewis Ball, elected Major; John Reed.

First Lieutenants—John H. Miller, F. W. Cullen, John Reed.

Second Lieutenants—F. W. Cullen, J. H. Miller, Clarence E. Cullen.

Third Lieutenants—J. M. G. Cox, Clarence E. Cullen, Joseph P. Nesbit.

First Sergeants—John Reed, W. W. Goodman, B. F. Leavell.

Company C, Cole Guards, enlisted at Marion Station February 8, 1862, for twelve months, re-enlisted for the war April 16, 1862.

Captain—James M. Hicks.

First Lieutenant—L. R. Latham.

Second Lieutenant—W. G. Grace.

Third Lieutenant—T. J. Terry.

Company D, Noxubee Guards, of Noxubee County, enlisted at Macon 22 February, 1862, for three years.

(An earlier Noxubee Guards, Captain Hudson, was disbanded in 1861.)

Captains—Thomas J. Koger, James L. Kincannon, R. E. V. Yates.

First Lieutenants—James L. Kincannon, promoted; R. E. V. Yates.

Second Lieutenants—John J. Beauchamp, promoted Captain Commissary; Robert E. V. Yates, promoted.

Third Lieutenants—R. E. V. Yates, promoted; S. P. Lewis, wounded at Perryville.

First Sergeants—James B. McLelland, T. T. Weatherly.

This was Company A of Tucker's Battalion in April, 1862. Captain Koger commandant of post at Verona.

Company E, Verona Rifles, enlisted at Verona 13 February, 1862, for twelve months; re-enlisted for three years 14 March, 1862.

Captain—T. C. Ashcraft.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Kennedy.

Second Lieutenant—W. B. Long.

Third Lieutenant—Robert L. Trice.

First Sergeant—D. Lindsay, died 1862; M. Varner, killed at Chickamauga.

Company F, Pontotoc Grays, Pontotoc County, enlisted at Pontotoc 10 February, 1862, for twelve months; re-enlisted in April for three years.

Captain—S. E. Nelson.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Kennedy.

Second Lieutenant—C. B. Hood.

Third Lieutenant—Franklin Cox.

First Sergeant—S. B. Pegues.

This company had 6 killed and 20 wounded at Perryville.

Company G, Buttahatchie Rifles, of Monroe County, organized 6 March, 1862; enlisted in April for three years.

Captains—Newton J. Beckett, died at Shelbyville, 1862; Austin Pollard.

First Lieutenants—Lafayette Willis, J. M. Nolan.

Second Lieutenants—J. M. Nolan, Austin Pollard, William Cain.

Third Lieutenants—Jasper Webb, William T. Cain, promoted; John H. Gettys.

Total roll, 124.

Company H, "Company C, Forty-first," enlisted at Rocky Ford March, 1862, for three years.

Captain—H. J. Duke.

First Lieutenant—J. L. Rivers.

Second Lieutenant—M. H. Donaldson.

Third Lieutenant—M. L. Marshall, wounded at Perryville.

First Sergeant—Robert F. McCall, killed at Perryville.

Company I, enlisted from Itawamba, Tupelo, Corinth, etc., for three years, February and March, 1862.

Captain—J. B. Williams.

First Lieutenants—G. F. Stovall, killed at Perryville; P. H. McMahan.

Second Lieutenant—P. H. McMahan, promoted from Fourth Sergeant July, 1862.

Company K, Mississippi Rip Raps, enlisted at Macon 19 April, 1862, for three years.

Captains—G. D. Moore, George W. Spooner.

First Lieutenants—J. S. Slaughter, mortally wounded at Perryville; B. F. Cockrell.

Second Lieutenants—J. F. Terrell, J. M. Bates, killed at Murfreesboro.

Third Lieutenant—C. C. Tate, left sick at Glasgow.

Company L, Okolona Guards, enlisted at Okolona 1 March, 1862, for three years, by Captain Richardson, under commission from War Department.

Captains—John Richardson, A. D. Gatlin.

First Lieutenants—Jerry Seale, J. L. Robertson.

Second Lieutenants—F. M. Betts, resigned 1862; W. C. Richardson.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Robertson.

The above roster of companies is made up from the rolls at Knoxville after the Kentucky campaign, with other information regarding some of the companies.

William F. Tucker raised the Chickasaw Guards and was with his company at Pensacola in January, 1861, afterward joining the Eleventh

Regiment. He took part in the battle of Manassas in Virginia, after which he returned to Mississippi and organized a battalion which was filled to a regiment, the Forty-first. He was commissioned as Colonel in May, 1862. Major Williams had been Captain of an Okolona company in the Eleventh until elected Major in May, 1862.

After the evacuation of Corinth by General Beauregard's army, Tupelo was the headquarters of the Army of the Mississippi until it was moved in the latter part of July to Chattanooga, whence the army marched into Kentucky. June 30, 1862, the Forty-first, Thirtieth and Thirty-seventh were in the brigade of Gen. Patton Anderson, commanded by Brig.-Gen. John C. Brown after Anderson took division command.

The march of 600 miles and the battle of Perryville were the early war experience of the Forty-first. October 6 a portion of the Union army which had retreated to the Ohio River advanced and pressed upon Hardee at Perryville, and Gen. Leonidas Polk, then commanding the Army of Mississippi, sent Anderson's Division to his support, followed by Cleburne, and the battle was brought on upon the 8th. General Hardee wrote regarding the attack by his line that the brigades of John C. Brown and Thomas M. Jones, of Anderson's Division, had been detached to occupy the interval between the right of Buckner and the left of Cheatham. "Cheatham being hotly engaged the brigades of Johnson and Cleburne attacked the angle of the enemy's line with great impetuosity near the burnt barn, while those of Wood, Brown and Jones dashed against their line more to the right, on the left of Cheatham. Simultaneously the brigades of Adams and Powell assailed the enemy in front. The whole force thus united then advanced, aided by a crushing fire from the artillery, which partially enfiladed their lines. This combined attack was irresistible and drove the enemy in wild disorder from the position nearly a mile to the rear." The loss in Hardee's two divisions, Anderson's and Buckner's, was 242 killed and 1,504 wounded. Colonel Tucker was among the wounded. The casualties of his regiment, computed from incomplete returns, were 18 killed, 72 wounded. Some were captured, some fell out in the arduous march back to Kentucky and some were left sick.

Before the close of October the regiment was in camp at Knoxville, whence they were transferred to Chattanooga. From the latter place they advanced to Murfreesboro, Tenn. The Forty-first was in Dilworth's Brigade (with two Florida regiments) of Patton Anderson's Division until December 12, when that division was broken up and the Forty-first assigned to Polk's Corps and placed in Walthall's Brigade, and transferred to Chalmer's Brigade December 26, with which it took part in the battle of Murfreesboro, beginning December 31, 1862.

At Murfreesboro Chalmers' Brigade was stationed at the right of Polk's Corps, the right of the brigade resting on Stone's River. Facing them were the brigades of Palmer's Division, extending from the river along the Round Forest and cane brakes. On December 31, Chalmers was ordered to attack at 11 o'clock. The charge was made with gallantry

and devotion, but the storm of lead and iron that met the Mississippians at the burnt house struck down their General and shattered the line. The regiments fell back and reformed, and fought gallantly during the remainder of the battle, which raged about the Round Forest for three days. The casualties of the regiment were 25 killed, including Lieuts. F. M. Betts, W. G. Kennedy and P. H. McMahon; 123 wounded and 8 missing.

The names selected by the various companies for the Roll of Honor were: Sergt. John A. Moore, A; A. W. Bell, D; A. F. Anderson, E; A. Sanders, F; Samuel N. Richey, G; G. D. Nelson, H; P. Ledbetter, I; L. F. Constantine, K; W. M. Baker, L.

They fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January, 1863.

February 1, Col. W. F. Tucker was given command of Chalmers' Brigade as Senior Colonel. General Chalmers was assigned in April to military command of the District of Mississippi. In July, 1863, they crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

The brigade retreated from Chattanooga September 8, with Bragg's army, and encamped at Lee & Gordon's mill until the morning of the 10th, when they marched with Hindman's Division under orders to attack one of the Federal columns moving through the mountains south of Chattanooga into McLemore's Cove. After advancing toward Cooper's Gap it was found that the force there had moved to Stevens' Gap, toward which the Mississippians hastened across Chickamauga Creek, and came within range of a Federal battery, which opened upon the brigade, wounding two men of the Forty-first. Then orders came to stop, and the brigade was withdrawn and marched to Lafayette, Ga., whence they moved to the field of battle with Rosecrans' united army, reaching Chickamauga Creek September 18, crossing at Hunt's Ford next day, and going into battle on Sunday, the 20th. In the arrangement for battle, the brigades of Deas and Manigault, Alabamians mainly, and two regiments of South Carolinians, were the front line, the Mississippians under General Anderson supporting, with the Forty-first on the left, behind Manigault's right. Thus they moved against the position of Sheridan's Division, near the Glenn house. In the first shock Manigault's Brigade was broken, the men retreating in disorder. Col. W. F. Tucker, commanding the regiment, reported: "The Forty-first Mississippi was advancing at a double-quick through the woods when it was met by Manigault's men, and for a moment was thrown into confusion as they burst through its ranks; but the men responded with a regular Mississippi yell to the command forward, and dashed at the enemy, who immediately fled. Many prisoners surrendered at this point, but were merely ordered to the rear without guard." Tucker now found his line and part of the Ninth confronting the Federal line without any support on the left, whence there came a murderous artillery fire as well as the infantry volleys from the front. Here the regiment sustained its heaviest losses. But the advance of the



regiment was not checked, and they pursued the forces in their front through an open wood, over a high wooded hill and through an open field beyond, capturing five pieces of artillery and eight wagons loaded with ordnance and supplies. Sergeant Jackson, Company A, captured a flag staff from which the flag had been torn. From this position they were withdrawn and sent to the support of Bushrod Johnson's Division, and went into battle against Granger's command, just brought on the field. The Forty-first, Seventh and Ninth were held in reserve until the assault of the other regiments failed, when they charged and gained the top of the ridge. Colonel Tucker reported that he then found his regiment alone and was compelled to fall back, after which he reformed and charged another hilltop, where a like result followed. He desired "to call particular attention to the fact that at this time, so far as I know, the colors of the Forty-first Mississippi alone, of this brigade or any other, reached and passed over the crest of this hill." In the last of this struggle, the regiment was called from the reserve to hold a ridge in front of Granger, from which the first Confederate line had been driven. As night came on and reinforcements arrived, they were withdrawn. The regiment went into action with 502 aggregate and lost 24 killed, 164 wounded and 9 missing. It was of this fight that General Granger wrote: "In fifteen minutes from the time when we appeared on the field, had it not been for our fortunate arrival, General Thomas' forces would have been terribly cut up and captured. As rapidly as possible I formed Whitaker's and Mitchell's Brigades, to hurl them against this threatening force of the enemy, which proved to be General Hindman's Division. \* \* \* Our whole line was continually enveloped in smoke and fire. The assaults of the enemy were made with an energy inspired by the bright prospect of a speedy victory, and by a consciousness that it was only necessary to carry this position and crush our forces to enable him to overthrow our army and drive it across the Tennessee River. Their forces were massed and hurled upon us for the purpose of terminating at once this great and bloody battle. But the stout hearts of the handful of men who stood before them as a wall of fire quailed not. They understood our perilous position and held their ground, determined to perish rather than yield it." Granger had 3,910 officers and men, and lost in the afternoon 235 killed, 936 wounded, 561 captured. Gen. James A. Garfield was with this command until dark, under cover of which that part of Rosecrans' army remaining on the field was withdrawn toward Chattanooga.

November 25, 1863, they participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, Colonel Tucker commanding the brigade, and joined in the retreat to Dalton, where they went into winter quarters.

In January, 1864, Capt. R. E. V. Yates was commanding the regiment, as senior officer present. March 1, Colonel Tucker was commissioned as Brigadier-General, and he continued in the command of Tucker's Brigade, Hindman's Division. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams was promoted as Colonel.

At the opening of the Atlanta campaign they aided in the repulse of Sherman at Rocky Face Ridge, before Dalton, May 8, and next were in battle at Resaca, May 14. While his brigade was in reserve, General Tucker was observing the Federal movements from General Walthall's position, and was severely wounded, causing his retirement from active service. He was succeeded by Col. Jacob Sharp, of Blythe's Regiment. The brigade served under General Hood in the constant fighting along the New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain lines in the latter part of May and until July 2. After crossing the Chattahoochee River, the Forty-first, under Col. J. Byrd Williams, was particularly distinguished in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta. Gen. John C. Brown, in command of the division, reported that "Sharp's and Brantly's Brigades acted with great gallantry." The brigade, which had been moved from the east to the west of the city the day before, was hurried out three miles to check the enemy, attempting to cross the Licksillet road. Captain Nolan's company of the Forty-first was put on the skirmish line with the sharpshooters. The brigade moved under fire for a distance of 800 yards in the attack. General Sharp reported that he attempted to move the Forty-first from the left to the right of the brigade "but found it was so scattered that it was impossible to handle it as an organization. The battle was in dense woods. They had, however, driven the enemy from his barricade of rails and logs, capturing a few prisoners. The attack by the rest of the brigade failed, and the regiment withdrew with Brantly's Brigade. Sharp's Brigade had 1,020 officers and men in the battle, and had 214 killed, wounded and missing. Capt. T. P. Hodges, a gallant soldier, fell while leading his company in the charge.

After this battle Gen. Patton Anderson took command of the division and intrenched a line along the hills, which was closely approached by the Federal line, with constant sharpshooting. On one occasion Sharp's pickets held their position against a line of battle after those on their right and left had given way. The works were finally quite elaborate, through the toil of the men, by the time they were compelled to evacuate them and move to Jonesboro, where they made a gallant attack upon the Federal line August 31. Here Colonel Williams was killed, within fifty paces of the enemy's line. He had been a long time in command of the regiment, and was a gallant officer.

September 20, 1864, Capt. James M. Hicks was in command of the regiment.

In General Hood's October, 1864, campaign on the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Lee's Corps invested Resaca, but did not assault, and held Snake Creek Gap against Sherman until the remainder of the army had moved toward Gadsden, Ala. Sharp's Brigade crossed the Tennessee late on October 30 and "encountered the enemy on the Florence and Huntsville road about dark. A spirited affair took place, in which the enemy were defeated." (Lee).

Gen. Edward Johnson was then in command of the division. As the army moved forward against General Thomas, Lee's Corps confronted

Schofield at Columbia November 26-29, except Johnson's Division, which General Hood took for the flank attack begun by Forrest with Armstrong's and Chalmers' Mississippians at Spring Hill. Schofield retired safely to the intrenchments on the Harpeth River at Franklin, where Hood ordered another assault November 30. Johnson's Division came into the fight after dark, and the Mississippi brigades of Sharp and Brantly made a desperate assault, taking three battle-flags and leaving their dead and wounded in the trenches and upon the parapets. The casualties of Sharp's Brigade were 30 killed, 81 wounded, 9 missing. Capt. J. M. Hicks, commanding the Forty-first, was among the wounded in this terrible disaster, where more than sixty brigade and regimental commanders were killed or wounded, and Cleburne died. Capt. A. D. Gatlin, acting Major, was dangerously wounded; Lieut. James L. Robertson was mortally wounded; in all 11 killed, 18 wounded. From December 2 the brigade was on the line of siege around Nashville. When Thomas attacked, December 15, Sharp's Brigade was sent to the support of Walthall on the Granny White pike, but they could not check the tide. Next day, the 16th, the line was broken on their left, and the Confederate army broke in retreat. General Johnson was among the captured. At Brentwood, General Lee was given command of the rear guard, but next day he was wounded. The remnant of the army crossed the Tennessee River December 26, and moved to the prairies of Northeast Mississippi for winter quarters.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14, and started east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3, the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade.

The organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows the Forty-first commanded by Capt. G. W. Spooner.

April 9, 1865, Sharp's Brigade—the Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Forty-first and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion—was consolidated as the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, Col. William C. Richards commanding. Sharp's Brigade, including this regiment, was part of the division of Gen. D. H. Hill, in S. D. Lee's Corps.

The army was surrendered April 26, and paroled at Greensboro, N. C.

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#### FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonels—William H. Moore, Richard Harrison.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Richard W. Leigh, Richard Harrison, Columbus Sykes, James O. Banks.

Majors—Richard Harrison, Columbus Sykes, James O. Banks.

Adjutant—W. E. Sykes, mortally wounded at Decatur, Ala., 1864.

No data for list of companies (final statements) A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, K, L.

Company B, of Lowndes County.

Captain—J. M. Billups.

Company F, of Lowndes County.

Captain—J. P. Hampton.

Company L, Gholson Rebels, of Monroe County, organized 30 April, 1862.

Captains—Samuel J. Gholson, promoted General State troops; H. J. B. Lann.

First Lieutenant—H. J. B. Lann.

Second Lieutenant—James Moore.

Third Lieutenant—N. Green Pennington.

This was an independent company with General Little's Brigade until it was attached to the Forty-third Regiment before the siege of Vicksburg.

Company I, of Lowndes County.

Captain—J. O. Banks.

There are no other data in this department for a list of companies.

Colonel Moore, commanding his regiment at Gainesville, was ordered August 7, 1862, to Tupelo, the headquarters of Gen. Sterling Price. The regiment, with the Seventh Battalion, was assigned to Gen. M. E. Green's Brigade of Hebert's Division of the army of General Price, occupying Eastern Mississippi after the removal of Bragg's army to Chattanooga. At the battle of Corinth, October 3-5, the casualties of the regiment were 13 killed, 56 wounded, 156 missing. General Green reported that in the attack on the 3d against the outer line of the Federal army, he could see his whole line and could not distinguish between the regiments which behaved the most gallantly. Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh was killed while gallantly leading his wing of the regiment. In the attack upon the inner line and the town, on the 4th, Green commanded the division and Colonel Moore the brigade. Moore's Brigade led in the attack and advancing desperately, against a destructive fire of infantry and artillery, forced their way through the works and into the heart of the town. Green reported: "Colonel Moore, I fear, was mortally wounded, while leading the Third Brigade on a charge in town. He fell near the depot and was left on the field."

The regiment was in Hebert's Brigade, Maury's Division, January, 1863. One of the strongest regiments on the Vicksburg line in February, 483 effective present, Colonel Harrison commanding. In April Gen. John C. Forney was assigned to command of division, headquarters at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo.

Hebert's Brigade was stationed at Snyder's Bluff, and from Haynes' Bluff to the Mississippi, including Chickasaw Bluffs, when Grant's army landed below Vicksburg, and remained there until Pemberton returned across the Big Black from the battle of Baker's Creek, when, on the night of May 17-18, Hebert's men marched to Vicksburg and thence to take their place in the trenches east of the town, the right of the brigade across

the Jackson road and the left in the main redan on the Graveyard road. They were just in time to meet the advance of the Union troops on the latter road, and on that road the artillery fire began that evening, May 18, which was continued every day with increasing severity until July 4. A heavy assault was made on May 22 and repulsed. On June 25, when the first mine was exploded under the works held by General Forney, "six men of the Forty-third Mississippi Regiment, who were in a shaft countermining at the time of the explosion, were buried and lost." The Forty-third was in the trenches next to this redan. The attempt of the enemy to occupy the breach was defeated. By this time the Federal works were advanced so close and elevated that the men of this brigade were obliged to work incessantly night and day repairing the parapets and constructing new lines. They were also exposed to the fire of a mortar on the Jackson road. July 1 another mine explosion destroyed the main redan near the Jackson road, but no attempt was made to storm. July 4th, in accordance with the terms of surrender, the brigade stacked arms in front of their line, and marched to bivouac in the rear of the works, where they were paroled. The brigade had 2,186 paroled; 219 had been killed, 455 wounded. The casualties of the Forty-third, Col. Richard Harrison commanding, were 25 killed, including Lieut. M. D. L. Hodo, and 33 wounded.

Pound's Battalion of Sharpshooters, Capt. M. Pound commanding, formed from the Forty-third Regiment, accompanied Ector's Brigade of Walker's Division to Georgia after the fall of Vicksburg, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, fighting in the same part of the field September 19, 1863, on which Walthall's Brigade was engaged. After this battle the brigade was ordered back to Mississippi.

In February, 1864, the Forty-third was being equipped for the field at Columbus, and one company was attached to Colonel Holland's command. The regiment, except the men not exchanged, was ordered to Meridian, whence Polk fell back to Demopolis February 11. But Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes' detachment was on duty at Columbus later in the month and in the field along the Tombigbee River during the raid of Sony Smith.

February 29, from Demopolis, order that Colonel Harrison report "with his regiment as infantry" for assignment to Featherston's Brigade. May 5, 1864, ordered to report to General Loring for brigade assignment.

The regiment, Col. Richard Harrison commanding, arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 11, as a part of the brigade of Gen. John Adams (formerly Tilghman's), Loring's Division, Army of the Mississippi, Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk commanding. After Polk was killed at Kenesaw Mountain, the army became known as A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. Adams' Brigade participated in the defence of Resaca and the New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain lines, was in the battle of July 28 near Atlanta, and served in the trenches about that city until the evacuation September 1.

A pleasant incident of the campaign was the presentation of a flag May 29, 1864, from Miss Helen Cozart, of Columbus, to "Colonel Harrison

and his gallant Forty-third as a slight token of the appreciation felt for the unflinching discharge of their duty in their country's defense."

In the October, 1864, campaign on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad, Loring's Division, including Adams' Brigade, captured the garrison at Acworth, October 4, marched as far north as Dalton, thence through the mountains to Gadsden, made a demonstration against Decatur, and moved to Tuscumbia.

Crossing the Tennessee River, November 20, they marched to Columbia and participated in the march to Spring Hill. November 30 they followed closely the Federal retreat to Franklin, and in the evening joined in the assault upon the works. General Adams was killed upon the parapet of the inner line while leading the brigade, which had 44 killed, 271 wounded, 22 missing. After reaching the line in front of Nashville, the brigade of six regiments had an effective strength of a little over 1,000. Loring's Division was distinguished for steadiness during the disastrous battle of Nashville, December 15-16. The remnant of the Army of the Mississippi was the last to recross the Tennessee River, December 28, and early in January headquarters were established at Tupelo.

About the first of February, Loring's Division began the movement to reinforce General Johnston in the Carolinas. They were ordered forward from Augusta, Ga., to Newberry, S. C., February 25. In the Carolina campaign under General Johnston against General Sherman they participated in the battle of Kinston, March 10, and the battle of Bentonville, March 19-21, on the 19th making a gallant and successful charge. Organization of army of General Johnston, near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, shows Major-General Walthall in command of Stewart's Corps, Adams' Brigade commanded by Col. Richard Harrison, the Forty-third Regiment by Maj. James O. Banks. April 9 the Fifth, Fourteenth and Forty-third Mississippi were consolidated as the Fourteenth, Col. Robert J. Lawrence commanding. Hostilities were suspended April 18, the army surrendered April 26 near Durham Station, and paroled at Greensboro.

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#### FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

First known as Blythe's Mississippi Regiment. Raised from First Battalion Infantry.

Colonels—A. K. Blythe, Jacob H. Sharp.

Lieutenant-Colonels—David L. Herron, James Moore, killed at Munfordville; R. G. Kelsey.

Majors—James Moore, John C. Thompson, killed at Chickamaugua.

No data Co's B, C, D, G, I.

Company A, Tombigbee Rangers, of Lowndes County, mustered into State service at Columbus 28 February, 1861.

Captain—Samuel F. Butler.

First Lieutenant—J. H. Sharp.

Second Lieutenant—T. J. Brownrigg.

Third Lieutenant—V. G. Young.

First Sergeant—William H. Sims.

Company B, Mississippi Swampers, of Coahoma County, enlisted at Memphis 11 June, 1861.

Captain—Robert H. Humphreys, died at New Madrid August, 1861.

Second Lieutenant—W. R. Cheairs, died in service.

Company E, Blythe Rifles, Yalobusha County, mustered into State service at Preston 27 April, 1861.

Captain—A. K. Blythe.

First Lieutenant—D. L. Herron.

Second Lieutenant—F. J. Black.

Third Lieutenant—A. M. Bradford.

Sergeants—John McIrvine, R. Turner, George Lester, J. M. Calhoun, James B. Farris.

Company F, Palo Alto Confederates, Chickasaw County, mustered into State service at Palo Alto 27 July, 1861.

Captain—D. F. Coopwood.

First Lieutenant—W. P. Malone.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel R. Coopwood.

Third Lieutenant—R. B. Moore.

Company H, Pettus Rangers, mustered into State service at Holly Springs, 25 August, 1861.

Captain—Bernard G. Brown.

First Lieutenant—Robert M. Brown.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas S. Woods.

Third Lieutenant—Andrew J. Marshall.

Sergeants—P. A. Colies, W. M. D. Bradshaw, W. M. McRinney, L. B. Harris, John B. F. Howard.

Company K, Arp Rangers, organized at Liberty October, 1861; joined battalion at Columbus, Ky., as Company K, in December.

Captains—W. L. Huff, resigned 1862; D. W. Wilkinson, killed at New Hope Church.

First Lieutenant—James E. Jagers, resigned 1862.

Second Lieutenant—D. W. Wilkinson.

Third Lieutenant—James D. Roberts.

First Sergeant—John H. Hines.

Sergeants L. G. Sleeper, William Cobb, promoted as Lieutenants, both died in service. Private Robert Kemp, elected Lieutenant, killed at Atlanta July 22, 1864.

Company L, Tom Weldon Rebels, of Adams County, mustered in in November, 1861.

Captain—W. W. Wood, resigned.

First Lieutenant—Oscar Smith, wounded and captured.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas O'Hea.

Third Lieutenant—W. W. Wilkins, died.

September 7, 1861, the battalion of Lieut.-Col. Blythe was assigned to the brigade of Gen. B. F. Cheatham, near New Madrid. Later, Preston Smith commanded the brigade and Cheatham's Division, which included it.

Cheatham, at Columbus, Ky., defeated Grant at Belmont, Mo., November 7. At his suggestion Melancthon Smith's Mississippi Battery came down to the Kentucky shore and showed that it could bombard Grant without harming the Confederate troops. He took over the Mississippians, then increased to a regiment, under Colonel Blythe, with other regiments, and Preston Smith reported that the men of his brigade "displayed the greatest coolness and determined courage, and although under fire for the first time, bore themselves like veterans, sustaining the reputation of Tennesseans and Mississippians on the glorious battle-fields of New Orleans and Buena Vista." The regiment took part in the attack on the gunboats as Grant was re-embarking.

March 9, 1862, the regiment was listed in Preston Smith's Brigade of Polk's grand division.

Gen. Bushrod Johnson commanded the brigade at the battle of Shiloh, who mentioned the command as Blythe's Mississippi Regiment, Col. A. K. Blythe. In describing the action of the brigade, April 6, General Cheatham said: "Blythe's Mississippi advanced to the left and attacked the enemy, and, wheeling to the right, drove one of the enemy's batteries, with its support, from its position; but as it advanced upon the enemy Colonel Blythe was shot dead from his horse while gallantly leading his regiment forward in the charge. Within a few minutes of his fall Lieutenant-Colonel David L. Herron and Capt. R. H. Humphreys, of the same regiment, both officers of merit, were mortally wounded and the command devolved on Major James Moore, under whose direction the regiment was actively engaged during the remainder of the day and throughout the subsequent action of the 7th. The regiment at all times eminently manifested the high spirit which has always characterized the soldiers of Mississippi and no braver soldier than its heroic leader was lost to our cause." Col. Preston Smith, who took command of the brigade after Johnson was wounded, found about 200 men of Blythe's Regiment fit for duty in the next engagement, but they were of such quality that they were entrusted alone with the support of a battery after the other regiments had fallen back for ammunition. The remnant went through the battle of the 7th also. Colonel Smith gave honorable mention to Lieutenant Brownrigg, Captains Sharpe and Nesbit, and the other company officers whose conduct came under his observation.

With Marcus J. Wright's Tennessee Regiment and Joe Wheeler's Alabamians they reinforced Chalmers in time to take part in the last desperate charge against overwhelming odds. At Corinth, April 26, the regiment was transferred to Trapier's Brigade of Withers' Division, Bragg's Corps. In the reorganization under General Bragg, the regiment was assigned to Chalmers' Brigade, with which it participated in the Kentucky campaign. They took possession of L. & N. at Cave City, and moving thence, Sunday, September 14, 1862, Chalmers attacked the garrison at



Munfordville, under Colonel Wilder, strongly fortified, apparently under misapprehension of its strength and advised that Wilder would probably surrender to an assault, being isolated from the Federal army. The result was disastrous. Blythe's Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Moore, attacked with the Tenth, and endeavored, under heavy fire, to force its way through an abatis. Moore was mortally wounded, and the command fell upon Maj. J. C. Thompson. Capt. W. P. Malone commanded the left of the regiment, which included 281 rank and file. The report of Surgeon D. A. Kinchloe showed 4 killed, 38 wounded. The post was surrendered on the 17th to General Bragg, and Chalmers' Brigade ordered to take possession.

Company K had one man killed at the battle of Perryville, October 8.

The brigade was at Danville and Harrodsburg that day, skirmished at Lawrenceburg on the retreat, crossed Cumberland Gap October 20, reached Knoxville on the 31st, and in November advanced from Chattanooga to Murfreesboro.

At the battle of Murfreesboro Chalmers' Brigade was stationed at the right of Polk's Corps, the right of the brigade resting on Stone's River. Rosecrans established his line near them, placing Palmer's Division from the river along the Round Forest and edge of the canebrake. The lines were separated by an open field and Chalmers' men were exposed to the artillery fire from Palmer's line for two days before the crisis of the battle arrived. Polk's Corps attacked at dawn, December 31, but Chalmers' Brigade was not ordered into action until 11 o'clock. The Mississippians charged with gallantry, but the storm of lead and iron that met them at the burnt house struck down General Chalmers and shattered the line of grey. The regiments became separated, but soon rallied, reformed and fought gallantly through the remainder of the battle, which raged about the Round Forest for three days. The casualties of the regiment were 4 killed, 31 wounded, 17 missing.

They fell back to Shelbyville and Tullahoma in January. Order of War Department, June 6, 1863, "the Mississippi Regiment commanded by the late Col. A. K. Blythe, shall be styled the Forty-fourth Mississippi Regiment." In July, 1863, they crossed the Tennessee River, marched over Lookout Mountain and went in camp near Chattanooga. July 13 to August 23, at Bridgeport, Ala., on picket duty; withdrawn as Rosecrans advanced.

The brigade served in the Chickamauga campaign, September, 1863, under the division command of Major-General Hindman, and after the retreat from Chattanooga was in camp at Lee & Gordon's mill until the 10th, when the division was ordered to march five miles and go in line of battle against one of the Federal columns coming through the mountains. A battle was expected on the 11th, at Davis' cross roads, Hindman to be supported by Buckner's Corps, but only a skirmish resulted. The brigade was commanded in this affair by Colonel Sharp.

In the battle of Chickamauga the brigade and division were in the command of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, who had brought from Vir-

ginia Humphrey's Brigade as a part of his corps. Hindman's was the left division of Longstreet's line. Hood's Division, supported by Humphreys and McLaws, on Sunday, September 20, broke Rosecrans' line of march northward to the support of Thomas. After this, Hindman attacked the Federal line near the Vineyard house, and drove it back upon a strong position near the Widow Glenn house, which, after a severe struggle, Hindman succeeded in taking. He was then sent to support Bushrod Johnson near the Vidito house, and the two divisions, after a long and bloody struggle, gained the heights near the Crawfish Spring road. Bragg could not help them, Thomas having defeated his right wing, but with their success, followed by Buckner's success at the Snodgrass house, the battle was won by Longstreet. Hindman, a veteran of the Second Mississippi Regiment in the Mexican War, was disabled during the battle. He called Anderson to the command of the division, at the close of the day, and Colonel Sharp took command of the Mississippi Brigade. Sharp, in his report for the regiment, told of charging up a hill on which the Federal line was wavering, carrying everything, taking no note of guns taken or the prisoners who passed through the line in great numbers, advanced two miles, captured two stand of colors. Next attacked a blue line strongly posted on a hill and was repulsed three times in confusion, but each time reformed and went in again. "We went into action with 272 officers and enlisted men and lost 81 killed and wounded. Among the killed was Major John C. Thompson, fearless among the fearless." Of him General Anderson wrote in his official report: "A man of education and position at home, of an age far beyond that prescribed by the laws of the land for involuntary service, at the first tocsin of war he enlisted in the ranks and fought as a private at Belmont and Shiloh, having been severely wounded at the latter. His gallantry and services marked him before the men of his State for promotion, which he soon received, and he commanded his regiment with his usual gallantry at the battle of Murfreesboro. On the memorable field of Chickamauga his devotion to the cause of his country has been sealed with the blood of a patriot."

At the close of the battle Longstreet proposed to Bragg to cross the Tennessee River and flank Rosecrans out of Chattanooga, a plan which Bragg adopted long enough for Longstreet's troops, including Sharp's Brigade, to march to the Red House ford, whence they were recalled to go into the line of siege around Chattanooga.

November 25, 1863, they participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge and joined in the retreat to Dalton, where they went into winter quarters.

In January, 1864, Col. James Barr was commanding officer of the Tenth and Forty-fourth.

They were in the repulse of Sherman at Rocky Face Ridge, May 8, 1864, and on the field but not actively engaged at the battle of Resaca. "The Fifth Brigade, which was posted in my rear for support, though it had the shelter of the ridge," wrote General Walthall, "sustained considerable loss, mainly from the enemy's artillery. Its commander, Brig.-Gen.

W. F. Tucker, was severely wounded while observing the enemy's movements from my position during the first day's engagement (May 14), and was succeeded in command by Col. Jacob H. Sharp, of Blythe's Regiment. To both these efficient officers I am indebted for valuable suggestions and repeated offers of assistance, for which their command was kept in a constant state of readiness." After this the regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Col. R. G. Kelsey, and at the close of the campaign the Tenth Regiment was also under his command.

The brigade served under General Hood in the constant fighting along the lines of New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain in May and June, and until after the battles of Peachtree Creek, July 20, and Atlanta, July 22, in which latter the regiment had considerable casualties. Lieut.-Gen. S. D. Lee took command of the corps July 27, and was ordered to drive the Federal troops from the Lickskillet road west of the city. Sharp's Brigade, which had been moved from east of the city the day before, moved out three miles and attacked the enemy in a strong position on the road. But the right of his line, in traversing a space of more than a quarter mile in front of the Federal line, and flanked by a portion of it, was shot to pieces. "The Forty-fourth," he said, "which was on the extreme right, lost within two of half of its entire number." Gen. Patton Anderson took command of the division, succeeding Gen. John C. Brown, and the men intrenched a line of battle along the hills, constantly approached by the Federal works with incessant skirmishing, which continued until Lee's Corps marched to Jonesboro to meet Sherman's flank movement. General Anderson wrote of the battle of Jonesboro, August 31, that the troops of his front line "were lying down within sixty yards of the enemy's breastworks, and at many points much nearer, keeping up a hot fire upon everything that appeared above the defences. From these defenses, the enemy, too, poured an unremitting fire upon the assailants. Sharp's gallant Mississippians could be seen pushing their way in small parties up to the very slope of the enemy's breastworks. Officers could be plainly observed encouraging the men to this work. One on horseback, whom I took to be General Sharp, was particularly conspicuous." While riding up to Sharp's line General Anderson was wounded.

In the assault at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864, Johnston's Division charged the works after dark and Sharp's Brigade was distinguished in the desperate struggle, taking three battle-flags and leaving their dead and wounded in the trenches and along the works. Among the wounded was Lieutenant-Colonel Sims, commanding the Tenth and Forty-fourth. Adjutant Humphrey Hardy was the field officer of the regiment, and was missing after the battle. Lieut. B. T. Robertson commanded Companies A, B and K; Capt. T. A. Maxwell commanded Companies C, D, E, F and L. The total casualties in the fragment of a regiment were 2 killed and 13 wounded.

December 15-16 the brigade was in the battle of Nashville, and on December 26 they recrossed the Tennessee River.

The brigade was furloughed until February 12, 1865. Under orders for the Carolinas 274 were assembled at Meridian February 14 and started

east on the 18th. They were detained some time at Montgomery, on account of the Mobile campaign, but were ordered to Augusta March 4, and thence to North Carolina. April 3 the aggregate present was 420 in the brigade.

Organization of the army near Smithfield, N. C., March 31, 1865, Tenth and Forty-fourth Regiments and Ninth Battalion consolidated under the command of Maj. W. C. Richards. April 9 Sharp's Brigade consolidated as the Ninth Regiment.

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#### FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Aaron B. Hardcastle;

Lieutenant-Colonel—Richard Charlton.

Majors—Theodore A. Jones, Elisha F. Nunn.

This regiment was formed from Hardcastle's Battalion (see Third Battalion) after the battle of Shiloh, in which the battalion was distinguished. The regiment seems to have been also called the Thirty-third. The State Register of Commissions shows H. Charlton commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and T. A. Jones Major of the Forty-fifth, to date from April 20, 1862.

The regiment was part of General Beauregard's army at Corinth, holding that position against Halleck's army until May 30, after which the army retreated to Tupelo, whence the greater part was taken by General Bragg in July to Chattanooga, and from there in August and September into Kentucky. Gen. S. A. M. Wood's Brigade, of which the Forty-fifth was a part, was distinguished for desperate fighting at the battle of Perryville October 8, 1862, capturing the battery of Jackson's Division after repeated charges in which they suffered heavy loss. Bragg's army returned from Kentucky by way of Cumberland Gap, moved to Chattanooga and thence advanced to meet the Federal army which had followed to Nashville.

The regiment was in the fight at Triune, with cavalry, December 27, 1862, in a storm of rain and hail. Four companies were deployed as skirmishers under Major E. F. Nunn, and the four remaining companies supported Coleman's section of Darden's Battery. Lieut. William Fox, with one company, cut the bridge when they left this position. While the brigade fell back two companies under Capt. E. J. Marett and Lieut. H. P. Haynes engaged the enemy. Marching to Murfreesboro they took their place in the line of Hardee's Corps and moved early December 31 to support Polk's Corps, the brigade taking position on the left of Cheat-ham. They then advanced and encountered and forced back from a strong position Carlin's Brigade of McCook's Division, pushed on and captured a Federal hospital, drove back a battery, and from that position moved to the canebrake, a scene of great slaughter, where they were distinguished for gallantry. Later in the day they took position to protect

the ammunition train of the army from a threatened attack. January 1 the brigade was ordered forward to a white house, used as a hospital, on reconnoissance. They were exposed to a heavy and general fire from the Federal line, and lay down, but a portion of the Forty-fifth pushed on, presumably to the shelter of some houses, Wood reported. A Federal force started out to intercept them, when the brigade was ordered back. Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton, commanding the regiment, said that they drove a body of Federals from the stables and gin house; that Major Nunn reported the flanking attack and brought back the order to retire. "The command suffered severely from the fire of the enemy, and about sixty men refusing to come back were left in the hands of the enemy," said General Wood. General Cleburne reported that Wood received "an order direct from General Hardee not to bring on a general battle. He ceased firing and fell back, leaving several killed and wounded on the ground. Some of the men of the Forty-fifth Mississippi Regiment had gone so far ahead that retreat was impossible; they remained where they were and fell into the hands of the enemy. Wood must have lost nearly 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners in this fight. It was now clear the enemy was still in force in my front, and I so reported it." General Cleburne in his report specially mentioned Lieutenant-Colonel Charlton, Major Nunn, Adjutant Frank Foster, Sergeants Asburg, Doolittle, Morrison, Vaughan, Stewart, Lieut. G. W. Williams, Sergeant-Major Kern, Corporals Mallett, Hackler and Read and Private McChadin. Corporal Read volunteered to carry the flag after two color bearers were shot down. He was recommended for promotion. The regimental casualties were reported 5 killed, including Capt. J. D. Frazier, 39 wounded, 70 missing, out of 217 engaged.

From January to September, 1863, the regiment was on duty on the Shelbyville and Chattanooga lines, with the Army of Tennessee.

In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-second under Colonel Lowrey, whose command was particularly distinguished and mentioned in the report of Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill and Major-General Cheatham, their corps and division commanders. In attacking the log breastworks of General Thomas the consolidated regiment lost 25 killed and 141 wounded. Captain Williams' company of the Forty-fifth, as skirmishers of the brigade, opened the battle of the 19th. (See Thirty-second Regiment.)

The various companies of the regiment selected the following for the Roll of Honor: John J. Mahaffy, A; Sergt. F. M. McGaughy, B; Joel Swindle, C; E. H. Templeton, D; Newton M. Brown, E (killed); Samuel McNeely, F; George W. Young, G; Odum Cox, K (killed).

Col. A. B. Harcastle, of the Forty-fifth, commanded the Thirty-second and Forty-fifth consolidated in the battles of Tunnel Hill (on Missionary Ridge), November 25, 1863, and Ringgold Gap, November 27. In these engagements the regiment had an honorable part in famous deeds of valor (see Thirty-second Regiment). The casualties of November 25 are not reported; at Ringgold Gap, 1 killed, 17 wounded.

January, 1864, report—Col. W. H. H. Tison commanding Thirty-second and Forty-fifth, in Lowrey's Brigade, encamped near Dalton, Ga. Col. Aaron B. Hardcastle was in command of the regiment in April and June, 1864; Major Nunn in July.

The regiment shared in the record of Lowrey's Brigade through the Atlanta campaign, beginning with Dug Gap, May 8, and Resaca, May 14-15, 1864. Hardcastle's Regiment was named by General Cleburne in his mention of the important action of the brigade at the battle of New Hope Church, May 27. "The fighting was very severe and lasted until night, Cleburne driving the enemy back in every attack. A night assault was also made on him, which he very successfully repulsed. This fighting was marked by great daring on the part of the enemy, some of them getting up as close as thirty feet to our lines. The slaughter among the Yankees was terrific, and his loss could not have been less than 5,000; 700 dead bodies were counted before Granbury's and Lowrey's Brigades. We captured some 200 prisoners and 1,200 or 1,500 stand of arms. Our loss a fraction over 500." (Journal of Adjutant-General Hampton, Hardee's Corps.)

The campaign along the Kenesaw hills followed in June, after which the army crossed the Chattahoochee to the vicinity of Atlanta. The Forty-fifth then, on account of its greatly lessened numbers, was reduced to the Third Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John D. Williams (which see).

#### FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—Claudius W. Sears, promoted Brigadier-General March 1, 1864; William H. Clark, killed at Allatoona.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William K. Easterling, resigned December, 1863; William H. Clark.

Majors—William H. Clark, Constantine Rea, died in Georgia; T. D. Magee.

Surgeon—P. J. McCormick.

Assistant Surgeon—R. L. Dunn.

Quartermaster—W. R. Sheppard.

Adjutant—John Porter, killed at Vicksburg; John McRae.

Ensigns—R. H. Wilder, W. P. Chambers.

Sergeant-Majors—R. H. Wilder, S. S. Griffin.

The list of companies is given in the sketch of the Sixth Battalion.

The organization of this regiment from the Sixth Battalion is described in the sketch of that command. The original companies had been on duty at Vicksburg from May to December, 1862. The order designating the command as the Forty-sixth Regiment was received December 2, 1862. December 21 the regiment was reviewed by President Davis and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. On the 27th they were ordered to the scene of battle at Chickasaw Bayou, north of the city, where Gen-

eral Sherman was attempting to gain a position, from the river. Three companies, Hart's, Sublett's and Rea's, had been on picket duty along Chickasaw Bayou three weeks before the battle. The Forty-sixth was mentioned by General Pemberton as one of the commands entitled to the highest distinction in the defeat of Sherman by Gen. S. D. Lee's command at Chickasaw Bayou, December, 1862. Two companies under Capt. J. B. Hart, Company E, were with the Seventeenth Louisiana and Wofford's howitzer, in the successful skirmish at Lake's plantation. At Blake's levee, on the 28th, General Lee reported the demonstration of the enemy, in force, with artillery, was handsomely held in check by Colonel Withers, with the Forty-sixth Regiment and Johnston's section of artillery. Nine companies were in this fight, under Lieutenant-Colonel Easterling, and rendered service of great value. Casualties, 1 wounded. Along the levee Withers reported the Federal advance was held in check all day long by the Forty-sixth Mississippi, Lieutenant Johnston's section and Bowman's Battery. Paul Hamilton, Adjutant-General of the brigade, was killed on the 29th.

Col. C. W. Sears was assigned to command of the regiment, which never had a Colonel selected from its own Captains. He took command January 31, and retained it, though the men petitioned him to resign. About this time the regiment was about 400 effective. As a battalion the regiment had been a part of the command of Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding at Vicksburg. After the arrival of Gen. S. D. Lee it formed part of his brigade, with three Louisiana Regiments. February 20, 1863, Brig.-Gen. W. E. Baldwin was assigned to command of a brigade, including the Fourth and Forty-sixth Mississippi, Seventeenth and Thirty-first Louisiana, Wofford's and Drew's Batteries and Haynes' and Smythe's Companies. March 25 the regiment started to the lower Deer Creek region, in Issaquena County, and after some time at or near Haynes' landing on the Yazoo, returned to Vicksburg April 16. Company E, left on Deer Creek as scouts, did not rejoin the regiment until November, 1863, having meantime taken part in the battle of Jackson, Miss., and the campaign culminating in the battle of Chickamauga.

The regiment, with the brigade, marched over 100 miles April 29 to May 4, Vicksburg to Port Gibson and return, and was engaged in battle with the advance of Grant's army on the Rodney road, before Port Gibson, May 1. In this action the Forty-sixth was posted as a reserve and in support of a battery, at first, but later was put in position to make a charge when General Baldwin withdrew the order on account of the evident great strength of the enemy in front. Subsequently four companies reinforced the line of the Seventeenth Louisiana, the regiment of Baldwin's Brigade most seriously engaged. Casualties of brigade, 60 killed and wounded. Mention of Capt. S. D. Harris, Inspector-General; Lieut. P. Hamilton, Aide, and Capt. A. B. Watts, Volunteer Aide, who had three horses shot under him, and was wounded.

After the return to Vicksburg the brigade was posted at or near Hall's ferry, until May 15, when they moved to Mount Alban, and General Bald-

win was commander of the forces on the Big Black. On the 16th the Forty-sixth advanced to Bovina, and that night news came of the disaster at Baker's Creek, after which the brigade was advanced to the Big Black bridge, to cover the crossing of troops. Baldwin's Brigade brought up the rear on the march to Vicksburg, and on the 18th, occupied the outer line of works north of the city where they sustained and repulsed an assault, and then were withdrawn to the inner line to a position where the brigade right was near the Riddle house. Colonel Sears commanded the regiment through the siege "and merited," said Baldwin, "favorable notice." Lieutenant-Colonel Easterling and Major W. H. Clark were also honorably mentioned.

Of the surrender General Baldwin wrote: "My command marched over the trenches and stacked their arms with the greatest reluctance, conscious of their ability to hold the position assigned them for an indefinite period of time. During the whole siege the entire command had exhibited the highest degree of patience, fortitude and courage, bearing deprivations of sufficient food, constant duty in the trenches under a broiling sun by day and heavy fatigue and picket duty at night, without a murmur, willing to bear any hardships, confident in sustaining the brunt of any assault, in the hope of anticipated relief and ultimate triumph. The command was daily aroused and under arms at 3:30 A. M., to guard against surprise, and nightly our pickets were in advance of our defences and nearly contiguous to the sentinels of the enemy. The loss in killed and wounded was severe."

The order for march of the division from Vicksburg at 4 P. M., July 11, 1863, on the Baldwin's Ferry road, was as follows: 1, Baldwin's Brigade; 2, Shoup's Brigade; 3, Vaughn's Brigade; 3, Harris' State troops; the division under the command of Gen. Shoup, Gen. Smith remaining at Vicksburg to fulfill the capitulations. The regimental colors, originally the flag of the Gaines Invincibles, were brought out by Captain Sublett, wrapped around his body under his shirt. The paroled men were furloughed for sixty days, to report at Enterprise.

October 24 the Fourth and Forty-sixth and General Pemberton and staff were announced exchanged.

Baldwin's Brigade, at Enterprise, November 20, included, exchanged and armed, 2,279, the regiments being the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-sixth. General Johnston was ordered to send the brigade to reinforce Bragg at Missionary Ridge, November 2, but the brigade did not receive marching orders until the 21st. They arrived at Dalton, Ga., too late for the battle of November 25, and were ordered to Resaca, and Sugar Valley. They were listed as part of W. H. T. Walker's Division, Hardee's Corps. The brigade was returned to General Polk January 15-16, and sent to General Maury at Mobile. Maury sent them to Meridian February 7, and Polk sent them to aid Polk in meeting Sherman's raid to Meridian, but Polk immediately ordered them back to Mobile. The experience was discouraging to the men, and the regiment did not contain more than 146 men on its return to Maury. General



Baldwin was killed by accident February 19, and Colonel Sears was promoted Brigadier-General. This resulted in a disorganization of the brigade. It was reorganized to include the Fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-ninth and Forty-sixth Regiments and Seventh Battalion.

The brigade was moved to Pollard, Ala., in April to Selma, and early in May to Anniston, whence they moved to Adairsville, Ga., joining the army of General Johnston just after the battle of Resaca. With the smaller brigades of Cockrell's Missourians and Ector's Texans and North Carolinians, they were under the division command of Gen. S. G. French, a Mississippian, one of the four divisions of Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk's Army of the Mississippi, after his death Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Stewart's Corps, Army of Tennessee. From that time until September 6, they were every day but one under fire. In the early part of the Atlanta campaign the companies were commanded as follows: A, Capt. N. Pace; B, Lieut. J. S. Duckworth; C, Lieut. W. L. Stanford; D, Capt. James Boswick; E, Lieut. Smith; F, Capt. T. Wiggins; G, Capt. D. D. Heslip; H, Lieut. David Anderson; I, Capt. T. Burgess; K, Capt. D. C. Durham. D. C. Chamberlain was Acting Adjutant. The casualties of the regiment were: At Cassville, 4 wounded; at New Hope Church, 3 killed, 6 wounded, 1 missing; at Latimer House, 1 killed, 1 wounded, 1 missing; at Kenesaw Mountain, 9 killed, 26 wounded, 20 missing; at Smyrna, 5 wounded; at Chattahoochee, 2 killed, 4 wounded, 3 missing; in front of Atlanta, 7 killed, 25 wounded, 7 missing; at Lovejoy's Station, 1 killed, 2 wounded. Total, 7 killed, 21 wounded, 82 missing. The casualties named in front of Atlanta occurred August 4, when the Forty-sixth, under Colonel Clark, constituting the main picket line of the brigade, charged the enemy and drove him back, regaining our position against heavy force, and taking 21 prisoners. "The gallantry of the Forty-sixth was highly commended in this affair," wrote General Sears. Colonel Clark had occupied the ditches with his regiment and 120 of the dismounted cavalry, in all 420, the night of August 2, and his advanced vedettes were driven in August 4. In his charge Clark was supported by another Mississippi regiment. August 27 the regiment joined in the reconnaissance to the Chattahoochee River, and in the night of September 1 they marched out of Atlanta as the rear guard, the final fighting of the campaign being at Lovejoy's, September 2-6.

During this campaign Major Rea commanded the detail of sharpshooters until mortally wounded near the Chattahoochee River, July 9. He was acting Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Magee Acting Major.

General Hood advanced the army northward of Atlanta late in September. Stewart's Corps moved to Lost Mountain, October 2; and tore up the railroad near Big Shanty, after which French's Division marched on the night of the 4th to fill the cut at Allatoona. This place was defended by three redoubts and a star fort on the ridge at opposite sides of the cut. French attacked, and a bloody struggle followed for three or four hours. General French reported: "Among the killed from Sears' Brigade is Col. W. H. Clark, Forty-sixth Mississippi. He fell in the advance near the

enemy's works with the battle-flag in his hands. He was an excellent and gallant officer." Three officers of the regiment were killed, 1 wounded, 4 missing. Total of the regiment, 18 killed, 26 wounded, 56 missing.

After this, Stewart's Corps destroyed the railroad between Resaca and Dalton. French's Division captured the blockhouse at Tilton, October 13, and next was in battle at Decatur, Ala., October 26-29, moving thence to Tuscumbia.

They crossed the Tennessee River, November 20, marched against Schofield's Federal command at Columbia, and on November 29 moved with Stewart's Corps toward Spring Hill. Following the Federal troops to Franklin, on the Harpeth River, Stewart's Corps attacked about four in the evening, November 30, on the right of the Confederate line, French's Division on the left of the corps next to Cheatham's Corps. The first line was carried, but to reach the second line of works, Sears' Brigade was exposed to a destructive crossfire of artillery. Maj. T. D. Magee, commanding the Forty-sixth, was among the wounded before the works were reached. Some were able to reach the ditch in front of the works, where they remained until next morning, when the Federal troops were withdrawn. Among these "foremost of the forlorn hope," were the following of the Forty-sixth. Company A—Capt. Nicholas Pace, Privates C. L. Nichols, Isaac Whatley. Company B—Lieut. J. T. Duckworth. Company D—Lieut. W. H. Barnett, Sergt. J. W. Pennington, Privates W. Deavers, J. S. Hill, A. Phillips, J. C. Phillips, J. M. Ross, R. H. Sewell. Company E—Sergt. D. Hildebrand, Corporal A. Screws (wounded). Company F—Capt. T. P. Wiggins, Sergts. W. M. McElroy, W. W. Harvey (wounded severely at main ditch), Private J. W. Kittrell. Company G—Lieut. J. A. Epting, Corporals W. Warren, A. M. Anderson, J. M. Eakin, Privates J. Drummond (w), S. B. Windham (w). Company H—Private J. B. White. Company I—Capt. T. Burgess (wounded twice severely near main ditch). Company K—Private T. A. Florence. There were only five men of Company C left at the time of this battle, under Sergeant Blakeman. Corporal William Chew was killed and the Sergeant and James Cattle and William Hagan were wounded, leaving John Bowen for duty.

The casualties of Sears' Brigade were said to be 30 killed, 168 wounded, 35 missing. The remnant marched to Nashville. Some were detached with Bate's Division to support Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro, and were in battle at Overall's Creek, December 4, and before Murfreesboro December 7. December 9 the brigade effective was 210 men. Marching back to Nashville over icy roads, many barefooted, they fought in Walthall's line, December 15-16. Walthall's remnants of two divisions were almost surrounded before they gave way.

"Brigadier-General Sears, late in the day, lost a leg, and subsequently fell into the enemy's hands." (Stewart). "A solid shot passed through his horse and struck him just below the knee; the lower part of his leg was amputated. It was found impracticable to bring him out, so he was left near Pulaski. Captain Henderson and Lieut. Harper were both very

badly wounded and left in the enemy's hands. I was slightly wounded in the foot by a shell." (E. T. Freeman, of French's staff). Walthall's command crossed the Tennessee River, December 26, and marched to Tupelo. "My shoes fell from my feet between Franklin and Columbia, and I was forced to march all the way down to Tupelo, a distance of about three hundred miles, barefooted, in a constant snowstorm and sleet the like of which I never saw before or since," writes Lieut. R. N. Rea.

Major Freeman wrote, January 10: "The whole army cannot muster 5,000 effective men. Great numbers are going home every day, many nevermore to return, I fear. Nine-tenths of the men and line officers are barefooted." W. P. Chalmers wrote, in his journal, January 15: "The regiment numbers about 150 men, about half of whom are barefooted. All are ragged and dirty and covered with vermin. There are, perhaps, twenty guns, but not a single cartridge box in the regiment. The men are jovial enough regarding their condition, but when one speaks of the prosecution of the war they are entirely despondent, being entirely convinced that the Confederacy is gone. Captain Heslip, of Company E, is in command of the regiment. Major Nelson, of the Fourth, commands the brigade, which is attached to Walthall's Division. I do not think there is a stand of colors in the brigade." January 19 Captain Hart assumed command of the regiment.

French's Division was ordered to report to General Maury at Mobile, February 1, 1865. The return of March 10 showed Sears' Brigade commanded by Col. Thomas N. Adair, the Forty-sixth Regiment commanded by Capt. J. A. Barwick. General Steele, commanding the Union expedition from Pensacola, reported that on April 1 an outpost four and a half miles in front of Blakely was carried by assault and the battle-flag of the Forty-sixth Mississippi and 74 prisoners taken. This was about half the regiment. When Fort Blakely was captured, April 9, 1865, another portion of the regiment became prisoners of war. They were taken to Ship Island and paroled in May. Another portion escaped and about twenty-five represented the regiment at Cuba Station, Ala., when informed of the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, commanding the department, at Citronelle, Ala., May 4, 1865.

Authorities: Register of Officers, History of Regiment by W. P. Chambers, notes by Robert Bowman and R. N. Rea.

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#### FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

See Second Regiment Cavalry.

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#### FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel—John W. Balfour.

Included in "Official Records" list. No information.

## POUNDS BATTALION—SHARPSHOOTERS.

See Forty-third Regiment, 1863.

## BATTALION FOR COAST DEFENSE.

The battalion mentioned, which this department has no means of identifying, was organized late in 1861, and was on duty after the Third Regiment was ordered away. The companies were going through the measles in January, after which they were sent to General Polk at Columbus, Ky.

## POPE WALKER LEGION.

See Nineteenth Regiment, Infantry.

## INFANTRY—SIXTY-DAY TROOPS.

Or Army of Ten Thousand.

September 28, 1861, Governor Pettus called for 10,000 volunteers, to enlist for emergency service under the orders of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in Kentucky. They were to rendezvous at Natchez, Vicksburg and Grenada, and bring such guns as they could find. No troops were sent under this call, but a remarkable collection of firearms was secured and put in repair at the armories at Jackson and Aberdeen. November 20 the Governor received another urgent appeal from Columbus, Ky. He sent General Pillow twenty kegs of powder and some ammunition and asked the Legislature to take action. Mississippi had already sent to the field and had organized in the eight regiments of the Army of Mississippi about 25,000 men. The Legislature made an appropriation of \$500,000 and authorized the Governor to call for volunteers for sixty days' service, not to exceed 10,000 in number, the men to furnish their own clothing, blankets and cooking utensils, also their own arms, such as double-barrelled shotguns and hunting rifles. The troops were ordered to rendezvous at Corinth under Gen. Reuben Davis of the State troops, and at Grenada under Gen. J. L. Alcorn, State troops. Miles H. McGehee and William W. Bell were appointed Quartermaster-Generals and John W. Ward and C. C. Scott Commissaries. Before the companies could be filled, the two brigades were ordered to Kentucky.

General Davis, with 2,000 infantry, two regiments and a battalion, arrived at Bowling Green December 16, and was assigned to command of the fortifications in and about the town, his men being stationed as garrison in the various works. One of General Hardee's Brigades was also put under Davis' command, when Johnston prepared for the defense of the line of Barren River. The strength of Davis' Brigade was reported, December 31, as 1,617 officers and 1,617 enlisted men in the infantry and

38 officers and 495 enlisted men in the cavalry, aggregate present, 2,295, present and absent, 3,550.

Gen. Johnston reported, December 25, "The sixty-day troops of Mississippi, recently arrived, under the command of Gen. Reuben Davis, are stationed here (Bowling Green)."

General Alcorn collected at Grenada a force of 1,850 infantry and 56 cavalry, mostly armed with double-barrel guns, and sent one regiment on to Union City, December 16. December 21 he reported the arrival of his command at Columbus, Ky., embracing three regiments, two other companies of infantry, and enough expected to follow to make a fourth regiment. No more than three were organized, however. He also had one company of mounted men, Capt. C. McLaurin. Capt. R. W. T. Daniel was Brigade Quartermaster, Maj. J. N. Davis Adjutant-General, Major Compton Brigade Surgeon.

General Alcorn was assigned to command of Camp Beauregard, where he prepared to meet an attack December 29, on report of a Federal advance to Mayfield. He then had about 1,700 enlisted men, armed with shotguns. General Polk's force was so much depleted by sending troops to Bowling Green, that he ordered Alcorn to Union City, Tenn., January 1. Alcorn wrote: "I regret that I am to leave here and regret to go to Union City and most respectfully beg to have my command disbanded." They continued on duty, however.

The men of both brigades, during the service in Kentucky, had no opportunity for hostilities, but suffered intensely from the very severe winter. Snow lay on the ground for weeks and the men were unaccustomed and unprepared for such exposure. Most of them came down with measles and many died from this serious camp disease and pneumonia. The regiments were disbanded at the expiration of the term of enlistment, but many of the men re-enlisted at once in other commands. The regiments were back at their organization camps in February, 1862.

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#### FIRST REGIMENT—ALCORN'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—W. A. Percy.

Lieutenant-Colonels—A. P. Hill, resigned; P. Brent.

Major—P. Brent, E. L. Cowan.

Surgeon—L. H. Hall.

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#### SECOND REGIMENT—ALCORN'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—A. W. Bartlett.

Lieutenant-Colonel—W. F. Paine.

Major—Henry L. Duncan.

## THIRD REGIMENT—ALCORN'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—B. S. Rozell.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel—D. S. Comfort  
 Major—J. T. Hallowell.  
 Adjutant—W. T. Watson.

Cavalry Company, Mississippi Scouts, of Rankin County, organized 1 December, 1861.

Captain—Cornelius McLaurin.  
 Lieutenants—Robert S. Morris, A. Bolivar Alexander, James M. Smith.

There are no lists of companies of above regiments in this department. The following named appear to have been in Alcorn's Brigade, and a few are identified.

Company E, Third Regiment.  
 Captain—J. B. Armistead.  
 First Lieutenant—J. C. Scronce.  
 Second Lieutenant—W. T. Watson, appointed Adjutant.  
 Third Lieutenant—J. P. Moore.

Company I, First Regiment, L. C. Pillow Guards, of Bluff Springs, organized 2 December, 1861.

Captain—D. A. Ellington.  
 Lieutenants—J. C. Ashley, David Love, J. W. Sallis.  
 Enrolled, 88.

Valley Defenders, of Holmes County, organized 30 November, 1861.  
 Company B, First Regiment.

Captain—B. W. Moore.  
 Lieutenants—E. L. Cowan, O. P. Anderson, William G. Barksdale, John S. Hebert.

Smith Quitman Rifles, of Hinds County, organized 21 November, 1861.  
 Captain—William E. Ross.

Lieutenants—Henry M. Taylor, Wyatt W. Hardy, James R. Yerger.  
 Holmesville Grays, organized 2 December, 1861.

Captain—C. P. Turnipseed.  
 Lieutenants—R. K. Felder, James Connerly, Pinckney L. Barnes.

Yankee Hunters, organized 29 November, 1861.

Captain—Charles Thompson.  
 Lieutenants—Franklin Smith, William J. Mosby, Michael B. Boyle.

Copiah Invincibles, Company A, First Regiment, organized 29 November, 1861.

Captain—Andrew P. Barry.  
 Lieutenants—D. F. Beckham, L. H. Tillman, J. W. Pierce, L. B. Harris, E. R. Freeman, Josiah K. Davis.  
 Enrolled, 114.

Fireside Defenders, organized 4 December, 1861. Company K, First Regiment.

Captain—W. K. Easterling.

Lieutenants—Milledge V. Collum, Leander Mills, David W. Denson.  
Enrolled, 57.

Raymond Minute Men, of Hinds County, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—Skelt B. McCown.

Lieutenants—Richard Charlton, Alfred D. Aldridge, William C.

Jourdin.

Final roll, 55.

Brownsville Terribles, of Hinds County, organized 29 November, 1861.

Company D, First Regiment.

Captain—George H. Robertson.

Lieutenants—W. S. Elkins, J. J. Gold, Theo. Lamb.

Enrolled, 52.

Newton Rebels, of Newton County, organized 2 December, 1861.

Captain—Samuel Hollingsworth.

Lieutenants—Archibald Chaney, Thomas B. McCune, David W.

Johnson.

Attala Rebels, of Attala County, organized 21 November, 1861. Company F, Second Regiment.

Captain—R. B. Campbell.

Lieutenants—J. W. Downs, Samuel Williams, J. A. Simpson.

Enrolled, 43.

Ida Invincibles, organized 21 November, 1861. Company G, Second Regiment.

Captains—Henry L. Duncan, elected Major, Second Regiment;  
Joshua H. Savage.

Lieutenants—J. H. Savage, James Crosby, Thomas G. Clark, A. L. Mahin.

Enrolled, 80.

Carroll County Mounted Men, organized 22 November, 1861. Second Regiment.

Captains—Anthony W. Bartlett, elected Colonel, Second Regiment;  
F. P. Campbell.

Lieutenants—William N. Scales, Hiram S. Hill, Andrew J. Johnson.

Enrolled, 112.

Calhoun Tigers, of Calhoun County, organized 2 December, 1861.

Captain—Robert A. Collins.

Lieutenants—Henry J. Hanskins, Elijah Parker, Iverson G. Adams.

Middleton Rebels, of Carroll County, organized 30 November, 1861.

Captain—Hulet P. Atkins.

Lieutenants—John H. Lawrence, Isaac C. Sullivan, Milton C. M.

Carroll.

Lafayette Sharpshooters, of Yalobusha County, organized 29 November, 1861. Company A, Second Regiment.

Captain—Thomas H. Robinson.

Lieutenants—William F. Paine, elected Lieutenant-Colonel, Second Regiment; S. H. Lowe, James S. Buford, William G. Reynolds, Thomas W. Boone.

Enrolled, 116.

Ladies' Guard, organized 21 November, 1861.

Captain—W. J. Smith.

Lieutenants—C. D. Kelly, W. J. Smith, J. F. Stevens.

Woman Defenders, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—David A. Kinchloe.

Lieutenants—J. W. McCracken, R. R. Jackson, William Smith.

Oakland Company, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—W. B. Craig.

Lieutenants—Alphonzo J. Black, Elisha A. Parrish, William A. McDaniel.

Edwards Guards, of Hinds County, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—James B. Ross.

Lieutenants—William T. Ratliff, William A. Carnes, Lorenzo White.

Mississippi Guards, organized 5 December, 1861.

Captain—William M. Wilkins.

Lieutenants—Robert G. Johnson, William H. Wilson, Calvin J. Smith.

Alcorn Rebels, of Coahoma County, organized 23 September, 1861.

Captain—B. F. Saunders.

Lieutenants—W. L. Ganong, A. D. Suddorth, J. W. Hostettler.

Jeff Davis Browns, organized 19 November, 1861.

Captain—William J. Huston.

Lieutenants—J. B. Reaves, C. A. Brigham, J. D. Frazier.

Not sure this above is sixty-day.

Mississippi Tigers, Company G, Third Regiment, enlisted at Grenada 12 December, 1861.

Captains—W. L. Shelby, W. W. Leggett.

Lieutenants—H. J. Bowen, W. W. Leggett, M. N. Martin.

Company A, Third Regiment, enlisted at Grenada 8 December, 1861.

Captain—T. J. Rogers.

Lieutenants—J. L. Backsteen, M. J. McDonald, A. M. McCurry.

Enrolled, 63.

F. L. Thompson promoted Quartermaster.



## FOURTH REGIMENT—DAVIS' BRIGADE.

(Also called Second Regiment).

Colonel—Mark P. Lowrey.

Lieutenant-Colonel—M. B. Buchanan.

Major—T. J. Saddler.

Hatchie Rifles, organized October 26, 1861.

Captain—Matthias Nelms.

First Lieutenant—Henry C. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—William J. Cooke.

Third Lieutenant—L. A. Meeks.

Enrolled, 31.

Tishomingo Reapers, organized December 6, 1861.

Captain—John C. Hodges.

Lieutenants—John B. Yates, B. F. Whitton, Thomas Bryan.

Enrolled, 49.

Lowrey Guards, mustered in 6 December, 1861. (Company H).

Captains—Mark P. Lowrey, elected Colonel; F. S. Norman.

Lieutenants—L. B. Estes, F. S. Norman, D. F. Reynolds, R. L. Ray.

Enrolled, 68.

Mary Davis Guards, mustered in December 6, 1861.

Captain—James M. Burton.

Lieutenants—John B. Vance, S. M. Robertson, R. T. Gray.

Enrolled 48.

Corona Guards, organized November 30, 1861.

Captain—William R. Nelson.

Lieutenants—William T. Phillips, Walter White, W. H. Magee.

Enrolled, 48.

Saltillo Rangers, organized 28 November, 1861.

Captain—Burrill McManus.

Lieutenants—J. C. Gilstrap, C. W. McNeill, James W. Duncan.

Enrolled, 70.

Corinth Minute Men, mustered in November 28, 1861.

Captain—J. C. Potts.

Lieutenants—H. C. Phillips, William H. Sawner, J. M. Suratt.

Enrolled, 63

Reuben Davis Guards, organized December 2, 1861.

Captain—B. F. McWhorter.

Lieutenants—Anderson, E. T. Phillips, J. P. Robinson.

Enrolled, 62.

Tippah Rebels, organized 5 December, 1861.

Captain—Abbott C. Rucker.

Lieutenants—Eli M. Alexander, John J. Gray, James B. McMahon.

Enrolled, 57.

Dixie Boys, mustered in 3 December, 1861.

Captain—W. L. Clayton.

Lieutenants—M. L. Walker, A. J. Reeves, J. M. McDaniel.

Enrolled, 68.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT—DAVIS' BRIGADE.

Colonel—William S. Patton.

Lieutenant-Colonel—S. M. Meek.

Major—Wade Hopkins.

Natchez Light Infantry, organized 4 July, 1861.

Captain—Henry Lathrop.

Lieutenants—William G. Benbrook, Robert T. Rose, Benjamin Wade.

Enrolled, 108.

Armed with forty-seven Sharp's rifles belonging to the Natchez Fencibles, thirty rifle muskets belonging to Adams County, and individually owned Mississippi rifles, carbines, Minies, Yagers and Kentucks.

Locke Houston Aids, organized 25 November, 1861.

Captain—James W. Higgason.

Lieutenants—Silas F. Kendrick, Newsom Harris, James W. Jones.

Enrolled, 59.

Reub. Davis Rifles, of Columbus, organized 3 December, 1861.

Captain—George C. Brown.

Lieutenants—Samuel M. Meek, Richard B. Covington, Alexander M. Lawrence.

Enrolled, 65.

Winston Brothers, organized at Webster 27 November, 1861.

Captain—H. L. Halfacre.

Lieutenants—B. B. Lindsay, J. A. Porter, T. J. Clark.

Enrolled, 46.

Mississippi Confederates, organized 6 December, 1861.

Captain—James S. Slaughter.

Lieutenants—Robert T. Drake, Wade Hopkins, promoted Major, succeeded by George W. Lewis; Rufus L. McNeal.

Enrolled, 73.

Chickasaw Rough and Readies, organized 28 November, 1861.

Captain—J. L. S. Hill.

Lieutenants—B. F. Pulliam, T. J. Pulliam, A. A. Park.

Enrolled, 52.

Reuben Davis Rebels, of Ragsdale Springs, near Aberdeen, organized 18 November, 1861.

Captain—John R. Wren.

Lieutenants—A. Sadler, R. E. Baker, G. H. Mullins.

Enrolled, 76.

Kemper Blues, organized 15 September, 1861.

Captain—H. J. Gulley.

Lieutenants—J. F. Brooke, B. L. Lampley, Thomas Calvert.

Enrolled, 80.

Mississippi Boys, organized at Corinth November 30, 1861.

Captains—William S. Patton, promoted Colonel; O. S. Holland.

Lieutenants—O. S. Holland (William C. Saundere), William H. Jackson, Joshua McLemore.

Enrolled, 88.

Muckalusha Guards, of Neshoba County, organized 27 November, 1861.

Captain—H. A. Walsh.

Lieutenants—John A. Harneon, Hugh W. McDonald, Jesse L. Collers.

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#### FIRST BATTALION.

Major—Newton J. Beckett.

(No data of companies, except as below).

#### OTHER COMPANIES.

Johnston Guards, First Battalion, Davis' Brigade, of Tishomingo County.

Captain—J. P. Johnston.

Lieutenants—B. F. Kennedy, G. W. Johnston, William McKinley.

Enrolled, 55.

Outlaw Guards, Company C, First Battalion, Davis Brigade.

Captain—J. C. Rogers.

Lieutenants—C. R. Jordan, H. A. McCreight, Elbert Rogers.

Enrolled, 69.

Dixie Guards, of Davis' Brigade.

Captain—Michael Cox.

Lieutenants—John W. Norris, William P. Stewart, Samuel V. Riddlesberger.

Sipsey Rovers.

Captain—James M. Ray.

Buttahatchie Riflemen, First Battalion.

Captain—Newton J. Beckett.

Lieutenant—Lafayette Willis.

## MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

C. S. A.—WESTERN ARMY.

## FIRST REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonels—Andrew J. Lindsay, R. A. Pinson.

Lieutenant-Colonels—John H. Miller, resigned; F. A. Montgomery.

Majors—D. C. Herndon, of battalion; John S. Simmons, E. G. Wheeler.

Adjutant—W. E. Beasley.

Company A, Carroll Rangers, of Carroll County, mustered in 7 May' 1861, by Lieut. J. Z. George, at Vaiden.

Captains—Clement L. Hudson, resigned; John S. Simmons, elected Major of regiment; Thomas B. Kennedy.

First Lieutenants—Joseph A. Applewhite, C. C. Mattox.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas B. Kennedy, James Logue.

Third Lieutenants—James P. Hamilton, Gay Anderson.

Company B, Thompson Cavalry, of Lafayette County, organized 24 April, 1861; mustered in at Oxford 10 June, 1861.

Captain—Andrew J. Bowles, Josiah T. Chandler.

First Lieutenant—Josiah T. Chandler.

Second Lieutenant—Charles A. Cook.

Third Lieutenant—Fred H. Rueff.

Original roll, 56.

Pontotoc Dragoons, of Pontotoc County, organized 22 February, 1861.

Captains—John H. Miller, Major; Armistead B. Cole.

First Lieutenant—Armistead B. Cole.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas A. Graves, Larkin Bailey.

Third Lieutenants—Larkin Baley, John T. Weatherall.

Company E.

Captain—G. N. Wheeler.

First Lieutenant—A. Armstrong, mortally wounded July 28, at Atlanta.

Company C.

Captain—J. R. Taylor.

Company F.

Third Lieutenant—G. N. Hendley, killed at Florence.

Company G, Noxubee Cavalry, of Noxubee County, mustered in at Macon 18 March, 1861.

Captains—H. W. Foote, J. H. King, killed near Florence, Ala.

First Lieutenants—M. M. Lindsay, Hampton Williams.

Second Lieutenants—Hampton Williams, Charles M. Hunter.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Deupree.

Original roll, 54.

Company H, Bolivar Troop, of Bolivar County, mustered in at Prentiss 20 March, 1861.

Captain—F. A. Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel of regiment.

First Lieutenant—D. C. Herndon, Major of battalion.

Second Lieutenant—Lafayette Jones.

Third Lieutenant—Dickinson Bell.

Company I.

Captain—John E. Turner, killed near Dallas, Ga.

Company K.

Captain—W. V. Lester.

First Lieutenant—J. P. Wilson, killed near Denmark September 1, 1862.

Second Lieutenant—E. G. Miller, killed at Moscow, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

The First Battalion of Mississippi cavalry was organized in the spring of 1861 at Union City, Tenn., under the command of Capt. John H. Miller, who had long before been Captain of the Pontotoc Dragoons, winning a sword offered by Governor Brown to the best drilled company in the State, and later pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pontotoc. His old company, reorganized by him, and the company from Tallahatchie County, where he had also preached, were the nucleus of the battalion. The official reports indicate that the command was on duty near New Madrid, Mo., in August, 1861, in General Pillow's "Army of Liberation;" participated in an expedition to Commerce, August 18, and was slightly in action. The separate cavalry companies of Capts. Hudson, Cole and Klein were added to Miller's Battalion in September, and Major Miller promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Herndon to Major. October 14, Capt. F. A. Montgomery, Company A, with thirty-four men defeated Lieutenant Tufts, with twenty-six men of the First Illinois cavalry, near Bird's Point, with the loss of 1 wounded, the Illinois party having 1 killed and several wounded. The Mississippians were armed with Maynard rifles. Subsequently the battalion was attached to General Cheatham's Division of General Polk's Army, at Columbus, Ky., but the Thompson cavalry, Capt. A. J. Bowles, and the Bolivar troop, Lieut. L. Jones, were left on the west side of the river, with Tappan's Arkansas Regiment and Beltzhoover's Battery, at Belmont, where they were attacked by General Grant, November 7, 1861. They did gallant service in this battle, receiving the first attack on the skirmish line, and later dismounted, and under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, who had crossed over, aiding effectively in throwing Grant's troops into confusion, and attacking the gunboats. Miller's horse was killed under him.

In January, 1862, the battalion was stationed at Camp Beauregard, near Paris, Tenn. February, 1861, Capt. R. A. Pinson was commanding at Camp Beauregard, with his own and Captain Clay's companies, also a portion of Major King's Battalion and Captain Stock's company, all

under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. Paget's, Houston's and Hubbard's companies lost their tents and all supplies at Fort Heinman, February, 1862, and were in a desperate condition. On the 13th Hill's and Herndorn's Battalions skirmished with Federal cavalry near Fort Heinman, losing 3 wounded.

Hudson's company was on duty at Madrid Bend during the bombardment March 15-17, 1862, and afterward at Island No. 10. They escaped across the ferry at Reelfoot Lake, at the time of the surrender.

April 2, 1862, after Grant had advanced to Pittsburg Landing, Lieutenant-Colonel Miller was in command of nine companies of cavalry at Lexington, Tenn., when General Polk ordered Col. A. J. Lindsay to take command. Col. Andrew Jackson Lindsay was an Alabamian, a graduate of West Point, and captain of mounted rifles, United States army, in the war with Mexico, who had resigned to enter the Confederate service, and had been commissioned Colonel of cavalry. He now had instructions to cover the front, in touch with Brewer's Battalion, while Johnston's army marched up from Corinth. On the first day of the battle of Shiloh, April 6, they advanced on the left flank of Cheatham's Division. After other assignments they reached the place where Prentiss surrendered and Lindsay was given command of all the cavalry with orders to cut off the Federal retreat to the river. Miller rode at once with the regiment on this mission, and came suddenly in view of a battery with horses attached, ready for retreat. They seemed about to unlimber to defend themselves when Miller charged and captured every horse, man and gun (four guns and twenty-seven men, according to the Federal report). The prize was taken to the rear by Major Herndon, with a detachment of Capt. A. B. Cole's Pontotoc Dragoons, and delivered to General Bragg. This was Ross' Michigan Battery, which had been for some time in an artillery duel with Smith's Chickasawhay Battery. Lindsay, rejoining the regiment, having failed to find any more cavalry, took Foote's company and made a daring but unsuccessful attempt to take another battery. On the next day the regiment covered the retreat of Hardee's corps and were the last to leave the field. Casualties 5 wounded.

After the retreat they occupied advanced posts during the movement of Halleck's army toward Corinth, with orders to protect the railroads as long as practicable. (See Fourth Battalion).

The siege of Corinth followed, and the retreat of Beauregard to Tupelo, during which operations the regiment was in active service. The regiment was reorganized with R. A. Pinson as Colonel, and F. A. Montgomery Lieutenant-Colonel. After the battle of Shiloh Lieutenant-Colonel Miller had resigned. March 22, 1863, "Colonel Miller, formerly Major of a Mississippi cavalry battalion, was killed by the enemy near Ripley." He was there for the purpose of organizing independent State companies into a regiment. After his death General Gholson was sent there for the same purpose, which was the origin of Gholson's Brigade.

June 18, 1862, the regiment was ordered by General Bragg, at Tupelo, to report at Oxford to co-operate with General Chalmers in an expedition

into West Tennessee to cut the railroad. Chalmers was relieved of command by Col. Joseph Wheeler, who started on the 25th with parts of Jackson's, Wade's, Pinson's and Slemmon's Regiments, in all about 1,000 men, from Holly Springs, but Jackson was ordered back, leaving but 500. Wheeler and his men burned 200 bales of cotton at Grand Junction and a large amount around Bolivar, during the entire expedition about 3,000 bales, Wheeler reported. A detachment under Col. Pinson burned the railroad bridge across Clover Creek. The enemy was defeated near Middleburg and in several other encounters. Wheeler and his 500, after these exploits, returned to Holly Springs August 1.

The regiment was included, according to Federal reports, in the force under General Armstrong, who raided and cut the railroad between Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., skirmished near Bolivar August 30, and on September 1, at Britton's lane, near Denmark, attacked the Illinois command of Col. E. S. Dennis, in a battle of four hours. Dennis reported that his command of 800 lost 5 killed and 55 wounded, and that Armstrong withdrew, leaving 179 dead on the field and many wounded. Armstrong reported that he took 213 prisoners and that his loss was small. September 9, the regiment dismounted with Jackson's Regiment, fought at Cockrum's cross roads, near the Coldwater, resisting the attack of Grierson's cavalry, a stubborn fight, in which the losses were considerable.

During the Corinth campaign of October they were under the brigade command of Col. W. H. Jackson, his Tennessee Regiment and the First, under Lieut.-Col. F. A. Montgomery, constituting the brigade. Part of the command engaged the Federal cavalry, and the whole command was in action before the fortifications at College Hill, and covered the retreat of the infantry. They skirmished near Pacahontas, during the fight at Davis bridge, and aided in saving the wagon train. Covering the rear of the army, they skirmished all the way to Ripley, going without food three days. Jackson complimented the conduct of Capt. Gadi Herron, Lieutenant Craven and Lieutenant Foote, particularly distinguished in checking the pursuit.

As General Grant advanced from Memphis in December to Oxford and Water Valley, his advance cavalry pushing ahead to Coffeeville, General Pemberton put VanDorn in command of the cavalry. The famous Mississippian had three brigades, Texans under Griffith, Tennesseans under Jackson and McCullough's Brigade, which included the First Mississippi and Second Missouri. From the Yalobusha River VanDorn set out December 17 with about 2,500 men, to strike a blow at Grant's line of supply along the railroad. Moving through Pontotoc and toward Ripley to create the impression that he was going into Tennessee, he advanced rapidly on Holly Springs by the Ripley road and attacked at dawn, December 20, 1862, the First Mississippi in the advance of McCullough's Brigade, Lieut. S. B. Day in command of the advance guard. They rode through an infantry camp on the gallop, rousing the troops and losing some men and horses under the fire that was opened, and pushed on toward the fair grounds in search of the enemy's cavalry.

The Second Illinois hastily mounted and charged them, and a fierce cavalry melee followed. Major Wheeler lost a thumb in a saber duel. Sergt. D. S. Purvine, of Company I, was badly wounded and saved by the ready pistol of Adjutant Beasley. Lawrence Yates, Assistant Adjutant, was seriously hurt but killed his antagonist with a bullet. "The First Mississippi met a foe worthy of their steel in the Second Illinois. Nerve was required to make and nerve required to receive that furious charge. Pistols in the hands of the Mississippians proved superior to sabers wielded by the hardy sons of Illinois, and the gallant Pinson, with his reckless Mississippians, finally vanquished and drove from the field the rough riders of Illinois." (Dr. J. G. Deupree, *Miss. Hist. Soc.*, Vol. iv.) The remainder of VanDorn's command was likewise successful, and they set about the work of destroying the immense stores of supplies for Grant's army and the cotton that had been collected there, which occupied them until four in the evening. "On leaving Holly Springs, our command was the best equipped body of cavalry in the Confederate States service." They pushed on and made demonstrations against the posts at Davis' Mill, Coldwater and Middleburg, but could not capture them without artillery. VanDorn and his troopers then returned by way of Ripley, New Albany and Pontotoc, skirmishing frequently with the cavalry commands pursuing him, and reaching Grenada safely after an absence of thirteen days. This brilliant performance, with Forrest's operations further north, persuaded Grant to abandon his attempt to advance into the interior of Mississippi in support of Sherman's direct attack on the Vicksburg forces.

In January, 1863, the regiment, with the Fourth and Twenty-eighth Cavalry and Balch's Battalion, constituted Cosby's Brigade of Martin's Division of VanDorn's cavalry, about 7,500 strong, the First Regiment being 275 effective. In parting with the regiment at Okolona, February 6, 1863, Gen. W. H. Jackson, in special orders, expressed his "heartfelt thanks to the officers and men for their cheerfulness and attention to every duty, the hearty co-operation at all times displayed by them, and his admiration of their cool, determined courage in every engagement while under his command, also his regrets at losing them from his division."

VanDorn's command moved into Tennessee in February and the regiment was frequently engaged in March and April, 1862. (See Twenty-eighth Regiment.) March 5, at Spring Hill or Thompson's Station, VanDorn engaged and captured, after a stubborn fight, the Federal cavalry brigade of Gen. John Coburn. General Martin, with Cosby's Brigade, reached the field in time to cut off the last avenue of retreat for Coburn. When the Federal brigade, assailed by Jackson, Armstrong and Whitfield, attempted to escape the rear attack by Forrest's Brigade, "Pinson's Regiment was moved in a direction to counteract this effort to escape. The enemy, upon this demonstration, returned to the crest of the hill," wrote General Martin, "when a courier informed me that the enemy had surrendered." In General Orders April 10, 1863, after the



attack on Franklin, that day, Gen. W. H. Jackson said, "High mention is due the officers and men of the First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry for the dashing manner in which they charged and drove the enemy into their fortifications."

Two companies, Lester's and Herron's, were not in the Tennessee campaign, being then on duty in Eastern Louisiana, under Lieut.-Col. H. H. Miller and Colonel Simonton, commanding at Ponchatoula. April 7, 1863, at Camp Ruggles, Capt. Gadi Herron, Company H, in command of squadron, detailed Corporal Davidson with eight men, who went to the mouth of the Amite River and attacked the Federal armored gunboat Barataria, of one gun, that had run aground on the east bank of the river. Captain Herron was directed to take his whole squadron and capture the boat, but on arrival they found the boat blown and burned. A few days later Captain Herron made an expedition with a schooner to secure guns from the wreck and captured a yacht load of Federal soldiers sent out to intercept him. Lieutenants Elliott and Allen, Company H, of the First, and a company of the Second Arkansas Cavalry were in this affair. Later in April Captain Herron, commanding a detachment of fifty men of the First Cavalry, participated in the operations against Grierson's raid in Southern Mississippi.

After General Grant had invested Vicksburg Gen. W. H. Jackson hastily returned from Tennessee with what was left of VanDorn's Cavalry Corps and took position along the Big Black River. They covered the retreat of Johnston to Jackson, skirmishing with the advance of Sherman. According to Federal information Cosby's Brigade in July, 1863, had this strength: First Mississippi, 400; Fourth Mississippi, 200; Starke's Regiment, 800; Wirt Adams, 1,000; volunteer regiment, 400; forming the main part of W. H. Jackson's command in the Jackson campaign.

General Cosby, July 22, reported the capture of thirty-five prisoners six miles from Jackson, on the lower Brandon road, by Captain Herren's squadron, composed of Herren's and Lester's companies. The Federal casualties were 4 killed, 6 wounded. Part of the regiment was in a skirmish at Ingraham's plantation, near Port Gibson, October 10, 1863. Captain Herren's squadron was with French's infantry command before the Meridian campaign, when it rejoined the regiment west of Jackson.

The regiment was brigaded with Starke's and Ballentine's Regiments, under the command of Colonel Starke, in Jackson's Division of Gen. S. D. Lee's Cavalry Corps, January, 1864. When Sherman's Corps crossed the Big Black on the expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, February 3, 1864, Starke's Brigade resisted one column which marched on the Messinger's ferry road, and kept up the skirmishing as far as Jackson, when the cavalry fell back on the Canton road. The first attack was made by Colonel Pinson and his regiment with one piece of artillery, February 4, at Col. Joseph Davis' place, and a spirited fight resulted. General Jackson, with Starke's Brigade, hung upon the rear of the enemy as they advanced toward Meridian, the First Regiment being engaged in an attack near Meridian on the 14th, then moved toward Columbus

to reinforce Forrest, then back towards Sherman's army at Canton. February 27, at Sharon, Starke's Brigade "encountered the enemy and fought them in gallant style." Jackson mentioned Pinson's Regiment as very successful in picking up the Federal foraging parties, bringing off nine wagons and fifteen prisoners. They followed Sherman as far as the Big Black, and then fell back near Livingston.

General Sherman reported that in the whole expedition he lost no wagons but these nine.

The First, with the Second, Twenty-eighth and Ballentine's Mississippi Regiment, formed the brigade of Gen. Frank C. Armstrong, with Jackson's cavalry in the Atlanta campaign. They were at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in April, 1864, arrived at Rome, Ga., May 14, and after that were constantly engaged until after the evacuation of Atlanta. (See Twenty-eighth Regiment for service of brigade.) Fighting as infantry, and ordered forward to feel the position of the enemy in their front, near Dallas, May 28, the First was distinguished in the daring charge against the Federal breastworks. They captured four pieces of artillery but were exposed to such a destructive fire that the whole brigade was compelled to make a hasty retreat. Captains Turner and Herren were killed, and the loss of the brigade was 171.

In October, they took part in Hood's campaign toward Chattanooga. Captain Taylor, with twenty-five men, was detailed to take up rails near the Etowah bridge to delay reinforcements for Allatoona during French's attack, October 5, 1864.

Adjutant Beasley was mortally wounded in an engagement near Tuscumbia, Ala., October 29, 1864, and Capt. J. A. King and Lieut. G. N. Hendley were killed near Florence November 9.

Armstrong's Brigade continued with the same organization through the Nashville and Murfreesboro campaign under General Forrest. Armstrong's was the Mississippi Brigade with Forrest, who had also two Tennessee Brigades (Rucker's including the Fifth Mississippi), one Kentucky and one Texas Brigade. The casualties of the Mississippi Brigade were the largest—20 killed, 127 wounded. General Forrest reached Florence, Ala., with Chalmier's and Buford's Divisions and took command also of Armstrong's and Ross' Brigades, Jackson's Division, crossed the river November 16-17, and began the march northward on the 21st, the men elated with the hope of a campaign as far north as the Ohio River. Armstrong led the advance of Jackson's Division and was in action with Federal cavalry at Lawrenceburg and beyond, toward Pulaski. November 22, Armstrong and Ross, supported by Buford's Division, defeated Hatch's Division of cavalry at Campbellsville, after a severe engagement. They invested the works at Columbia until the arrival of the infantry and then, Columbia being evacuated, they moved toward Franklin, Armstrong first developing the Federal position and receiving orders not to attack too vigorously until supported by Chalmers. On the morning of the 29th Forrest brought up his whole command toward Spring Hill, where Armstrong's Mississippians were first put in

line of battle. They obeyed Forrest's order to charge, supported by a part of the Kentucky Brigade and a Tennessee Regiment, but the Federal position was found too strong to carry with cavalry, and Forrest dismounted his command and attacked as infantry, soon supported by Cleburne's Division. Meanwhile the Federal wagon trains were moving in sight up the Franklin pike. When the Federal line at this point gave way Armstrong and Ross galloped toward Thompson's Station and struck the front of the Federal column, four miles from Spring Hill, at 11 o'clock at night, producing much confusion. They fought there till near daylight, but receiving no support were compelled to retire after doing some damage to the wagon train. November 30, during the infantry battle of Franklin, Johnson's Division crossed the Harpeth River and attacked the enemy strongly posted on a hill. After this battle they moved to Brentwood and thence to positions investing the Federal army in Nashville. When relieved of this duty by the infantry Forrest attempted the siege of Murfreesboro. Jackson's Division received the surrender of the fort at Laverne, and the outposts were driven into the fortified line of Murfreesboro. December 7, when the garrison moved out on the Salem pike and drove Bates' Division, Forrest hurriedly sent Major Strange of his staff to Armstrong and Ross, "with orders to say to them that everything depended on their cavalry. They proved themselves equal to the emergency by charging on the enemy, thereby checking his further advance." (Forrest's report.) December 13 Jackson captured a train load of rations and 200 of an Illinois regiment south of Murfreesboro. Upon news of the disaster at Nashville, Forrest moved to the rear of Hood's army in retreat, Armstrong taking the Nashville and Columbia pike. The barefooted army moved slowly and Forrest's men were in constant danger. Supported by Walthall's with infantry, they contested the passage of Duck River at Columbia, then falling back toward Pulaski, fighting at Warfield's, December 23; Richland Creek, December 24, where Armstrong supported six pieces of Forrest's artillery, and crossing the creek to meet the Federal attack on the rear; at Pulaski and King's Hill, December 25, and at Sugar Creek, December 26, when the Federal pursuit was finally and decisively defeated. Forrest reported that his command, in which the Mississippi brigade was one of five, had captured and destroyed sixteen blockhouses and stockades, four locomotives, 100 cars and ten miles of railroad, and taken 1,600 prisoners and brought out three more cannon than they started with. The casualties of the First Mississippi were 4 killed, including Lieut. B. H. Benson, and 47 wounded.

Armstrong's Brigade held the line of works at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, which was carried by Wilson's Cavalry expedition at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. The Colonel of the Seventh Indiana reported the capture of "about 300 prisoners, including most of the First Mississippi and a large part of the Tenth." General Forrest's Cavalry were surrounded and a large part of the Tenth. General Forrest's Cavalry were surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May 22, 1865.

## WIRT ADAMS' REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Originally called First Mississippi Cavalry. Wood's Regiment after the promotion of Adams.

Colonel—Wirt Adams, promoted Brigadier-General September 25, 1863; Robert C. Wood, Jr.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Robert C. Wood, Jr., Thomas Lewers, Stephen B. Cleaveland.

Majors—James Hagan, transferred to Alabama Artillery; Isaac F. Harrison, Thomas Lewers, Stephen B. Cleaveland, A. Muldrow.

Surgeon—J. H. Wilson.

Assistant Surgeon—Solomon C. Martin.

Adjutant—Allen T. Bowie, promoted Adjutant of Adams' Division.

Companies—Lewers, Muldrow, Barnes, Lachote, Yerger, Haynes, Mississippi; Harrison, Cage, Louisiana; Cleaveland, Bowie, Alabama.

Captain—Earl, 1862.

List of companies incomplete.

Company A, Tensas Cavalry, of Louisiana.

Captain—Isaac F. Harrison, promoted Major July, 1862; A. Bondurant.

First Lieutenants—A. Bondurant, George Montgomery.

Second Lieutenants—George Montgomery, E. McCall.

Third Lieutenants—E. McCall, Eugene F. Moor.

Harrison and his company were transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Company A, formed in May, 1864, from part of Barnett's Company K, of Yazoo County.

Captain—Abel B. Johnson.

First Lieutenant—C. F. Emery.

Second Lieutenant—D. C. Houck.

Third Lieutenant—Prentiss Swayze.

Roll, 84.

Company B, from De Soto (Tate) and Senatobia Counties.

Captain—Thomas B. Lewers.

Company C.

Company D, Madison and Leake Counties.

Captain—A. P. Hill.

A. P. Hill's Partisan Ranger Company, three officers and eighty-six men effective, attached to Gen. M. L. Smith's command at Vicksburg, had 1 wounded in Chickasaw Bayou campaign December 26-30, 1862. Captain Hill was mentioned in the final report of General Pemberton as one of the intrepid men who carried dispatches through the Federal lines to and from General Johnston during the siege.

Company D.

Captain—J. S. Smythe.

First Lieutenant—John C. Russell.

Second Lieutenant—John C. Brown.

Third Lieutenant—James W. Baughn.

Total roll, 162.

With Lee's Brigade at Vicksburg, report of January, 1863; Mississippi Partisan Rangers, Capt. J. S. Smythe, attached to Baldwin's Brigade, Smith's Division, during siege and at surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. In parole camp at Enterprise, January, 1864.

Company E.

Captain—A. Muldrow.

Company F, Warren and Claiborne Cavalry.

Captain—George Barnes.

First Lieutenant—George P. McLean.

Second Lieutenant—A. J. Carnahan.

Third Lieutenant—J. R. Haring.

Warren roll, 93.

Company G, from Louisiana.

Captain—Albert G. Cage.

Company G.

Captain—G. O. Haynes, died June 4, 1862.

Company H, Lowndes Rangers, of Lowndes County, Ala., mainly. Joined Adams Cavalry at Bowling Green about October 1, 1861.

Captain—M. J. Fagg, M. B. Bowie.

First Lieutenant—J. D. McDonald.

Second Lieutenants—M. C. Moorner, J. R. Moorner.

Third Lieutenant—G. W. L. Carr.

Company I, Clarke and Baldwin Counties, Ala.

Captains—S. B. Cleaveland, promoted Major 23 September, 1863; John Y. Kilpatrick.

Company K, Anding Hussars, of Yazoo County, enlisted at Yazoo City, September, 1861; joined Adams' command at Memphis in October, 1861.

Captains—James W. Barnett, promoted Post Surgeon; Wm. S. Yerger, 1862-5.

First Lieutenants—William S. Yerger, Robert Ewing, mortally wounded at Bear Creek.

Second Lieutenants—Jefferson W. Moore, Abel B. Johnson, Jefferson Moore, John T. J. Heth.

Third Lieutenants—Robert Ewing, John T. Heth, B. B. Paddock.

Original roll, 115; the numbers increased, and Company A was taken out. Roll, June, 1864, 102.

Alexander Bailey, an orphan boy of Yazoo City, went out with this company in 1862, at the age of thirteen years, and was furnished a little mule and a sword. He rendered valuable service as a scout, and was regularly enrolled at the age of fourteen. Edward A. Jackson, captured

in 1863, escaped from Johnson's Island to Canada, and was in the secret service with Jacob Thompson. Captain Yerger commanded the squadron composed of Companies K and M.

Company L.

Company M, McKie Cavalry, organized 3 May, 1862, at Canton; joined regiment at Saltillo, June 12.

Captain—William R. Lockett.

First Lieutenants—Addison Harvey, W. W. Moore.

Second Lieutenants—William W. Moore, John Calhoun.

Third Lieutenants—John D. Smith, Samuel Thomas.

Roll, 112.

This famous regiment was organized by William Wirt Adams, of Jackson. He had been Adjutant of Burleson's Regiment in Texas in 1839, commissioner to Louisiana in January, 1861, and had declined the Postmaster-Generalship in President Davis' cabinet. Colonel Adams was at New Orleans when he received a letter from VanDorn, April 18, 1861, announcing the capture of the "Star of the West," at Galveston. He was still there, planning for the defense of the city, when he wrote to the President June 6, proposing to raise an independent regiment of mounted riflemen. Mr. Davis replied that the proposition was in all respects acceptable, except that the command could not be independent. When Colonel Adams announced this permission to raise a "Regiment of Mounted Men for active operation and constant movement," to serve during the war, he was offered eight companies from Mississippi, five from Alabama and two from Louisiana. August 14, 1861, General Hardee wrote that he had learned that a regiment of horse from Mississippi, under Wirt Adams, was ordered to join him, September 18, he wrote Colonel Adams at Jackson to join him in Kentucky.

The regiment was ordered to Columbus, Ky., in September, and in October to the headquarters of Gen. A. S. Johnston at Bowling Green. They were on outpost duty during the winter. The Secretary of War ordered, December 24, 1861: "The designation of the First Regiment Mississippi Cavalry will hereafter be the Wirt Adams Regiment of Cavalry. Mississippi Cavalry will hereafter be the Wirt Adams Regiment of Cavalry." The regiment was reported 778 present and absent in December. Capt. Paul Ravesies, commanding scouts, reported a scout from Barren River to Green River, November 23. With 45 men Capt. I. F. Harrison scouted from Bowling Green to Russellville December 8. Captain Pope had engaged the enemy in that vicinity the day before. Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Wood was then in command of the regiment. Attached to Hardee's Division of the army in Kentucky, January, 1862. The four extra companies detached and the regiment included six Mississippi, two Alabama, and two Louisiana regiments.

The regiment was the rear guard of the retreat from Kentucky, and Adams, Forrest and Wharton were the cavalry commanders of Johnston's army at the reorganization after the fall of Fort Donelson.

At the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, Adams' Regiment was stationed upon the extreme right, near Greer's ford of the Tennessee River, whence they accompanied the infantry line into battle. After the battle they remained in observation of the Federal army, and were in action with a reconnaissance April 8. Captain Harrison made a brilliant charge and brought off sixty prisoners.

In April and May they participated in a raid upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, with other cavalry commands, and were overtaken at Lebanon by a body of Federal cavalry. Lieut.-Col. Wood, with sixty-five officers and men, fortified in the Odd Fellows' hall and made a spirited resistance until compelled to surrender by a threat to burn the building.

According to report of April 28, attached to cavalry brigade of Gen. W. N. R. Beall, with the regiments of Forrest and others, Adams' Regiment having twelve companies and twenty-four officers, aggregate present and absent, 1,047. Adams inspected the front for General Bragg May 2. During the siege of Corinth the Tensas company was distinguished by the capture of forty prisoners in a gallant fight. Captain Muldrow and Lieut. Yerger, with their companies, routed a large body of the Federal cavalry, Lieutenants Yerger and Ewing winning particular distinction.

Captain Yerger's company on duty near Smith's bridge June 1. Regiment on outpost duty on Booneville and Baldwin road early in June, at Saltillo June 10, when Chalmers was given command of all cavalry. June, detachment of regiment with cavalry under Colonel Lay, ordered to pursue enemy from Booneville.

The companies of Captains Cage and Cochrane, of Slemmons' and Adams' commands, were in a skirmish near Baldwin, June 14, 1862. July 3, 1862, Captain Roddey, with a company of the First Mississippi, and two of the Second Alabama, attacked two companies of the First Ohio Cavalry at near Russellville, Ala., some casualties on both sides. (Federal report.)

The regiment, under Colonel Adams, had a brilliant part in the defeat of Col. Phil. Sheridan's command near Booneville, July 1, 1864. Colonel Adams, in his report, particularly complimented Captains Harrison, Cage, Barnes and Luckett and their men. Captain Yerger's company was in Luckett's squadron. Casualties 4 wounded. The regiment was with Chalmers in an expedition into West Tennessee in July, 1862. August, 1862, assigned to Armstrong's Brigade at Guntown.

Colonel Adams, with two companies under Captain Barnett and Lieutenant Bookter, were driven from camp at Marietta, August 19, according to report of Col. A. L. Lee, commanding Kansas cavalry.

Colonel Adams' command was with General Armstrong in the raid between Bolivar and Jackson, Tenn., with engagements near Bolivar, August 30, and at Britton's lane, near Denmark, September 1, where the regiment charged and captured a battery.

This battery, posted on a hill at one end of a narrow lane, the only way of approach, had been unsuccessfully attacked by McCulloch, Jackson and Pinson, when Adams' Regiment was ordered to the task. A dashing charge won the guns, which were brought off, but a heavy fire from in-

fantry checked the advance and occasioned considerable loss in the regiment. Among the killed was Lieut. Montgomery of the Tensas cavalry.

In the operations preceding the battle of Iuka, two squadrons of Adams' Cavalry, with Rogers' sharpshooters drove in the Federal skirmish line. On September 17 Adams and Slemmons planned and executed a daring and successful ambuscade within one and one-half miles of Burnsville, occupied by a large Federal force, General Grant's headquarters, capturing and destroying a train of cars and inflicting losses upon the Federal cavalry. When General Price escaped from Iuka, the cavalry covered the rear. Adams' and Slemmons' Regiments were under Colonel Adams' command during the Corinth campaign of October, and rendered effective service. Their brilliant charge at the Hatchie bridge October 4, probably kept that avenue open for VanDorn's retreat next day. Very few of the two regiments were with Adams at the time. He regarded it as the most remarkable feat in the history of his regiment.

After the Corinth campaign Adams' Regiment was posted along the Mississippi River, in Washington County, guarding the plantations and advising the commander at Vicksburg through a line of couriers, of the Federal movements on the river. Haynes' company was attached to S. D. Lee's Brigade at Vicksburg and Chickasaw Bayou. February, 1863, Gen. Fred Steele's Division ordered to embark on steamboats for expedition to Greenville, advance to Green Creek and try to capture Wirt Adams and his regiment. "Greenville has been a favorite point from which to assail our passing boats," wrote General Sherman. A detachment under Capt. James Lewers served under Col. S. W. Ferguson against this expedition, February 19-23. The regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, and stationed in support of Bowen at Warrenton and Grand Gulf. Colonel Adams was near at hand at the time of the capture of the Federal ironclad Indianola by the Webb and Queen of the West, February 24, after a chase from Natchez to New Carthage. In the confusion of the captors they neglected to observe that the officers of the Indianola had opened the plug holes so that the vessel scuttled and lodged in front of the Joseph Davis plantation, a wreck, from which nothing was saved by the captors but the wine and liquor stores. Colonel Adams sent Lieut.-Col. Wood with one squadron across the Big Black to attempt the rescue of some guns, in which he would be aided by Maj. Isaac F. Harrison's command on the Louisiana side.

Major Isaac F. Harrison (and a portion of Bowen's Brigade, posted on the Louisiana side of the river) informed General Bowen as early as April 20 that Grant intended to pass below Vicksburg and make a lodgment near Grand Gulf. April 27, General Pemberton, at Jackson, ordered Bowen to collect Wirt Adams' Cavalry and send them out to meet Grierson's expedition, reported at Hazelhurst. Adams was ordered to take command of cavalry south of Jackson.

Colonel Grierson reported of the engagement at Union Church, April 28, that he was moving westward from Gallatin, and had halted to feed at 2 P. M., at the Snyder plantation, when "our pickets were driven in by a



considerable force. I immediately moved out upon them, skirmished with and drove them through the town, wounding and capturing a number. It proved to be a part of Wirt Adams' Cavalry. After driving them off, we held the town and bivouacked for the night." Grierson understood that Adams intended to attack with artillery about daylight, but the appearance in his rear of a detachment which had been sent to Bahala and returned at an early hour in the morning, caused Adams to move toward Port Gibson. That day (29th) Grierson made a feint toward Fayette, but moved to Brookhaven, and "hearing nothing more of our forces at Grand Gulf, I concluded to make for Baton Rouge. Grant did not land at Bruinsburg until the night of the 30th."

The skirmish at Union Church was fought by three companies of the regiment, about 100 strong, under command of Capt. S. B. Cleveland, who were marching from Natchez to meet Colonel Adams, while he was making a forced march of twenty miles from Port Hudson with two companies and two mountain pieces. He brought the five companies together, intending to attack, but at eight in the morning found Grierson had moved toward Brookhaven, whereupon he moved to Fayette, where he was joined by five companies, to intercept an advance on Natchez, and from there pursued Grierson to a point near Greensburg. He reported, May 5, from near Fayette, that though he marched over fifty miles a day, moving day and night, on account of the distance he had to move eastward and Grierson's use of the most skilful guides and all the horses he could find, "I found it impossible, to my great mortification and regret, to overhaul them." Adams added, "I shall move today against the enemy's line of communication from the Mississippi River to Port Gibson." He added that it was the statement of Lieut.-Col. Blackburn, of an Illinois Regiment, wounded at the Tickfaw and left with his Surgeon and Adjutant, that Grierson's object had been "to take Natchez and connect above with Grant's army, and that it had been defeated by the check they received at Union Church and the reports they received of my strength in their front." Adams returned to Bayou Pierre the same day that General Bowen determined to withdraw from the bridge and was ordered to follow the infantry to Edwards. Hearing that Federal cavalry were in pursuit of our wagon train Adams sent half his command, under Major W. A. Rorer, to protect it. Gregor's squadron captured the picket at Bruinsburg.

The first resistance which Sherman's Corps encountered in the march from Grand Gulf to Jackson was on the morning of May 12, at Fourteen Mile Creek. The Fourth Iowa Cavalry, in advance, was fired upon and one man killed and the horse of Major Winslow shot under him. Sherman said in his report: "Lieutenant-Colonel Swan dismounted the men, armed with carbines (about 100) and began to skirmish with the enemy, which afterward proved to be Wirt Adams' Cavalry, but the bushes were so dense that nothing could be seen but the puffs of smoke from their guns. The bridge was also burning. . . . This affair delayed us about three hours, when we crossed over just in time to see the enemy's cavalry disappear over the hill." Yerger's squadron, Companies K and

M, formed the advance guard of General Gregg, in the battle at Raymond, May 12. A detachment of Yerger's squadron went into Jackson May 16, just as the Federals were leaving. A Colonel and three privates were victims of their close pursuit and they captured over a hundred privates and non-commissioned officers.

Colonel Adams was in command of cavalry at the battle of Baker's Creek, May 16, 1863. Part of regiment was the advance guard in the march to the field and one company brought up the rear. According to Pemberton's report Adams kept him well informed of the Federal movements which brought on the battle. At the close of the battle he joined the forces under General Johnston. General Cockrell reported that the battle of Baker's Creek began about seven in the morning of May 16, with a brisk cannonade between Adams' Cavalry and the enemy, about one mile in front of his brigade, on the road toward Raymond. General Osterhaus, who advanced on the road branching off from the Raymond-Bolton road towards Edwards, reported that on the evening of the 15th he bivouacked on the same ground the Confederate cavalry had just left, and his vedettes reported the enemy near at hand, soon after which a large body of mounted infantry appeared and pressed into his line of infantry pickets—evidently a reconnaissance—which brought the Forty-second Ohio into line of battle before night.

When Pemberton retreated across the Big Black from the battle of Baker's Creek and abandoned his position on the Yazoo River he expected Colonel Adams to operate west of the Big Black and interfere with the line of supplies which Grant established to the Yazoo at Haynes' Bluff, but Adams' force was entirely inadequate for such operations, as Pemberton admitted in his final report. Johnston's army did not seriously attempt it. Instead Grant's expeditions overran the Yazoo Valley, but at Bear Creek and Mechanicsburg Adams' men severely punished the raiding parties.

June 2, Adams' was the only Confederate force west of Big Black. Regiment with John Adams' command in Yazoo Valley.

June 8, Johnston orders Adams to direct Wirt Adams to join Jackson's Cavalry Division for duty along the Big Black. June 9, assigned to Crosby's Brigade.

June 22, 1863, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Wood, with Adams' Regiment, under Capt. S. B. Cleveland, and Starke's Regiment, under Major McBee, attacked at Jones' plantation a detachment of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, with one howitzer, under Major Parkell, which had been sent to blockade the road west from Birdsong's ferry on the Big Black. The howitzer was planted at the head of a narrow lane, which was strongly fenced on each side, and the Confederate troopers charged for it while a portion of the command, dismounted, engaged the dismounted Federals in line. "The charge," said Wood, "was gallantly led by Captain Cleveland, commanding Adams' Cavalry, and Captain M. B. Bowie, of the same regiment, whose squadron was in advance. Not being able to develop any front, and the fire being very severe, it required the greatest efforts on the part of these officers to gain ground. Officers and men repeatedly charged up to within

easy pistol range of the gun, but were forced back by canister-shot and small arms; not, however, once leaving the lane." Finally, taking advantage of an attempt to move the gun, a charge was made which was successful, and Parkell abandoned his gun in the hasty retreat. The casualties in the two regiments were 5 killed, 16 wounded, 1 missing, and forty horses killed. Among the seriously wounded was Capt. W. S. Yerger, who fell while gallantly leading his company. Captain Cleveland was commended for gallantry by Colonel Wood. Parkell's losses in this engagement were 8 killed, 16 wounded and 33 missing.

June 25, under Lieut.-Col. Wood, on the extreme left of Jackson's line, to guard the country between Baldwin's Ferry and Grand Gulf. July 5, Gen. D. W. Adams, commanding a brigade of Breckenridge's Division, near Edwards, reported: "I find my brother's (Wirt Adams') regiment on my front about one mile distant." The regiment, with Jackson's Division, was rear guard in the retreat to Jackson, and was in constant service during the siege.

In general orders, General Jackson mentioned that "Sergeant Barlow and seventeen privates of Company M, Col. Wirt Adams' Regiment of cavalry, on July 11 attacked and destroyed, near Clinton, Miss., a Federal train of thirteen wagons, capturing and bringing off forty-one prisoners, including two commissioned officers, forty-one mules, and mortally wounding a Quartermaster."

After the evacuation of Jackson, General Jackson reported from Brandon, July 18: "Enemy sent division of infantry to Canton yesterday to intercept my command. Skirmished with them for four hours near Canton." The prisoner's captured, 100 in number, Jackson paroled and sent to Jackson as there were no rations. The horses had not been fed for two days and not a particle of forage could be found within eight miles. Wagons with cooking utensils and three days' rations sent back on Brandon road for Adams and Starke, and the Texas Brigade.

August 6 General Sherman wrote: "Some of Wirt Adams' Cavalry are about Jackson, and the rascals ate some of our bread" (the bread distributed to the public). During Sherman's retreat to Vicksburg Adams' men picked up nearly forty prisoners.

Colonel Adams was promoted as Brigadier-General September 25, 1863. Part of his regiment and part of Starke's, under Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, were engaged in a skirmish at Ingraham's plantation, near Port Gibson, October 10, 1863, with the cavalry expedition that was sent out before McPherson's movement on Canton. Near Brownsville later in the month, the regiment took part in the brilliant operations that compelled McPherson to abandon his expedition. In November the cavalry under Colonel Logan was assigned to Adams' Brigade. Wood was promoted to Colonel and the regiment was afterward entitled Wood's Regiment. They joined Logan's late command, under General Adams, at Union Church, December 2, 1863, and marched to Ellis Cliffs, which they occupied on the 6th, then moving to the river north of Natchez, evading the troops under Gen. W. Q. Gresham.

When Gen. Richard Taylor contemplated an attack on New Orleans General Adams and his brigade was sent to demonstrate against Port Hudson and obtain information concerning the garrison. He occupied Bayou Sara and skirmished before Port Hudson January 8, 1864, and near Baton Rouge captured Lieutenant Earl, a notorious scout, with fifteen of his men. In January, 1864, Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams was in command of a brigade, including his regiment under Col. R. C. Wood, Jr., Gordon's Regiment under Maj. J. L. Harris, the Fourth Battalion under Major Stockdale, Dumonteil's Fourteenth Confederate, Griffith's Eleventh Arkansas, Scott's Louisiana Battalion, Akin's Tennessee Battalion and Roberts' battery. Adams and his brigade had just returned from an expedition in Louisiana, threatening Baton Rouge, and by two days' forced march reached Raymond January 28, when they received orders to watch the crossings of the Big Black River. As soon as McPherson's column of Sherman's army crossed at the railroad bridge, Adams moved with 800 men and a section of King's battery, to meet them, and took position beyond Bolton. There followed the battle of February 4-5. "Near Champion's hill Colonel Wood encountered a dismounted cavalry force, which after a brief skirmish was charged by Captain Muldrow's squadron (Eleventh Regiment), killing and wounding a number and capturing eight prisoners." Later, when the main body of the Federal column advanced, they were held in check for several hours near Bolton, by Wood's Regiment and Stockdale's Battalion, dismounted. "Nothing could surpass the unflinching courage and steadiness of these commands, eliciting at the time the commendation of the Major-General commanding." Being outflanked by an infantry brigade, Adams, under the orders of General Lee, fell back across Baker's Creek bridge, sending Muldrow's squadron and Major H. W. Bridges with Lee's and Jackson's escort companies to hold the flank movement in check, an action in which fell Major Bridges, Lieutenant Wilson and eight men. On the morning of the 5th Adams stubbornly contested the passage of Baker's Creek bridge by McPherson, and then fell back through Clinton, and took position, from which he was outflanked with some skirmishing. General Lee wrote from the field February 4: "Adams' Brigade has done the fighting and acted gallantly." At the same time Ross' Brigade was fighting at Yazoo City and Stark's Brigade was meeting Hurlbut's column of Sherman's army. On the 6th General Lee wrote that he had lost about 130 killed and wounded and one piece of artillery. On the 10th: "There is little opportunity to do much with the enemy on the march. He moves in perfect order, with every precaution." The casualties of Adams' Brigade, out of 800 men, were 11 killed, 66 wounded, 148 missing (unofficial).

On the march from Jackson to Meridian, when Adams' Brigade was accompanied by Gen. S. D. Lee, there was but one opportunity to strike effectively, which was at Decatur. Colonel Wood with two squadrons made a dash at the wagon train halted in the suburbs, doing some damage, but being unable to bring off any wagons. General Adams reported his brigade casualties from Champion's Hill to Decatur as 129 killed, wounded

and missing, and 143 horses. The brigade marched to Starkville and thence to Canton, where Sherman's army was then, and attacked the left flank on its march to Vicksburg, February 29 and March 1-2, capturing 33 horses, 2 wagons and teams and about 60 men. "In these affairs," said Adams, "Major Stockdale, Captain Muldrow and Captain Yerger were the most conspicuous and gallant participants." He gave honorable mention to his staff: Capts. F. W. Keyes and A. T. Bowie, and Lieuts George Scott and George Yerger.

Gen. S. D. Lee, in command of all the Confederate cavalry, reported the losses of this campaign at 231 killed and wounded and 48 missing. The casualties of the Union troops were 113 killed, 385 wounded, 414 missing. General Lee gave honorable mention to members of his staff: Adjutant-General William Booth, Lieuts. J. B. McFarland, S. M. Underhill and W. S. Farish, Aides; Maj. G. B. Dyer, Commissary; A. G. Quaitte, Quartermaster, and Surgeon D. W. Booth.

March 28, 1864, Brig.-Gen. Wirt Adams transferred from his present command to the command of the Mississippi Brigade (Starke's) of Jackson's Division, by order of Gen. S. D. Lee. April 4 this order was revoked and General Adams designated as in command of the department in the absence of General Lee. To which change General Adams submitted on condition that his regiment remain with him. General Armstrong commanded the brigade in Georgia.

A squadron of the regiment was with Colonel Griffith, under Adams' command, in the capture of the gunboat *Petrel* in the vicinity of Yazoo City, April 22, 1864, by which eight Dahlgren guns were obtained for the navy. The guns were sent to Mobile. Early in May there were two Federal raids, from Vicksburg and Memphis. General Adams skirmished with McArthur's expedition from Vicksburg, for several days, in the vicinity of Benton. On the 14th Captain Yerger, with 150 men, successfully defended the Central Railroad bridge over the Big Black. As the enemy withdrew from Deasonville Colonel Wood was sent in pursuit as far as Benton.

Return of June 1, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Lewers commanding, in Mabry's Brigade, Adams' Cavalry. June 30, formed, with Moorman's Battalion, Wood's Brigade of Adams' Cavalry. Inspection report of August, of Gen. Wirt Adams' command: "The officers are disposed to favor partisan service, and, with the exception of Colonel Wood's Regiment, I saw very little discipline in other commands." Wood's Brigade had 727 present, 1,172 enrolled.

Early in July, 1864, Bowie's squadron and Yerger's, Luckett's and Carnaker's companies, with three companies of Moorman's Battalion, attacked at Coleman's cross roads, near Clifton, Jefferson County, an expedition from Natchez and Rodney, accompanied by General Ellet of the Marine cavalry. The enemy was routed with heavy loss, a nephew of General Ellet being among the killed. Wood was in command of the brigade.

About the same time General Slocum's expedition from Vicksburg crossed the Big Black and moved upon Jackson, the fourth visit to that

fated capital. General Adams was in command, but was unable to collect his troops in time to seriously oppose the raid before Jackson was occupied, July 5.

During the period of the Federal expedition which brought on the battle of Harrisburg in Northeast Mississippi, another expedition under Ellet and Karge, brought down by river from Memphis, invaded General Adams' territory from Vicksburg and there were skirmishes at or near Utica July 13, and Port Gibson 14th, and a considerable fight at Grand Gulf 16th. Karge reported that Major Shorey was driven back to camp near Utica, and near Port Gibson twenty-six men were captured from a foraging party of the First New Jersey.

July 25, 1864, Wood's Brigade of Adams' Cavalry included Wood's Regiment, aggregate 551; Moorman's Battalion, aggregate 180; Stubbs' Battalion, aggregate 112; Peyton's Battalion, aggregate 79; section of Ratliff's Battery, 36; total aggregate present 966; effective, total 661.

In September a raiding party out from Natchez reported part of Wood's Regiment on the Homochitto. Later in the month Osband from Vicksburg raided from Haynes' Bluff to Deer Creek, and about October 1 from Bruinsburg to Port Gibson, gathering cattle and destroying property. At Woodville, October 6, a considerable engagement was fought.

Another expedition under Colonel Osband crossed the Big Black from Vicksburg, and moved toward Yazoo City November 25, 1864, after a reconnoissance had been made toward Jackson. Osband proceeded to Canton and returned to Vicksburg early in December, reporting the destruction of the bridge near Canton and other railroad property and military stores and cotton. At Yazoo City, December 1, finding that Confederate cavalry had taken position on his road to Vicksburg, Osband attacked a battalion of the Second Wisconsin, which had 5 killed, 9 wounded, 25 missing. Osband then crossed the Yazoo and returned to Vicksburg by boat. Colonel Griffith, commanding Adams' Brigade, reported that he followed Osband on the opposite side of the Big Black, and sent two companies, under Capt. William S. Yerger, a company of Wood's Regiment, and an Arkansas company, to prevent the destruction of the railroad bridge, "which the enemy had reached before them, and although set on fire by the enemy, was stoutly defended by some dozen citizens assembled for the occasion, without knowledge of the approach of Confederate forces. The timely arrival of Captain Yerger effected the retreat of the enemy and the easy extinguishment of the flames without material damage to the work. It is worthy of especial mention that a few men living in the vicinity of this bridge rallied for its protection, and fought with skill and courage against the greatest odds and were holding their ground nobly when our troops arrived." The case was the same with the long bridge on the highway to Goodman. Osband reported that Major Cook, Third United States colored cavalry, charged across the railroad bridge and carried the stockade that defended the bridge, and under fire burned a portion of the bridge, while a battalion of the Fifth

Illinois burned the other bridge and destroyed property at Goodman. Griffith was delayed a day in repairing the bridges and Osband hastily retreated to Yazoo City. Following, Griffith went into line of battle at Concord Church, December 1, and attacked the enemy with Wood's Regiment and the Arkansas Regiment, of which the casualties were 1 killed, 5 wounded. Colonel Griffith gave honorable mention to Colonel Wood, Surgeon S. R. Chambers, and William Laughlin of Wood's Regiment, his acting Adjutant.

During Grierson's raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in December, Gen. Wirt Adams attacked Osband's Brigade, about 1,500 strong, accompanying Grierson, near Franklin, January 2, 1865. Osband reported that the main struggle was for the possession of a bridge over a small stream. "The desperate nature of the fighting, the superiority of numbers displayed by General Adams, and a summons from the General commanding to immediately join the column, now fifteen miles to our front and right, induced me to attempt to withdraw my men. Fortunately General Adams concluded to withdraw his men and we mutually separated without further fighting," said Osband. "It was the hardest fought cavalry fight in which the brigade was ever engaged." Osband's loss was 4 killed, 8 wounded, 2 missing. General Adams reported that his fight compelled Osband to abandon a second attempt to destroy the railroad bridge near Canton. Colonel Wood began the fight with a squadron of his regiment, going in at a gallop, soon supported by the remainder of the regiment and Griffith's Brigade and Gober's Battalion. "On coming up I found that Colonel Wood had been driven back a short distance by overwhelming numbers. When his regiment came up repeated charges and counter charges were made, his men contesting the ground with great gallantry and resolution." Adams' loss was 7 killed, 15 wounded.

In the latter part of March, 1865, General Adams marched his brigade, including Wood's Regiment, from Jackson to Macon and West Point, to join General Forrest, and was ordered to meet Croxton's Brigade of the Federal expedition under General Wilson. Adams marched with his command from Columbus to Pickensville, April 5, and on the 6th attacked the rear of Croxton's column, causing it to turn from the Eutaw road toward Tuscaloosa. Adams pursued through the day but could not force Croxton to turn and give battle until about dark, when the Federal cavalry halted in a very favorable position. They were soon driven by a gallant charge of Wood's Regiment, in which Captain Luckett fell, leading his squadron. Thence Croxton retreated on the gallop toward Tuscaloosa. The roads were almost impassable. Adams lost 9 killed and 25 wounded. The Federal loss he estimated at 75 killed and captured, and he took all the ambulances and personal baggage of General Croxton.

Colonel Moorman wrote from Canton May 4: "Should the war cease now you would have the honor of having won the last victory on Confederate soil and in the Confederate cause."

This was the last battle of regular troops, at least. The fights at West Point, Ala., April 16, and near Talladega, April 23, were by the reserves.

In camp near Gainesville, Ala., May 6, the regiment adopted resolutions of compliment to General Adams. Lieut.-Col. S. B. Cleaveland was chairman, Lieut. John E. Sugg, Company E; Sergt.-Maj. William Laughlin and John E. Barlow, color bearer, were secretaries. The committee on resolutions was Lieut. C. F. Enzury, A; Lieut. A. Puryear, B; Lieut. Private John Creight, D; Sergt. Robert W. Caruthers, E; Sergt. O. S. Smith, F; Lieut. J. M. Love, G; Capt. M. B. Bowie, H; Corpl. J. Creighton, I; Sergt. J. O. Mobley, K; Sergt. William Gibson, L; Sergt. William Evans, M; Sergt. J. M. Allen and Capt. John Y. Kilpatrick, I. Major Muldrow, Dr. J. M. Allen and Captain Smith of Company D were other officers present.

The regiment was "surrendered near Ramsey Station, Sumter County, Ala., May 4, 1865," according to one account. General Adams' parole is dated Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1865.

#### FIRST REGIMENT—PARTISANS.

Colonels—William C. Falkner, Samuel M. Hyams, Jr., temporary.

Lieutenant-Colonels—L. B. Hovis, James M. Park.

Majors—W. L. Davis, James M. Park, Willis N. Stansell.

Company E, organized at Ripley, August 1, 1862, from Tippah, Pontotoc and Lafayette Counties.

Captains—Willis N. Stansell, John D. Rogers.

First Lieutenants—J. S. Laird, John K. Guyton.

Second Lieutenants—J. C. Downin, John Gholstin.

Third Lieutenants—C. J. Lee, Nathan W. Thomas.

This company was consolidated with Company G, 30 March 1863, when the officers second above named were assigned, or elected. The company was engaged in the actions of Rienzi, Peyton's Mills, Corinth, Hernando, Coldwater, Salem, Collierville, Wyatt, Moscow, Collierville, Greenwood, Tippah Creek, Harrisburg, Town Creek, Oxford, Abbeville and various skirmishes. At the time of this roll, sixty-seven were enrolled, one had been killed and seventy-five dropped.

Company K.

Captain—W. C. Gambill.

First Lieutenant—H. F. Lambert.

Second Lieutenant—L. C. Meeks.

Third Lieutenant—A. M. Dickson.

Enrolled, 50.

Battles—Peyton's Mills, Corinth, Hernando, Coldwater, Salem, first and second Collierville, Wyatt, Moscow, Harrisburg.

This department has no roster or list of companies.



The First Mississippi Partisan Rangers was organized under authority granted by General Price, in the summer of 1862, and was at first a large command. In July, 35 officers and 817 men were reported present for duty. This was about the time that President Davis forbade the organization of partisan commands, ordering that all men not over thirty-five years of age in such troops, enrolled after July 31, should be taken as conscripts for the regular regiments. The conscript officers would not recognize General Price's authority, though no action was immediately taken. Colonel Falkner had served with distinction at Manassas, Va., as Colonel of the Second Infantry, and was a veteran of the Mexican War.

Colonel Falkner left Ripley with his command, August 24, 1862, passed north of Corinth, capturing some stragglers from the Federal troops, and on the 26th engaged Sheridan's command near Rienzi. Sheridan reported that Colonel Falkner made a narrow escape, and that eleven prisoners were taken, 200 shotguns, twenty horses, and a large number of pistols. Hatch's Second Iowa Cavalry, which was in this fight, again engaged Falkner September 20, near Peyton's Mill. Falkner lost 5 killed, including a Lieutenant, 10 wounded, 6 captured, and some of his tents and stores. Falkner's reports not available.

October 2, part of the regiment raided the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Ramer's crossing, attempting to tear up the track, but was repulsed by the guard, Company A, Seventeenth Wisconsin Infantry.

November 20, Col. A. L. Lee, commanding the Western cavalry at Holly Springs, taking a thousand men, surprised the town of Ripley before daylight and captured Lieutenant-Colonel Hovis of Falkner's Regiment, Major Rogers of the Second Infantry, and several private soldiers. Thence Lee proceeded to Falkner's rendezvous south of Ripley, but Falkner escaped. Seven officers and forty-six men were captured. Lee considered that Falkner's Regiment was "now broken beyond any hope of reorganization, and a great source of petty annoyance to our forces entirely removed." The regiment had been disbanded before this.

The conscript officers had attempted to conscript the men, and, according to General Chalmers, "the regiment was disbanded and the men fled in every direction." (November 15). Colonel Falkner made application to the War Department and was authorized to reassemble his regiment, both conscripts and non-conscripts, except such as had been regularly enrolled in other commands, and under this authority he reassembled his regiment at Pontotoc, February 1, 1863, but the number reassembled never constituted a full regiment.

Falkner seems to have had some force in the field in January, 1863, when he was ordered to remain with the infantry in the vicinity of Grenada when VanDorn started on his Tennessee campaign.

March 30, 1863, Federal scouts reported Barteau's Brigade of Cavalry between Baldwyn and Corinth and west of Barteau the commands of Ham and Falkner, along line of Tallahatchie. April 8, enemy crossing Coldwater, opposed by Falkner and Blythe. On the Federal retreat Falkner followed, skirmishing, to Nonconnah. May 16, Capt. R. R.

White's company ordered to scout toward LaGrange from Cockrum's cross roads. May 30, when Chalmers organized his brigades, attached to Col. Robert McCulloch's Brigade, with Second Missouri and Waul's legion cavalry.

Colonel Bryant, commanding Federal Brigade, in expedition to Hernando from Memphis, April 18, reported breaking up the camp of Colonel Falkner north of Hernando, and a fight at that place with Falkner's command, which attacked and was repulsed with the loss of about 40 killed (Chalmers' report) and 72 captured (Bryant's report), including seven officers. On the 19th Bryant was met at the Coldwater by General Chalmers, and a severe engagement followed, which resulted in his abandoning the attempt to cross that day. Major Hayes, Fifth Ohio Cavalry, was badly wounded. June 3, Falkner ordered by Chalmers to collect all his men, not busy in saving wheat crop, and defend crossings near Rocky Ford, Tallahatchie River, against expected expedition from LaGrange.

July, Major Coon, Second Iowa Cavalry, reported that Capt. R. R. White's company burned the Big Hatchie bridge as he advanced toward Jackson, Tenn., and he caught up with them at Clover Creek, when they "skedaddled." Mentioned by Ruggles, in his report of operations against the Phillips raid toward Okolona in June, 1863. Falkner, of Chalmers' command, joined him at New Albany with 200 men, and joined in chasing Phillips as far as Ripley.

The regiment, about 240 men, was in the field during the Federal raid to Grenada, August, 1863, under the command of General Chalmers, but was unable to reach Grenada until after the raiders evacuated. This regiment and Major Chalmers' Battalion were then the only troops in the Confederate States service under the command of General Chalmers, who changed his headquarters to Abbeville September 12. October 18 they were assigned to McCulloch's Brigade, with Chalmers' Battalion, Twelfth Regiment, and McCulloch's Missouri Regiment.

The regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Col. Hovis, was on outpost duty early in October, 1863, when General Chalmers was preparing for a raid upon the Memphis and Charleston Railroad in obedience to orders from Gen. S. D. Lee. Chalmers sent out reports that he intended to attack Corinth, causing considerable activity among the Federal cavalry, which had headquarters at LaGrange, Tenn. Hatch, their General, sent expeditions of some strength to Holly Springs, Lockhart's Mill and Salem. Hovis joined Chalmers on his march to Salem, and was left there October 8 to watch the Federal force on the Ripley road while Chalmers set out for Collierville, Tenn., where he hoped to capture the garrison, destroy the military stores and break the railroad. Hovis picketed the various roads and placed Companies I and H, dismounted, on top of the hill at John H. Meacham's house. He had hardly done this when the Union cavalry, under McCrillis, advanced on the upper Ripley road driving in the picket commanded by Captain Stansell. Hovis was then attacked in his position, which he had held for over an

hour, notifying Chalmers of his danger. Being outflanked he fell back to Terry's field and from there to the hill at Mrs. Youngs. McCrillis reported that he had encountered the enemy in force and attacked with a battalion of the Sixth Tennessee, the Ninth Illinois with a howitzer battery, and then with the Tennessee Regiment dismounted supported by the Third Illinois Cavalry mounted. He took a strong position where Chalmers attacked him. After three hours of hard fighting, lasting until dark, in which Hovis joined on the right flank, "bravely and successfully," Chalmers said, the enemy retreated towards LaGrange.

In the attack on Collierville, Tenn., October 11, the duty assigned this regiment, about 150 strong, brigaded with McGuirk's under the command of the latter officer, was to gain possession of the town and attack the fort from the rear. They attacked the camp northwest of the town and drove out the cavalry and infantry there. Captain H. L. Duncan, with Company F, the advance guard, charged the Federal outpost or town guard and pursued them near the stockade, capturing fifteen prisoners. Colonel Hovis reported that when he was within seventy-five yards of the camp the enemy opened a scattering fire, and "my men stopped to fire and ruined everything. I immediately ordered the regiment to dismount and charge on foot, which was done, I am proud to say, in gallant style. The enemy made a short resistance and fled, closely pursued by the men of both regiments, capturing a good many prisoners. I was ordered by the Colonel commanding to burn the camp and property that could not be got away (a large amount), which was executed." The fort was held by a battalion of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, reinforced and encouraged by the accidental presence of General Sherman and his escort, a battalion of regulars. General Chalmers, after this repulse, went to his home, leaving Colonel Richardson to conduct the retreat. There was severe fighting on the retreat, near Byhalia on the 12th and at the river near Wyatt on the 13th. Here Hovis and his regiment, with McGuirk's, recrossed the river and relieved the rear guard under Colonel Inge, which was closely pressed, and the regiment behaved gallantly, though half the guns were useless on account of the rain. Colonel McGuirk reported that the regiment behaved nobly and sustained a heavy loss.

November 1 General Chalmers crossed the Coldwater on a second expedition against Collierville, during the transfer of Sherman's troops to Chattanooga. Near Quinn's mill the regiment aided in the capture of the outpost of a Lieutenant and twenty-six men. Pushing on to Collierville, November 3, 1863, McCulloch's Brigade, with the First Partisans, under Hovis, in the center of the line, attacked from the south and east of the town. But Hatch, the Federal cavalry commander, had arrived with reinforcements, and after an hour's fighting the Confederates were repulsed with considerable loss. Hovis formed a line of battle and held the enemy in check while the rest of the brigade moved off, and he was left alone for some time. Having retreated three miles he was attacked by the pursuers, whom Major Park, with three companies,

held in check. When in sight of the crossing of the Coldwater the regiment went into line of battle again, while the remainder of the troops crossed. In the crossing of the regiment Major Park was again distinguished for bravery. Dismounting, the regiment held the ford against the enemy until after dark. In this expedition the Partisan had 13 wounded.

December 1, crossing the Coldwater at very high water, the regiment moved for Tennessee again, Chalmers leading an expedition in support of the movements of S. D. Lee and Forrest. December 4, at the State line crossing of Wolf River, McCulloch attacked Hatch's Cavalry with the First Partisans, Chalmers' escort, and two other companies. A brisk battle resulted, in which Hatch was severely wounded.

General Chalmers reported, January 8, 1864, that Colonel Falkner had resigned and Colonel Stith had been sent up to take command but had been advised by the officers not to do so. Chalmers thereupon consolidated the first and fourth companies of the Eighteenth Battalion with the regiment, under the following officers: L. B. Hovis, of the regiment, Colonel; A. H. Chalmers, of the battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel; J. M. Park, of the regiment, Major. This was not permanent.

The regiment was listed, Lieut.-Col. L. B. Hovis commanding, in McCulloch's Brigade, with McCulloch's Missouri Regiment, Chalmers' and Duff's Battalions and McLendon's Battery, in the organization of cavalry under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, January, 1864.

When the cavalry expedition of Gen. Sooy Smith passed Holly Springs February 12, General Chalmers, with McCulloch's Brigade and Hoole's Battery, moved from Oxford toward West Point to join General Forrest's command. McCulloch took part in the battle at Sakatonchee Creek, February 21, and the fighting at and near Okolona as Smith retreated from the creek.

When Chalmers and Forrest made their famous raid through Tennessee, in April following, the First Partisans, under Major Park, and McQuirk's Regiment, made a demonstration toward Memphis, reporting that General Lee was advancing that way, thus securing more freedom of movement for the capture of Fort Pillow.

Forrest sent the regiment up to Corinth in March, 1864, "to breast the country" to Holly Springs and Oxford, to collect absentees and conscripts. In April they were ordered to co-operate with McQuirk's Regiment in a similar expedition toward Memphis. May, 1864, Maj. James M. Park commanding, in McCulloch's Brigade. May 19, Lieut.-Col. S. M. Hyams, Second Missouri, assigned to temporary command until War Department could act on recommendations. July 19, 1864, order of War Department changing the name from First Mississippi Partisan Rangers to Seventh Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

In July the regiment took part in the fighting between Pontotoc and Tupelo, including the battle of Harrisburg, and had 8 killed, 24 wounded, among the latter Lieut. D. M. Patton, Company A; Lieutenant Hadden, Company F; Lieut. W. A. A. Crook, Company G. With the brigade

under Col. W. B. Wade, the Seventh skirmished with Hatch's raid to Oxford, when the town was burned August, 1864; 1 man killed in the engagement at Abbeville, August 23.

They were sent to Mobile under Colonel Hyams, arriving September 4. Return of district of gulf, November 10, includes the Seventh Regiment, 244 present, effective 65. December 1, detachment of Capt. Thomas Ford in Mobile district. February, 1865, Seventh Regiment, Col. T. W. White commanding, assigned to Armstrong's Brigade and Ballentine's Regiment consolidated with it. March 11, Captain Ford ordered to report with his command at Columbus. Armstrong's Brigade made a gallant defense of the works at Selma, April 2, 1865, under General Forrest.

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#### FIRST BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Majors—John H. Miller, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel; D. C. Herndon.  
(See First Regiment Cavalry.)

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#### FIRST BATTALION CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Major—J. W. Pearce.

On duty in Gen. John Adams' district, headquarters Jackson, February, 1863, and April, Maj. J. W. Pearce commanding.

About 200 Choctaw braves enlisted in the Confederate service early in 1863, under the command of Major Pearce, and soon afterward were in an engagement with Union soldiers at Tangipahoe, La., with disastrous results. Many of the Indians and several of the white officers were captured and some of the Indians were taken North and put on exhibition. This put an end to the battalion as an organization, which was formally disbanded May 9, 1863, but a transfer was made to Spann's Battalion of independent scouts, as dismounted scouts.

Company A.

Captain—Ben Duckworth.

First Lieutenant—C. H. Doolittle.

Second Lieutenant—R. H. Walsh.

Third Lieutenant—J. T. Cunningham.

Company B.

Captain—J. W. Moore.

First Lieutenant—Thomas H. Grisham.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas Walsh.

Third Lieutenant—R. G. Thompson.

## SECOND REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Forty-seventh in the consecutive list, called Forty-second in early rolls and Fourth in official reports.

Colonels—A. P. Mason, not confirmed; J. L. McCarty, James Gordon, Edward Dillon, assigned July 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Gordon.

Majors—J. L. Harris, John J. Perry.

Adjutant—John A. Wiley, 1864-65.

Assistant Surgeons—Thomas Gaddis, 1862-65; J. M. Calhoun, 1864-65.

Quartermaster—J. D. Wade, 1861-65.

Non-commissioned staff in December, 1864—T. H. Selby, Sergeant-Major; W. H. Brown, Quartermaster-Sergeant; A. McAlpine, Commissary Sergeant; J. G. Avery, Orderly; W. B. Anderson, Color Sergeant; B. J. Matheny, Bugler.

Company A, Choctaw Rangers, of Choctaw County, enlisted March 12, 1862, at Blackwell.

Captains—Robert C. Love, John A. R. Shannon, wounded near Murfreesboro.

First Lieutenants—John A. R. Shannon, James Weir.

Second Lieutenants—Charles E. Boggan, J. Coleman.

Third Lieutenant—James Weaver.

Company B, Newton Rangers, of Newton County, enlisted at Decatur 8 March, 1862.

Captains—J. J. Perry, M. E. Blalack.

First Lieutenants—M. E. Blalack, H. W. Todd.

Second Lieutenants—D. W. Johnston, W. D. Mills.

Third Lieutenants—Harvey W. Todd, R. P. Cross.

Company C, Lauderdale Cavalry, of Lauderdale County, enlisted 8 March, 1862, at Lauderdale.

Captains—W. V. Raney, William A. Rogers.

First Lieutenants—William A. Rogers, N. R. Carter.

Second Lieutenants—J. M. D. McElroy, J. P. Walker.

Third Lieutenant—S. J. Willis.

Company D, Senatobia Opposers, enlisted at Senatobia April, 1862.

Captain—James Ruffin.

First Lieutenant—H. L. P. McGee.

Second Lieutenant—A. J. Howard.

Third Lieutenants—T. Y. Graurer, J. W. Hall.

Company E, Mooresville Blues, enlisted at Mooresville 1 April, 1862.

Captains—J. L. McCarty, J. B. Vance.

First Lieutenants—J. B. Vance, Samuel M. Robertson, wounded at Jonesboro.

Second Lieutenants—Samuel M. Robertson, William C. Ward, D. G. Anthony.

Third Lieutenants—William C. Ward, D. G. Anthony.

Company F, East Mississippi Guards, Clarke County, enlisted at Enterprise 17 April, 1862.

Captain—James W. Hogan.

First Lieutenant—Stephen W. Lee.

Second Lieutenant—Samuel Whitman.

Third Lieutenant—D. Richard Pool.

Company G, Pontotoc Rangers, of Pontotoc County, enlisted at Cherry Creek 30 April, 1862.

Captains—Joshua T. Pitts, R. B. Pitts.

First Lieutenant—J. Y. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—W. C. Gambrell, Daniel A. Campbell, A. F. Golding.

Third Lieutenant—George W. Stephens.

Company H, Kemper Dragoons, of Kemper County, enlisted at Wahalak 19 March, 1862.

Captains—W. G. Beck, J. B. Hall.

First Lieutenants—J. B. Hall, H. B. Grissom.

Second Lieutenants—R. A. Finn, E. A. Ward.

Third Lieutenants—D. B. Dew, R. A. Finn, David Johnson, wounded at Jonesboro.

Roll of December 31, 1864, total, 50.

Company I, Lula White Rebels, of Monroe County, enlisted 7 May, 1862.

Captains—James F. White, S. F. Kendrick.

First Lieutenant—Silas F. Kendrick.

Second Lieutenant—Newsom Harris.

Third Lieutenant—A. J. Hamilton.

Total, 81.

Early roll says Company G, Colonel Gordon, three years, enlisted in Monroe County. White Rebels also listed in Thirty-eighth Infantry.

Company K, Mississippi Body Guards, of Scott County, enlisted March 25, 1862, at Morton.

Captains—James L. Harris, John Gaddis, Thomas J. Burks, wounded October 24, 1864.

First Lieutenants—John Gaddis, John P. Harris.

Second Lieutenants—T. J. Burks, James A. Tabb.

Third Lieutenants—John P. Harris, N. A. Welsh.

This regiment was formed upon the nucleus of Gordon's Battalion, which James Gordon organized and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and J. L. Harris Major, May 12, 1862. An undated memorandum of the companies of Captain Gordon's Battalion "rendezvousing at Columbus" shows that the companies of Captains Raney, Love, Perry, McCarty, Harris, Hogan were the first to arrive, followed by W. G. Beck, Ruffin, Pitts and White.

Gordon had been Captain of the Chickasaw Rangers, with which he served in Virginia in the Second Battalion, Maj. W. T. Martin, which was merged in the Jeff Davis legion. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon drilled his regiment in camp of instruction at Columbus, Miss., summer of 1862.

In July, 1862, when the main Confederate army was moving to Chattanooga, the Union troops occupying Corinth and neighboring posts, with frequent raids through Northern Mississippi, Col. Frank C. Armstrong was assigned to command of all the cavalry attached to the army of Gen. Sterling Price, headquarters at Priceville, Miss. Armstrong organized a brigade at Guntown in August and reported on the 10th: "The Fourth Mississippi Cavalry reported five companies present last evening, but not more than three of them armed. Their horses are in good condition but their officers have seen no service."

Armstrong and W. H. Jackson raided into Tennessee in August and were in battle at Bolivar August 30, and at Britton's lane near Denmark, September 1. Gordon's Regiment accompanied the brigade to Iuka in advance of Price, drove in the Federal pickets September 13, informed Price of the approach of Rosecrans, and covered the retreat after the battle, closely pressed by the Federal cavalry until Gordon prepared an ambuscade which proved successful. After returning to Baldwyn the brigade again advanced, and drove back the Federal cavalry at Chewalla preparatory to the attack on Corinth by the infantry of Price and VanDorn, October 3-4, 1862. In the battle Gordon dismounted his men and charged to the assistance of King's Battery, in danger of capture. On the second day Gordon's Cavalry covered the retreat of Lovell's Division, and on the 5th they skirmished on Hatchie Creek and until Ripley was passed. The next campaign was during Grant's advance on the Central Railroad in November and December, during which the regiment skirmished at Oxford and Water Valley, and was in the battle of Coffeeville.

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#### SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

The regiment, about 400 strong, was part of General Armstrong's Brigade of Jackson's Division of VanDorn's Cavalry Corps in the Tennessee campaign of 1863, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Thompson's Station March 5th. The Federal force engaged was Gen. John Coburn's Infantry Brigade and battery and 600 cavalry, in all 2,837 officers and men (Coburn). The cavalry escaped and the infantry surrendered after losing 293 killed and wounded. Coburn first attacked, but was repulsed, after which Forrest advanced in the rear and Armstrong on the left flank, and the Federal cavalry and artillery escaped with the baggage train, leaving the infantry alone, but in a good position on a hill. A charge was made up this hill by Forrest's, Armstrong's and Whitfield's Brigades, dismounted, and after a fierce struggle they were driven back, the Federal countercharge being repelled by King's Battery. Then Forrest attacked in the rear and Martin's Brigade



came up, and Coburn surrendered, he said, about 1,050 men, having 60 killed and 233 wounded. VanDorn's loss was 349 killed, wounded and missing, and he reported the capture of about 1,300. The casualties of the Second Regiment (called Fourth in the reports) was 9 killed, 37 wounded. Among the wounded were Capt. John Gaddis and Lieut. A. J. Hamilton. In the second charge "the Rev. B. T. Crouch, of Mississippi, my acting Aide-de-camp," said General Jackson, "was killed. He fell while bravely riding along the line, giving an order for Whitfield's Brigade to charge."

Col. Wm. L. Utley, Twenty-second Wisconsin, reported: "The prisoners were placed under charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon of Mississippi. It gives me pleasure to say of Colonel Gordon that he treated the officers with extreme kindness and did everything possible for the men. I believe he did everything in his power to furnish the men with suitable rations. They were not to be had and he could not help it. . . . But when we reached Tullahoma the scene changed. . . . Here, to the regret of us all, we had to part with Colonel Gordon and his escort."

March 9, in line near Thompson's Station, the regiment was attacked by Minty's Cavalry and forced to retreat, with some slight loss. Gen. N. B. Forrest, with his brigade and Jackson's, on March 25, attacked the garrison at Brentwood, commanded by Col. Edward Bloodgood, including his Wisconsin Regiment and Col. William R. Shafter's Michigan Regiment, part of which latter had been captured March 5. The Fourth was not in action there, but immediately afterward Forrest took Companies D, G, H and K, under the command of Colonel Gordon, and the Tenth Tennessee and a battery and captured the stockade fort on Harpeth River, garrisoned by 275 men. All these movements were made in great haste. Before Gordon had proceeded a mile he was attacked by Green Clay Smith's Cavalry. Company D, under Lieut. H. P. L. McGee, checked the pursuit by a volley until Gordon could form on the next hill and the companies of Capt. John Gaddis and Capt. J. T. Pitts (under Lieut. J. Y. Smith) could deliver another volley. McGee's company dismounted and fired from a stone fence. "The enemy here charged me while my guns were empty," said Gordon, "and I was forced to make a precipitate retreat." The killed, wounded and captured were 20. The rest of the command stampeded, and the Mississippians were left alone before they gave way. The regiment was engaged in the unsuccessful attack on Franklin April 10, and had 1 wounded.

Part of the regiment was not in the Tennessee campaign. Capt. R. C. Love's squadron participated creditably in the operations in Southern Mississippi against Grierson's raid, April-May, 1863.

From Tennessee the cavalry made a rapid march to the Big Black River. In the absence of VanDorn Grierson had raided through the State and Grant had landed at Bruinsburg, marched to Jackson and surrounded Vicksburg. VanDorn had been killed in Tennessee and Gen. W. H. Jackson was in command of cavalry. The regiment was listed Fourth Mississippi, Col. James Gordon, in Cosby's Brigade with Pinson,

Starke and Ballentine Regiments, Jackson's Division, June, 1863. Companies A and E (Love's squadron) with John Adams' command near Yazoo City, June, 1863. July 30 Maj. J. L. Harris commanding regiment, Company D, Capt. James Ruffin, Provost Guard for General Jackson. The regiment was reported 200 strong in July. Jackson's Cavalry covered the retreat of Johnston's army from the Big Black to Jackson after the surrender of Vicksburg, with frequent skirmishing. After Sherman's return to Vicksburg the cavalry occupied the region between the Pearl and Big Black Rivers. September 16, the regiment was reported on detached duty, Maj. J. L. Harris commanding. Colonel Starke was in command of the brigade in December, 1863; Major Harris commanding the regiment. Company M, Second Mississippi Cavalry, is reported in parole camp at Enterprise December, 1863. The brigade was in battle with McPherson's expedition to Clinton in October, 1863, skirmished with the advance of Sherman's expedition to Meridian in February, following Sherman from Jackson to Meridian and moving thence to Starkeville to assist Forrest, who had defeated Sooy Smith, and from there moving to the vicinity of Canton, whither Sherman had marched, skirmishing near Sharon and following Sherman's column to the Big Black. The regiment is not mentioned in the reports. It was relieved from conscript duty and ordered to report to General Jackson February 15.

Gen. Frank C. Armstrong took command of the Mississippi Cavalry Brigade in Jackson's Division April 4, 1864, including the First, Second, Twenty-eighth and Ballentine's Regiments. The Second Cavalry was transferred from Mabry's Brigade. They moved from Grenada to Northern Alabama. Maj. J. J. Perry was detailed with a portion of the First and Second Cavalry in Fayette County, Ala., to collect deserters, April, 1864.

The brigade reached Rome, Ga., May 14, and thereafter was constantly engaged until after the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1 (see Twenty-eighth Regiment). May 28, near Dallas, they fought as infantry, making a reconnaissance against the Federal lines, driving in the skirmishers, but encountering a terrific fire of musketry and artillery that caused heavy loss to the brigade. Major Harris, commanding the regiment, was mortally wounded. He was succeeded in command by Major John J. Perry. July 21, 1864, Col. Edward Dillon, was assigned to command of the regiment by the War Department.

In the same period, June 1, 1864, the returns show: Second Mississippi, Capt. William A. Rogers, in Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry.

The regiment, in Armstrong's Brigade, crossed the Tennessee River at Florence November 5, and soon after began the march into Tennessee under command of Gen. N. B. Forrest. The regiment was in battle on Shoal Creek, at Lawrenceburg, November 21; at Campbellsville, November 22; at Columbia, Hurt's cross roads; at Spring Hill, November 29; at Franklin, November 30; arrived before Nashville December 4, moved to Murfreesboro, in battle at Murfreesboro, December 7; as rear guard.

of the army on the retreat from Nashville, fought at Columbia, Warfield's, Richland Creek, Pulaski, King's Hill and Sugar Creek December 22 to 26. The casualties of the regiment were 2 killed, 16 wounded. The Second Regiment was in all the fights, skirmishes and marches incident to the service of the brigade in Tennessee (see First Cavalry).

The rolls of December 31, 1864, show the companies at Tuscumbia, Carthage, Fulton and Cotton Gin greatly reduced in numbers. Company E had 19 present for duty, 5 detached, 6 absent without leave, 9 sick and 12 prisoners. Total enrolled, 51. Company I reported four present. Capt. J. F. White, at Cotton Gin, was ordered to bring his command to Columbus February 15.

Armstrong's Brigade held the line of works at Selma, which was carried by Long's Union Division April 12, 1865, after a loss of 300 killed and wounded.

The troops of the department were surrendered by Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor at Citronelle May 4, 1865.

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#### FOURTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—C. C. Wilbourn.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Cornelius McLaurin, Thomas R. Stockdale.

Majors—Thomas R. Stockdale, James M. Norman.

Adjutant—B. H. Moorehead.

Quartermaster—Maj. W. W. Vaught.

Company A, organized 19 January, 1862, at Pass Christian; recruited from Crystal Springs and other places.

Captain—D. McCollum.

First Lieutenant—S. R. Allen.

Second Lieutenant—R. A. Allen.

Third Lieutenant—

First Sergeant—B. Catchings.

Total roll, 59.

Company B, Copiah Horse Guards, mustered in at Hazelhurst 1 March, 1861.

Captains—T. A. Graves, James M. Norman.

First Lieutenant—James M. Norman.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Catchings.

Third Lieutenants—Aaron P. Cunningham, John B. Middleton, Elbert N. Guynes.

Original roll, 54.

Norman's Company Partisan Rangers, on duty on the coast in February, 1862; reported as seventy-five present and absent, in the first district July, 1862; twenty-five strong at Covington, La., October, 1862; attached to command of Colonel Gant on outpost duty near Clinton, La., January, 1863.

Company C, Magruder Partisans, enlisted at Port Gibson, 14 June, 1862.

Captains—J. M. Magruder, died March 18, 1864; William M. Martin, killed at Harrisburg.

First Lieutenant—C. E. Buck.

Second Lieutenant—D. B. Humphrey.

Third Lieutenant—James P. Parker.

Sergeant-Major—D. G. Humphrey.

Ordnance Sergeant—William Hughès.

Orderly—D. S. Farrar.

Total roll, 113; died of disease, 6; killed, 5; discharged, 4; transferred, 3; deserted, 22. Magruder, Martin and Buck served in the Twelfth Infantry in Virginia twelve months, and then returned to Mississippi; Magruder with authority to raise a cavalry company. He commanded the company in several fights until mortally wounded near Canton. Lieutenants Humphrey and Parker served previously in Abbay's Artillery. First Sergeant T. G. Spindle was promoted Surgeon Forty-first Tennessee, 1863.

Company D.

Captain—George P. McLean.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—J. R. Harring.

Company E.

Captain—S. D. Ramsey.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

Company F.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—S. B. McCown.

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—Thomas Robinson.

Company G.

Captain—A. C. McKissack.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

Company H, of Jefferson County.

Captain—J. J. Whitney.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Crawford.

Second Lieutenant—H. C. Snodgrass.

Third Lieutenant—W. M. Lewis.

First Sergeant—T. L. Darden.

Total roll, 117.

Company I, Stockdale Rangers, of Wilkinson, Amite, Pike and Franklin Counties, organized at Liberty fall of 1862.

Captains—Thomas R. Stockdale, promoted; C. Hoover.

First Lieutenants—C. Hoover, Daniel Williams.

Second Lieutenants—Daniel Williams, W. W. Vaught, promoted; Douglas N. Walker.

Third Lieutenants—Douglas N. Walker, B. C. Quin, Smith, Burrell.

Company K.

Captain—J. B. McEwen, killed at Harrisburg.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

Mississippi Scouts, of Rankin County, organized 1 December, 1861.

Captain—Cornelius McLaurin.

First Lieutenant—Robert S. Morris.

Second Lieutenant—A. Bolivar Alexander.

Third Lieutenant—James M. Smith.

Terrell's Dragoons.

Captain—Vernon L. Terrell.

First Lieutenant—John Pope.

Terrell's Company is mentioned in the reports June 29, 1862, in camp on Amite River, in Louisiana, attacked by Captain Magee's Federal company, and some prisoners taken. Listed as Terrell's Dragoons, seventy-six present, in Gen. VanDorn's department, July, 1862. Captain Terrell, Lieut. John Pope and Privates F. M. Rogers, W. Waddell, J. T. Bland, and Volunteers L. Roorthe and F. R. Vorheis, boarded and captured the steamer Lone Star, below Plaquemine, November 27, 1862, and burned the boat. Terrell's company mounted rangers, forty-eight men, at Covington, October, 1862, attached to Colonel Gantt's Cavalry command on outpost duty about Port Hudson January, 1863; with Wilbourn's Battalion in operations against Grierson's raiders in April, 1863. A few of the men were part of the improvised force of thirty-five men and boys under the leadership of Lieut. W. M. Wilson, Forty-third Tennessee, which defeated a body of Federal raiders at Rocky Creek, near Ellisville, June 25, 1863, capturing thirty-seven soldiers of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry.

#### STOCKDALE'S BATTALION.

October, 1862, Stockdale's company partisan rangers, 38 men, at Ponchatoula, La. In January, 1863, attached to Colonel Gantt's command, on outpost duty from Baton Rouge toward Clinton. With Wilbourn's Battalion in operations against Grierson's raiders, April, 1863. During siege of Port Hudson Stockdale's Battalion, including Stockdale's Terrell's, and Norman's companies, was with the command of Col. John L. Logan, headquarters Clinton, La., operating in the Federal rear. They participated in the battle of Plain's store.

## HUGHES' BATTALION.

Colonel Henry Hughes, formerly of the Twelfth Infantry, organized a partisan corps in the spring and summer of 1862, including infantry and cavalry. That part which continued permanently in service was known as Hughes' Battalion of Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Wilbourn commanding. The official reports note the presence of the battalion at Port Hudson, October 22, 1862; January, 1863, with Gantt's command on outpost duty toward Clinton, La., in April sent out against Grierson's raid. Wilbourn reached Osyka when Grierson was at Hazelhurst, and he was instructed to cut off the approach to Grand Gulf, co-operating with Wirt Adams. On account of these combinations Grierson could not join Grant and was compelled to make a forced ride to Baton Rouge. Grierson crossed Williams' bridge over the Amite, near Port Hudson, at midnight between April 30 and May 1, and moved upon and surprised the camp of Hughes' Battalion at Sandy Creek, capturing a number of prisoners and destroying the camp, according to Grierson's report. During siege of Port Hudson, Hughes' Battalion was with the command of Col. John L. Logan, headquarters Clinton, La., operating in the Federal rear.

## MCLAURIN'S BATTALION.

Capt. C. McLaurin's company partisan rangers, is mentioned at Port Hudson, August, 1862, 67 strong. Mentioned with Col. J. M. Simonton at Ponchatoula, La., April 30, 1863.

The Hughes and Stockdale Battalions under Col. John L. Logan, defeated, August 3, 1863, near Jackson, La., a detachment, mainly of the "Corps d'Afrique," under Lieut. Hanham, who were out collecting negro recruits. General Andrews, commanding at Port Hudson, reported a loss of 78 officers and men and the battery of two Parrot guns, with horses and caissons. Logan lost 12 killed and wounded. He asked General Hardee, then commanding in Mississippi: "What disposition shall I make of negroes captured in arms?" Gen. S. D. Lee was subsequently instructed to investigate the rumor that Hanham and 22 negroes were killed. The headquarters of Logan's command was changed to Crystal Springs.

During the reconnaissance of McPherson's Federal command from Vicksburg to Canton in October, 1863, Stockdale's Battalion, with the cavalry brigade under Colonel Logan, skirmished on Bogue Chitto, near Brownsville, October 16, Stockdale in front on the skirmish line. They held the Federal cavalry in check and retired only when outflanked by infantry, according to McPherson's report. Near Livingston, on the 17th, the battalion was again in the front of a considerable engagement.

These troops were under the command of Gen. Wirt Adams when he occupied Ellis Cliffs, December 6, 1863, and Stockdale's Battalion joined in the pursuit of the enemy to Natchez after the skirmish that followed.

November, 1863, Wilbourn's Cavalry, Capt. James M. Norman commanding, in Wirt Adams' Brigade; Wilbourn's Regiment, Col. C. C.

Wilbourn commanding; December, 1863, Fourth Mississippi Cavalry Maj. T. R. Stockdale commanding.

January 19, 1864, Lieut.-Gen. Polk, at Meridian, ordered Wilbourn's Regiment to report to Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee at Jackson, in preparation to meet the Sooy Smith raid from LaGrange, Tenn. January 20, Fourth Battalion, Maj. Thomas R. Stockdale, in Wirt Adams' Brigade. February 7, Wilbourn's Regiment not yet reported at Brandon. The officers and men were scattered on conscript duty.

The Fourth Cavalry, Maj. Thomas R. Stockdale commanding, regiment was listed in Wirt Adams' Brigade, W. H. Jackson's Division, organization of January 20, 1864, under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee. General Lee wrote, February 6, that "Wilbourn's Regiment is at Brandon."

Stockdale's Battalion was with the brigade in the gallant stand made against McPherson's column of Sherman's army near Champion's hill, February 4, 1864, Sherman being on the march to Meridian. When Adams was compelled to fall back toward Baker's Creek, Stockdale made a brilliant charge upon the Federal flanking column that compelled this movement. Of Wood's Regiment and Stockdale's Battalion, in this action, Adams wrote that "nothing could surpass the unflinching steadiness and courage of these commands," which elicited the commendation of Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, who was with the brigade. The stubborn fight on the morning of February 5, at Baker's Creek bridge, was made by Griffith's Arkansas Regiment and Stockdale's Battalion and King's Battery, who engaged the whole Federal line, "offering the most determined resistance and maintaining their position until the last moment, Colonel Griffith and Major Stockdale, as usual, distinguishing themselves by their gallant and fearless bearing." (Adams). At the next position, beyond Clinton, when Adams was outflanked, "the enemy poured a severe volley into Major Stockdale's Battalion, acting as rear guard." Thence the brigade moved toward Canton, being outflanked from Jackson, and from Canton they moved, General Lee with them, toward Meridian, but without opportunity for action, thence to Starkville, and thence to the vicinity of Sherman's army, at Canton. February 29 to March 2, they did what damage they could along the flank of Sherman's army and returning to the Big Black. "In these affairs," Adams wrote, "Major Stockdale, Captain Muldrow and Captain Yerger were the most conspicuous and gallant participants. I have to lament the loss of Captain Magruder, of the Fourth Mississippi, who fell seriously, if not mortally, wounded, while leading a charge near Canton."

In May, 1864, the regiment, brigaded under Colonel Mabry, was engaged in the campaign with McArthur's expedition from Vicksburg, which moved in two columns toward Mechanicsburg. May 5, Mabry's advance, the Arkansas Regiments, met them at that place, with a sharp skirmish lasting until night. Next morning (6th) the enemy advanced on three roads and a detachment of Ellet's marine brigade landed at Liverpool. Mabry fell back to Benton and gave battle two miles beyond there on the 7th, repulsing several cavalry charges, until the whole Federal force came up and he was compelled to retreat, the Fourth Cavalry cover-

ing the right flank. All progress of the enemy's cavalry was blocked next day. On the 9th Wirt Adams arrived with Wood's Regiment. They continued to hold the enemy together near Benton, through the following days, with continual skirmishing on the various roads. An attempt to destroy the railroad bridge over Big Black was defeated on the 14th by two companies of Mabry's Brigade, and two of Wood's Regiment. The enemy began retreat on the 15th and the Fourth Cavalry was sent to strike their flank, but did not arrive in time. On the 18th there was a severe skirmish at Mechanicsburg. The depredations on private property, General Mabry reported, were intensely wanton, but he had been able to prevent widespread destruction.

Mabry's Brigade, Sixth, Thirty-eighth and Fourth Mississippi, and Fourteenth Confederate, 1,000 strong, was temporarily attached to Buford's Division in the Tupelo campaign, 1864. The brigade moved to Saltillo and thence joined Buford, who had Lyon's Kentucky Brigade with him, at Ellistown. July 13, General Forrest, with Mabry's Brigade, followed closely the Federal column as it moved from Pontotoc toward Tupelo. When the Federal forces took position at Harrisburg, Mabry's Brigade was formed on the left of the road. In the assault, July 14, "Mabry's and Bell's Brigades advanced to within close musket range and engaged the enemy. Approaching gradually they poured a very destructive fire upon his line. Arriving at the open space and having to cross a cornfield, they slowly advanced, but so deadly was the concentrated fire that, after penetrating some fifty steps, they retired to the cover of the timber, where they kept up a heavy and continual fire upon the enemy for three hours." (Buford). Lieut.-Col. Stockdale, commanding the regiment, was wounded. He was among those commended for gallantry. Capts. William M. Martin and John B. McEwen were killed. The total casualties of the regiment were 13 killed, 39 wounded. One of the brigade wrote: "About daylight we were dismounted and formed the front line of battle about one mile from the enemy. About one hour by sun we were ordered to advance, which was done in gallant style, driving in a heavy line of skirmishers under a galling fire of artillery and musketry. Furiously we dashed on to the slaughter. Owing to the extreme heat and our rapid movement many men and officers fell exhausted. Our line looked like a line of skirmishers, but on it went. When in about sixty yards of the enemy's line of fortifications we were ordered to halt, when we lay down and loaded and fired for more than an hour in an open field and remained there until the second line was brought up within 100 yards of us and had fallen back. We were then ordered back and moved off in good order." The brigade went into the fight with about 600 men and had 273 killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. S. D. Lee, writing of the conflicting orders that delayed Chalmers, says: "Mabry and Bell were still holding their positions and fighting desperately." Chalmers arrived "too late to do much good, as the ammunition of Mabry and Bell was about exhausted and they had met with severe losses. If any troops could have carried the lines in front of them, these brave men would have done it."



The brigade, under command of Colonel Griffith, of the Arkansas Regiment, was in the field during Colonel Osband's raid from Vicksburg to destroy the railroad bridge near Canton, and participated in the fight at Concord Church, near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864. A detachment of the Fourth, under Colonel Wilbourn, was held in reserve to pursue the enemy.

General Gardner reported Wilbourn and a detachment of his regiment in the department of the Gulf during Grierson's raid from Memphis to Egypt and across to Vicksburg, December 19 to January 5, 1865.

Forrest's headquarters were at West Point, February, 1865. February 18, regiment was assigned to Starke's Brigade in the organization by General Chalmers. The regiment was then with Gen. Wirt Adams, headquarters Jackson. By order of General Forrest, March 3, Mabry's Brigade was broken up and the Fourth was assigned to Gen. Starke's Brigade. This brigade reached Selma, Ala., during the battle April 2, 1865, but was unable to take part, and retreated to Livingston, Ala. The cavalry, under General Forrest, was surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May, 1865.

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#### FOURTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Also called Second Battalion and Pope Walker Battalion.

Major—Charles Baskerville.

No rolls in this department, except following:

Captain Abert's Company, of Lowndes County.

Captain—George Abert.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas C. White.

December 17, 1861, order of War Department:

Major Charles Baskerville's Battalion, Mississippi Cavalry, now at Columbus, Miss., report to Gen. A. S. Johnston at Bowling Green, Ky. At Paris, Tenn., January, 1862.

After the fall of Fort Donelson, Baskerville, with two companies of Mississippi Cavalry, was ordered by General Ruggles, at Corinth, to Purdy's, on the Tennessee River. Col. D. W. Adams, with 350 Louisiana Infantry, and Baskerville, with his battalion, 130, and a section of a battery, were on the river when Sherman's troops began landing. Attached to Chalmers' Brigade, in organization of "First Division Confederate States Troops, Second Grand Division of the Army of the Mississippi Valley," March 9, 1862.

The battalion was merged with Brewer's Battalion as the Alabama and Mississippi Battalion, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Brewer, Major Baskerville, and before the battle of Shiloh this battalion and Lindsay's improvised regiment of cavalry were attached to Cheatham's Division. Preston Smith, commanding at Purdy, March 31, sent Brewer with a detachment on reconnaissance to Adamsville; skirmished with Federal outposts.

Brewer and Miller covered the front while the army advanced from Corinth to Shiloh field. One company was taken as escort by General

Polk, Corps Commander, two were sent to watch the advance of Wallace, and Brewer, with the three other companies, fought on the skirmish line Sunday morning, April 6, and in the afternoon, in attempting to gain the rear of the Federal army, engaged a detached regiment, with losses on both sides. As the army retreated they remained three days collecting arms and helping remove artillery. Major Baskerville was honorably mentioned in Brewer's report. Casualties, 5 killed, 12 wounded, 2 missing.

After the retreat they were on outpost duty for Johnson's Brigade, (later Maxey's), stationed at Bethel, with an outpost at Purdy. They were at work destroying bridges April 20, when Halleck was advancing. Their orders were to protect the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as long as practicable and retire on Bolivar to protect the Mississippi Central. The report of April 28 showed seven companies, sixteen officers and about 500 men on duty. Included with commands of Wirt Adams, Forrest, Wharton and others in cavalry brigade of Gen. W. N. R. Beall.

P. D. Roddey, Captain Tishomingo Rangers, was active in the operations along the river as the Federal army was appearing and during the advance on Corinth. "Roddey is invaluable," said Bragg, May 4.

Captain Jeff. Falkner's company burned Cypress Creek bridge, May 30, and was in action between Iuka and Jacinto, June 3.

The battalions of Baskerville, Brewer and Bell, six Alabama and four Mississippi companies, were merged as the Eighth Confederate Cavalry, William B. Wade Colonel, Jefferson Falkner Lieutenant-Colonel, John T. Wright Major, succeeded by John S. Prather. Part of Chalmers' Cavalry force which attacked Sheridan's Cavalry at Booneville, July 1, 1862, and won a victory with considerable loss. Captain B. B. McCaa was complimented in general orders of General Beauregard for defeating a force of the enemy, June 14, 1862. Private John Graham especially distinguished.

The regiment was ordered to Chattanooga August 5. August 21, 1862, General Bragg, at Chattanooga, wrote: "A portion of our cavalry, consisting of the companies of Captains Earle, Lewis, and Roddey, led by Captain Roddey, has made another brilliant dash upon a superior force of the enemy, resulting in the capture of 123 prisoners." Captains Hill's, Sanders', Roddey's and Newsom's companies were with General Armstrong in the attack upon two companies of Col. John M. Harlan's Kentucky Regiment, at Courtland, Ala., July 25, 1862, and capture of the same.

The Eighth Confederate was with Wheeler in the Kentucky campaign, and the cavalry fighting attending the Murfreesboro campaign, and in 1863 was a part of the division of Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, commanded by Gen. Will T. Martin. A portion of the regiment was captured at Shelbyville, many were lost at Chickamauga. The regiment took part in the capture of Stoneman, and fought as infantry in the Atlanta campaign. It was with Wheeler in his last raid into Tennessee, after which part of the regiment was attached to General Chalmers' command and assigned by General Chalmers, February 18, 1865, to Brig.-Gen. P. B. Starke's Brigade. By order of General Forrest, March 3, Colonel Wade was put in command

of the Eighth and such parts of the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi as were in the State. Colonel Cooper, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, of Wilson's raid, reported a heavy skirmish with the Eighth Confederate near Montgomery, Ala., April 13, 1865.

March 11—Capt. Thomas W. Golding, Company E, ordered to report.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—James Z. George.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James A. Barksdale, killed at Okolona; Wiley M. Reed, Nathaniel Wickliffe, P. H. Echols.

Majors—W. G. Henderson, William B. Peery.

Surgeon—George W. Henderson, promoted as Chief Surgeon, Chalmers' Division, November 9, 1864.

Company H.

Captain—R. Hill.

First Lieutenant—J. C. Conner.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Hoke.

Third Lieutenant—M. Parke.

These were the officers when the company was made Company K of A. H. Chalmers' Regiment, March, 1865.

Mississippi Rangers.

Captain—W. B. Peery.

Reported by the Adjutant-General 1 November, 1863, as an unattached company State troops.

In his report of operations preceding the raid on Collierville, October, 1863, General Chalmers wrote that when he moved from Oxford to Salem on the 5th he left "the new regiment, commanded by Colonel George, which was not fully organized, to picket the river." The regiment did not take part in the raid into Tennessee, but Colonel George with sixty men met the forces on their retreat and participated in the fight at Wyatt, October 13, first along the main street of the town and next at a ford of the river above the main crossing, where he drove away a Federal picket. After the Confederate forces began retreat George and a few of his men returned and were on guard in the breastworks near Wyatt until four in the morning, when it was discovered that the Federals also were falling back. October 22 Chalmers reported the regiment 350 strong. "Colonel George's Regiment of cavalry" was assigned to Slemmons' Brigade of Chalmers' command, October 18, when Chalmers made his headquarters at Abbeville, after the Collierville raid.

November 3, 1863, Chalmers made a second attempt at Collierville, his command then consisting of McCulloch's Brigade—Hovis' Partisans, McCulloch's Missourians and Chalmers' Battalion, and Slemmons' Brigade—George's and Barksdale's Regiments and Second Arkansas. The plan of Chalmers was to make a demonstration upon Collierville, to hold the

Union cavalry while Ferguson and Gholson broke the railroad west of Corinth, over which troops were being carried toward Chattanooga. Chalmers reported that his scouts informed him that Collierville was held by a single regiment of cavalry, "and feeling able to encounter, even behind entrenchments, the two regiments of cavalry, I changed my plan and determined to attack Collierville." There arriving, he ordered an assault, "but we discovered at the first fire that the enemy were in position with infantry, artillery and cavalry, and I determined at once to draw off as soon as we could do so successfully." The town was held by eight companies of the Seventh Illinois with two howitzers, but Hatch was at Germantown with the Sixth Illinois and Second Iowa, and with this force on the gallop, he arrived at Collierville in time to meet the assault. The Iowa Regiment dismounted, took position at the railroad, with their howitzers, and received the attack of Slemmons' Brigade, Colonel George's Regiment on the right, at the Mount Pleasant road, Barksdale on the left, with the Arkansans, dismounted, as flankers. "Mounted and dismounted men came forward in fine style," Hatch reported, "the howitzers of the Second Iowa firing rapidly. The regiment, lying on the ground, waited till the enemy's cavalry were within fifty yards, sprang to their feet and poured in a severe fire from revolving rifles. A few men reached the guns; among them General George and two officers." Slemmons reported that this fatal fire was from "rifle pits of the existence of which he was totally ignorant." The attack by McCulloch on the other side served to screen his withdrawal, and the whole command fell back to the Coldwater, where there was a brisk fight until after dark, for the possession of the bridge. Hatch reported that he was not able to force a crossing until the next morning, when he pursued as far as Chulahoma. Chalmers reported his loss as 6 killed, 63 wounded, 26 prisoners. "Among the last Col. J. Z. George and my Chief Surgeon, Dr. William H. Beaty. Colonel George led the charge made by Slemmons' Brigade and rode into the town, followed by Captain Scales and Lieutenant Lamkin of his regiment and a few of his men." The other casualties of the regiment were 4 killed, 14 wounded. Hatch reported a loss of 60 and the taking of 57 prisoners.

Early in December the regiment participated in another raid against the railroad, Chalmers' command co-operating with the movements of S. D. Lee and Forrest. One company of the Fifth was in the gallant fight made at the Wolf River bridge, December 4, by Colonel McCulloch, against Hatch's Cavalry, in which Hatch was severely wounded.

Fifth Regiment, Col. James Z. George, part of Slemmons' Brigade of Chalmers' Division, in organization of cavalry under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, January, 1864. General Forrest brigaded the regiment under Col. Jeff E. Forrest. The regiment was with General Forrest in the Okolona campaign of February, 1864, which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Sooy Smith's expedition from Memphis, at the time General Sherman advanced from Vicksburg to Meridian. In the desperate fight about five miles from Okolona, February 22, where Colonel Forrest was killed, Lieutenant-

Colonel James A. Barksdale, commanding the regiment, fell mortally wounded. The casualties of the regiment were 3 killed, 3 wounded, 3 missing. The regiment was with Chalmers and Forrest in the famous Tennessee raid of March and April, 1864. In the assault upon Fort Pillow, April 12, Lieut.-Col. Wiley M. Reed, temporarily commanding George's Regiment, was "shot in three places," General Forrest reported, "and it is feared that his wounds may prove mortal. The country can ill afford to lose the services of so good and brave an officer at this time."

In the engagements between Pontotoc and Tupelo, July 10-15, 1864, including the battle of Harrisburg, the regiment had 5 killed, 7 wounded.

The regiment was with Wade's Brigade in August, 1864, contesting the advance of Hatch's Federal Division to Oxford, the main part of which town was burned August 22. They skirmished with the raiders in front of Oxford, and on the 23d attacked the retreating column at Abbeville, where the Fifth fought dismounted, and lost 4 killed, 10 wounded, 12 missing.

Return of May 10, 1864, Fifth Mississippi, Capt. William B. Peery, in McCulloch's Brigade, Forrest's Cavalry. General Chalmers' assigned Lieut.-Col. N. Wickliffe to command, May 12. He was relieved at his own request, August 15. Maj. W. G. Henderson commanding, in Forrest's organization of August 30. Maj. William B. Peery commanding, August 31 return.

General Chalmers advanced within five miles of Memphis, October 8, but finding no opportunity for surprise, moved into West Tennessee with his escort and the Fifth Regiment.

When General Forrest took command at Florence, Ala., of Jackson's Division (with Hood's army) and his own, for the campaign in Tennessee, General Chalmers joined him with Rucker's Brigade, which included the Fifth Mississippi, with Alabama and Tennessee commands. They crossed the Tennessee River at Florence November 17, 1864, and remained several days on Shoal Creek, during which time they had several skirmishes, part of their wagon train being taken and retaken. They began the march north November 21, and on the 23d fought Capron's Brigade at Henryville, capturing 65 prisoners. General Forrest aided them by a charge with his escort. Next day they pursued the Federal cavalry into Columbia, taking 30 prisoners, but losing Colonel Dawson, of the Tennessee Regiment, killed. They skirmished about Columbia until the evacuation November 28, when they moved toward Franklin and struck the head of the Federal column toward Spring Hill, and, supported by Jackson and Buford, holding it in check several hours. In the night they were sent to intercept a Federal column, supposed to be on another road, but found nothing, the Federals moving on in the night, past the Confederate infantry, on the road upon which Rucker and Chalmers had met them. November 30, in the assault upon the entrenched lines at Franklin, Rucker's Brigade formed on the extreme left of the line. After driving in the outposts, Chalmers reported: "My line was pressed forward until the skirmishers were within sixty yards

of the fortifications, but my force was too small to justify an attempt to storm them, and I could only hold my position, which we did during the night and an early hour in the morning, when the skirmish line was pushed forward and was the first to enter the town, capturing some 20 prisoners. Our loss up to this time 116 killed and wounded." The casualties of the Fifth, included in this total, were 2 killed, 8 wounded. December 3 Rucker's Brigade took position on the Hillsboro pike near Nashville, where the Federal troops were concentrated, and on the 6th, being relieved by infantry, moved, with two additional pieces of artillery, to the Charlotte pike, to blockade the Cumberland River. A monitor defeated and driven back on the 7th and other gunboats on other occasions. December 14, Chalmers and Rucker, with Ector's Brigade, held a line of about four miles with 900 men. The Federal attack of the 15th opened up the Harding pike and Chalmers' ordnance train was taken, the Federals advancing in his rear. Rucker had been fighting a gunboat on the river and cavalry on the Charlotte pike, but his men made good their retreat and were cut off from the army until the 16th, when they received orders, and moving promptly to Brentwood, rendered valuable services in protecting the wagon trains. In the evening of that day, under orders to hold the Granny White pike at all hazards, Rucker's Brigade fought desperately until after dark, when they were driven toward the Franklin pike, Rucker being wounded and captured in the hand-to-hand struggle. The loss of these two days was heavy. The remnant of the brigade was with Forrest and the rear guard on the retreat to the Tennessee River.

Companies A, B, F, G, I, of Fifth Cavalry, assigned to Armstrong's Brigade, Chalmers' Cavalry, February, 1865. Companies C, D, E, H, K, Fifth Mississippi Cavalry, with Lieut.-Col. A. H. Chalmers, assigned to Starke's Brigade, February, 1865.

March 1, the regiment having been consolidated, Capt. W. B. Peery, Company A, being over military age, was relieved from duty, at his own request.

In an order, March 16, General Chalmers said: "There being no field officers of the Fifth Mississippi Cavalry present and able for duty and only two companies of that regiment having 32 men present, the companies composing that regiment and not included in this order (consolidating E, H and K with Chalmers' Battalion), have been consolidated with other companies and regiments from the same State."

May 7, Gen. J. H. Wilson ordered an officer sent to Forsyth, Ga., to receive the surrender of the Fifth Mississippi Cavalry.

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#### SIXTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Isham Harrison, killed at Harrisburg.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thomas M. Nelson, killed at Harrisburg. Thomas C. Lipscomb.

Majors—Thomas C. Lipscomb, promoted; R. G. Brown.

Three companies of this regiment were supplied by Davenport's Battalion, which see.

Company F.

Captain—W. S. Harrington.

First Lieutenant—B. G. Underwood.

Second Lieutenant—James Kennedy.

Third Lieutenant—Joseph H. Byars.

First Sergeant—W. S. Quin.

Total roll, 115.

Company K.

Captain—F. G. Fields.

Company H, of Lowndes County.

Captain—John H. Richards.

Company I, of Lowndes County.

Captain—C. A. Johnston.

Company K, of Lowndes County.

Captain—Thomas H. Lipscomb.

In October, 1863, Colonel Harrison was forming his regiment at Columbus, according to report of Col. Richardson, commanding district. Harrison was ordered to report to General Ruggles at Columbus, February 11, 1864, his regiment to be armed there. February 23, Colonel Harrison, commanding cavalry brigade in the Columbus district, was directed to send his regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes' detachment, Colonel Morton's Battalion and Haller's section of Rice's Artillery to Cotton Gin port for defense of the Tombigbee. February 24, General Lee asked that the regiment be sent to Artesia to await his orders.

The regiment was assigned to Mabry's Brigade, with the Fourth Cavalry, Fourteenth Confederate, and Thirty-eighth Mounted Infantry, about 1,000 in all, which, upon the approach of the third Federal expedition in Forrest's country, moved from Saltillo to Ellistown, July 9, 1864, and reported to General Buford, of Forrest's Cavalry. Colonel Harrison was sent with the Sixth to Plentytude, to operate on the flank of Gen. A. J. Smith's Union troops, moving to Pontotoc, and they skirmished on the 11th. On the 13th, Mabry's Brigade, accompanied by Generals Lee and Forrest, followed the enemy toward Tupelo, skirmishing sharply. Smith went into line of battle at Harrisburg, and Lee and Forrest attacked July 14. Mabry's Brigade advanced under a furious fire of artillery. He reported: "My line advanced steadily, driving a heavy line of skirmishers back to the fortifications. A most terrific fire of small arms was opened on me when we were within about 300 yards of the works. I immediately ordered a charge, but the heat was so intense and the distance so great that some officers and men fell exhausted and fainting along my line, while the fire from the enemy's line of works by both artillery and smallarms was so heavy and well directed that

many were killed and wounded. These two causes of depletion left my line almost like a line of skirmishers. At about sixty yards from the enemy's works, seeing that my line was too much weakened to drive the enemy, I halted and directed the men to protect themselves by lying down in a hollow and behind a low fence. I held this position until our second line came up to within about 100 yards of my rear and was repulsed, when I gave the order to fall back. My loss in the hollow and in falling back was severe." Among the killed were Col. Isham Harrison, Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Nelson, Capt. T. G. Fields, and Lieuts. W. D. Carrington, Company H; and A. D. Clifton, Company C. Among the wounded, Lieut. J. F. Clifton, Company B; Sergt. W. J. Sweeney, D; Lieut. J. Turner, E; Capt. A. C. Johnson, Lieut. William Bell, I; Lieut. T. W. Cobb, A.

Colonel Heath, Thirty-third Missouri (Union), reported that after the repulse of the last assault, Captain McKee's company, deployed to fill a gap in the line, "came upon a party of the enemy's sharpshooters, whom he charged and drove from cover," capturing a flag "supposed to belong to the Sixth Mississippi," which the party was "endeavoring to recover from the hands of their dead color bearer."

The total casualties of the Sixth were 13 killed, 46 wounded, 14 missing. The brigade of which it was a part was about 1,000 strong before the battle. Total Confederate casualties, killed and wounded, 1,262; Federal, killed and wounded, 636.

"The battle of Harrisburg will furnish the historian a bloody record, but it will also stamp with immortality the gallant dead and the living heroes it has made. Prominent among the dead the names of Col. Isham Harrison and Lieut.-Col. Thomas M. Nelson, of the Sixth Mississippi; Lieut.-Col. John B. Cage, commanding Fourteenth Confederate, Lieut.-Col. Sherrill, of the Seventh Kentucky, and Major Robert C. McCay, of the Thirty-eighth Mississippi, will shine in fadeless splendor. They were lion-hearted officers and courteous men. It was a sad blow that struck down these gallant spirits. In unselfish devotion to the cause and high courage they leave no superiors behind among men. Their noble natures and ardent patriotism, it is hoped, will find in the soldier's grave that peace for which their country has thus far struggled in vain, and for the achievement of which they have sacrificed their lives. Future generations will never weary in hanging garlands upon their graves." (Report of General Forrest.)

August 1 the brigade was reported 400 present for duty. Captain Lipscomb was promoted as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the regiment, which was returned to Gen. Wirt Adams' district.

Colonel Lipscomb was at Macon with about 250 of Mabry's Brigade when Grierson's raiders, from Memphis, struck the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in December, 1864. Grierson eluded most of the Confederate commands, and Lipscomb, in his pursuit, did not come with him.

In February, 1865, with Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry, between Vicksburg and Jackson. March 3, General Forrest ordered



Mabry's Brigade broken up and assigned the Sixth to Brig.-Gen. Starke's Brigade. This brigade arrived at Selma, Ala., during the battle of April 2, but was unable to render assistance. Thence they fell back to Livingston, Ala., their post, April 30. The dates of capitulation were: By General Taylor, commanding department, May 4; by General Forrest, at Gainesville, Ala., May 22, 1865. In 1865 the Sixth was consolidated with the Eighth, Colonel Duff, but the Sixth Regiment, Col. R. G. Brown, retained its identity to the last.

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#### SEVENTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

This was the First Partisan Regiment, name changed in 1864. See same.

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#### EIGHTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—William L. Duff.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Thomas A. Mitchell, William L. Walker.

Major—William L. Walker.

See Nineteenth Battalion.

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#### EIGHTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

See Fourth Battalion Cavalry.

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#### NINTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Horace H. Miller.

Lieutenant-Colonel—E. J. Sanders.

Major—Abner C. Steede.

No rolls.

In the Atlanta campaign the companies were commanded as follows:

Captain Miller.

Captain Stevens.

Captain Brown.

Captain Mayer.

Captain Brock.

Captain Mayer.

Captain Thomas C. Flourney; Second Lieutenant George W. Davis.

Captain C. A. Jennings and First Lieutenant Allen, Company G, were wounded near Kenesaw Mountain.

This regiment was formed by the consolidation of Steede's Battalion and Sander's Tennessee Battalion, under the command of Col. Horace H. Miller, formerly of the Twentieth Infantry, which was mounted during the Vicksburg campaign. The Ninth Regiment was in camp at Madison

Station, February, 1864, and a portion was sent by Gen. S. W. Ferguson on a reconnaissance toward Jackson, where Sherman's army was passing through to Meridian, "which duty was promptly and efficiently accomplished," said Ferguson. "This command did not rejoin me until February 14." The regiment is not enumerated in the organization of Gen. S. D. Lee's Cavalry Corps, February 20. It is listed Ninth Mississippi, Col. Horace H. Miller, in Ferguson's Brigade, Jackson's Cavalry, Army of Mississippi, in Atlanta campaign. The scout company of the brigade was Capt. Thomas C. Flournoy's company of this regiment. The regiment is mentioned as on the picket line near Kenesaw Mountain, June 26, 1864. Casualties, June 9, 3 killed, 4 wounded. Casualties, June 9-24, 2 killed, 14 wounded. In September it is listed in Ferguson's Brigade with Eleventh and Twelfth Mississippi, and Second and Fifty-sixth Alabama. Ferguson's Brigade, in the fall of 1864, was transferred to Gen. Joseph Wheeler's Cavalry and was in Wheeler's battles during Sherman's march to Savannah and siege of that city. (See Twelfth Battalion.) January 31, 1865, Capt. Benjamin Stevens commanding, in Ferguson's Brigade, Iverson's Division, Wheeler's Cavalry.

A portion of the regiment was in the Mississippi district in March, 1865, and was assigned to the command of Col. W. B. Wade, in Forrest's Cavalry. March 15, all officers and men of Ferguson's Brigade, including Col. H. H. Miller's Regiment, now rendezvousing at Shubuta, ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. W. T. Martin at Carthage, Ala. "Colonel White, of the Ninth," and a number of officers and men were reported among the captures of Wilson's troops at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865. Ferguson's Brigade was part of the escort of President Davis in Georgia, April, 1865.

April 9, 1865, Colonel Miller, commanding Ninth, at Coffeetown, Ala., ordered to report at Demopolis. His command was used as scouts at the front toward Mobile, until the capitulation, May 4.

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#### TENTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—William M. Inge.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William M. Pound.

See Twelfth Battalion.

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#### ELEVENTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Robert O. Perrin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Henry L. Muldrow.

Major—Abner C. Reid.

Company G, enlisted in Noxubee County for six months in July, 1863.

Captain—Charles M. Thomas.

First Lieutenant—Thomas S. Boggess.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Evans.

Third Lieutenant—S. D. Chamberlain.

Enrolled, 45.

Perrin's Company, enlisted at Scooba for three months 26 April, 1863; on duty at Jackson, July, 1863.

Captain—Robert O. Perrin.

First Lieutenant—T. W. Perrin.

Second Lieutenant—James W. Hardin.

Third Lieutenant—Benjamin A. Calhoun.

Total roll, 45.

Captain Perrin went out in 1861 as Captain of the Southern Guards.

Metts' Company enlisted 28 May, 1863, in Winston County.

Captain—Michael A. Metts.

First Lieutenants—John Kennedy, John Quarles.

Second Lieutenants—John Quarles, Thomas Stevens.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas Stevens, Thomas P. Metts.

Total enrollment, 117; original roll, 42.

Tallahatchie Guards, Independent Cavalry, organized 10 February, 1863.

Captain—William A. Davison.

First Lieutenant—James H. Rayburn.

Second Lieutenant—James A. Julian.

Third Lieutenant—James A. Crofford.

Company H, Lowndes County,

Captain—Battle Fort. (Fort Captain in 1864).

Enrolled, 93.

Company H, Chickasaw Rangers, organized 4 July, 1863.

Captain—W. L. Walker.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Brownlee.

Second Lieutenant—G. W. Tittle.

Third Lieutenant—J. M. Woodall.

Captain Martin's company.

Captain Steele's company.

Captain J. L. Hargrove's company.

Barksdale Avengers, organized 18 July, 1863.

Captain—Thomas B. Foard.

First Lieutenant—William N. Pitman.

Second Lieutenant—J. B. Boles.

Third Lieutenant—G. W. Gunter.

Choctaw Rangers, organized July, 1863.

Captain—J. R. Allen.

There is no list of the companies in this department. See Perrin's Battalion Minute Men.

The regiment is first mentioned in the despatches of Gen. S. D. Lee, from Jackson, Miss., February 1, 1864, that he had taken 500 rifles intended for the unarmed men of Jackson and Ferguson and given them to

Colonel Perrin, whose regiment had come in finely. He asked for 300 more to complete the arming of Perrin's men. February 13 the regiment was reported at the Big Mountain, with Ferguson's Brigade, in front of Loring's Infantry, confronting Sherman's Meridian expedition.

When General Lee moved from the vicinity of Meridian, February 18, with four brigades toward Starkville, to support General Forrest, Colonel Perrin's Regiment was left to cover Demopolis and observe Sherman's movements. Perrin, at Lauderdale, reported the departure of Sherman from the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, February 22.

Captain Henry L. Muldrow commanded a battalion with Gen. Wirt Adams' Brigade, through the Meridian campaign, and was particularly distinguished in the battle of Champion's hill, February 4-5, and in the attacks on Sherman's line of march from Canton to the Big Black, at the close of the month. But he appears then to have been in command of a squadron of the Adams Regiment.

April 2, 1864, Ferguson's Brigade was ordered by General Lee to Macon, Miss. Throughout the Atlanta campaign the regiment, under the command of Colonel Perrin, was a part of Ferguson's Brigade, of Jackson's Cavalry, the brigade also including the Ninth and Twelfth Mississippi. The casualties of the regiment up to June 9 were: Killed, 1; wounded, 9, including Capt. J. L. Hargroves severely; missing, 4. June 9 to June 24: killed, 1; wounded, 8; missing, 3. The regiment is mentioned as on the picket line near Kenesaw Mountain, June 20. In November and December the regiment fought with Gen. Joseph Wheeler during Sherman's march to Savannah and siege of that city. (See Twelfth Battalion.)

January 31, 1865, Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Muldrow commanding, in Ferguson's Brigade, Iverson's Division, Wheeler's Cavalry.

Order of War Department, March 25, 1865: "The organization heretofore known as Perrin's Regiment will be designated as the Eleventh Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry."

Ferguson's Cavalry was part of the cavalry escort of President Davis in Georgia, April, 1865.

Some dismounted men of the brigade were sent to Mobile with Steede's Battalion.

Federal report, flag captured at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, said by bearer to be flag of Eleventh Mississippi.

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#### TWELFTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Name changed to Sixteenth Confederate Cavalry.

Colonel—Charles G. Armistead.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Philip B. Spence.

Major—William Yerger, Jr.

Company E, enlisted for the war September 20, 1863, and later, at Durant and Lexington, Miss.

Captain—Samuel W. Red.

First Lieutenant—Samuel A. Pickens.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph A. Kimbro.

Third Lieutenant—W. A. Pope.

Enrolled 67, in December, 1864.

This company, as an independent company of State troops, was with Gen. John Adams' command, headquarters Yazoo City, in June, 1863; participated in the battles of Sakatouchee Creek and Okolona, February 20-22, 1864, under General Forrest, and had 1 wounded. There was originally an independent company of Holmes County, of which R. L. Adams was Captain, S. W. Red, J. M. Wilson and K. Harrington, Lieutenants, which included J. M. Weatherford, H. Hardin, W. Murrif, James Wallis, Samuel Moore, and others as privates. No data appears on the roll.

Company F, enlisted for the war September 1, 1863, in Lowndes, Marshall, Itawamba, Monroe, Chickasaw, Pontotoc.

Captain—Alexander Moore.

First Lieutenant—C. C. Carroll.

Second Lieutenant—C. W. Fulton.

Third Lieutenant—W. B. Fulton.

Enrolled 60, February, 1865, at Greenwood, Ala.

Company G, enlisted for the war at Aberdeen, Cotton Gin, and other places in Mississippi.

Captain—F. M. Nabors.

First Lieutenant—A. D. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—A. S. Crump.

Third Lieutenant—W. J. Crump.

Enrolled 65, February, 1865, at Blakeley, Ala.

Company H, enlisted for the war, fall of 1863, at Paulding, Miss., and Gainesville, Ala.

Captain—James B. Isbell.

First Lieutenant—D. O. Anderson.

Second Lieutenant—W. H. Albritton.

Third Lieutenant—A. D. Hutton.

Enrolled 66, in February, 1865, Greenwood, Ala.

Company K, enlisted for the war, April, 1864, at Macon, Miss., and Gainesville, Ala.

Captain—S. M. Lowry.

First Lieutenant—T. J. Winston.

Second Lieutenant—J. W. Bradshaw.

Third Lieutenant—J. L. Griggs.

Enrolled December, 1864, 42, 12 dropped.

Above are all the rolls in this department. They were presented by Major Yerger, of Greenville.

This regiment was organized of Alabama and Mississippi unassigned companies after Sherman's raid to Meridian, February, 1864.

In March, 1864, in preparing a brigade of cavalry for the defense of Richmond, Va., it was suggested in the War Department that Colonel Armistead "bring seven companies out of the ten recently assigned to him and Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton," and with the three companies in the Jeff Davis Legion, form a Mississippi Regiment for Gary's Brigade. But the brigade was otherwise formed.

May 1, Gen. S. D. Lee, at Demopolis, Ala., was notified that Gen. Gideon J. Pillow would report to him, with orders to complete a brigade, including Armistead's Regiment. Lee ordered the regiment to report to Pillow at Selma to be armed. Lee at this time moved Jackson's Division to the prairies around Columbus.

Pillow wrote from Oxford, Ala., June 10, "I have only the three small regiments, Armistead's, Ball's and Thomas'." The Twelfth Mississippi Cavalry, Colonel Armistead, was part of the command of General Pillow in his raid upon Sherman's communications June, 1864, Armistead commanding one of the cavalry brigades, including his regiment. Armistead drove in the Federal pickets at Lafayette, Ga., June 24, and took possession of the town, except that the courthouse, jail and hotel, which were held by the Federal troops, who resisted several attacks, in which the Twelfth Regiment lost 12 killed and 13 wounded, Colonel Armistead being dangerously wounded, and Major Redwood killed. During the struggle to capture the garrison a body of Federal cavalry sent out from Chattanooga arrived and made a sudden charge that stampeded the horses and compelled a hasty retreat. General Pillow returned with his command to Blue Mountain, Ala.

August 21, 1864, Armistead's Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Philip B. Spence commanding; Sept. 1, return of Armistead's Cavalry, Col. Charles P. Ball commanding, headquarters Talladega, Ala. Armistead's Regiment, present for duty 32 officers, 302 men; aggregate present and absent 750.

Listed November 20, 1864, Sixteenth Confederate, Col. Charles G. Armistead, in Armistead's Brigade (otherwise Alabamian), in district of Central Alabama, Gen. Dan W. Adams.

In December, on receiving news of a Federal expedition from Pensacola to Pollard, Ala., Colonel Armistead moved his brigade to Bluff Springs, a march of 150 miles in fifty-four hours, and pursued the expedition on its return, December 16-17, General McKean, commanding at Pensacola, reported that "considerable severe fighting took place at all the streams from the Little Escambia to Pine Barren Creek." Colonel Robinson, commanding the expedition, was severely wounded, and in his troops 17 killed and 64 wounded. General Beauregard reported that our forces "acted with spirit and gallantry."

February 18, a detachment of the regiment was assigned to Armstrong's Brigade, in Mississippi, at the reorganization under General Chalmers. March 18, portion of Twelfth Regiment, reporting to Colonel Wade, transferred to Dillon's Second Regiment. Forrest's headquarters, Pickensville, Ala.

March 10, 1865, Sixteenth Confederate, Lieut.-Col. Spence, in Armistead's Brigade, near Mobile. Armistead took command of cavalry at Pollard during Federal advance from Pensacola, March 12.

Order of War Department, March 24, 1865, the ten companies of Mississippi Cavalry under the command of Col. C. G. Armistead will constitute the Twelfth Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry. The regiment, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Spence, participated in the defense of Spanish Fort, east of Mobile Bay, in March, 1865, and served as rear guard during the evacuation of Mobile and retreat to Demopolis. Major Cox, commanding officer of the regiment and the battle-flag, were captured April 15, about six miles from Tuskegee, Ala., by Private Shoef, Third Ohio Cavalry. April 28, Union officer reported that Colonel Spence's Cavalry was at the State line with pickets out to Citronelle.

Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor capitulated at Citronelle, May 4, 1865.

#### TWELFTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Also called Twelfth Battalion, Partisan Rangers. Merged in Tenth Regiment Cavalry.

Major—William M. Inge.

Tishomingo Rangers, mustered into State service at Corinth 20 February, 1861.

Captain—William M. Inge.

First Lieutenant—John N. Duncan.

Second Lieutenant—James F. Madden.

Third Lieutenant—Dudley R. Corley.

Officers and men, 51.

This company was known as independent cavalry.

Mann's Company.

Captains—Paralus A. Mann, James Brock.

First Lieutenant—George Washington.

Second Lieutenant—Thomas Manning.

Third Lieutenant—Henry Carlisle.

Orderly Sergeant—W. Kendall.

Sergeant J. W. Howard was promoted to Lieutenant for gallantry April 15, 1865, in North Carolina. This company was Company C, of Saunders' Battalion of Scouts. Among the privates, Thomas Crump and Harrison Mose were promoted to Assistant Surgeon, James G. Paine to Captain of Staff, B. C. Sims to Sergeant-Major, Ninth Cavalry; A. D. Cox to Sergeant-Major, Twelfth Cavalry.

Inge's Battalion is mentioned in the official reports as operating in Northeast Mississippi in March, 1863. April 10, ordered to report to General Chalmers, but afterward allowed to remain in Ruggles' district, the northeast. April 22, Inge's Battalion was part of the force under Colonel Barbeau, who attacked at Palo Alto, the Federal column which

diverged from the main body of Grierson's command, south of Houston, for a raid to Macon, and compelled it to retreat rapidly to Lagrange, by way of Okolona. Barteau followed and fought another engagement at Camp Creek, near Birmingham, in which Inge's Battalion behaved with particular gallantry.

May 5, the battalion, under Capt. P. A. Mann, with Barteau's command, fought Cornyn's expedition, Cornyn sustaining a small loss in killed and captured. Mann was the first to meet the enemy, at Reece's bridge. This raid by Cornyn's Brigade of Dodge's Cavalry Division, was to cover the famous raid by Colonel Streight against the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad, Streight starting out from Tusculumbia April 26. Gholson and Ruggles were not able to make effective resistance to Cornyn's four regiments, and Cornyn reported the taking of 81 prisoners and the destruction of "immense quantities of arms, coats and blankets." May 24, Ruggles reported the battalion in vicinity of Okolona.

August 27, 1863, listed as Twelfth Regiment in brigade of Gen. S. W. Ferguson, headquarters Okolona, with Second Alabama and Second Tennessee. Gen. S. D. Lee in his report of inspection, September 1, called it the Twelfth Mississippi Partisan Rangers. It was then "mostly without accoutrements."

September 7, 1863, Colonel Inge's command moved from Fulton against a Federal raid from Jacinto. October 4, they, with Richardson's command, were engaged in battle with the Third Michigan Cavalry. Colonel Richardson reported that "Colonel Inge with his regiment, the Twelfth Mississippi, engaged the enemy in the suburbs of New Albany, but retired to a wooded creek bottom, where he held his position gallantly, though shelled by the Federal artillery until 4 o'clock, when the Reneau battery silenced the enemy's guns." Then Inge and Green advanced and regained possession of the town, and their commands, on foot, pursued the retreating column for some distance. On the 8th they joined General Chalmers in the raid to Colliersville, Tenn., participating in the attack upon the fort there, October 11th, held by a portion of an Indiana Regiment and General Sherman with a battalion of regulars. After five hours' fighting Chalmers fell back to Byhalia, where Colonel Richardson, left in command by General Chalmers, for some hours held his ground, October 12, against Hatch's cavalry division. Inge's Regiment participated in this fight and the one later in the day near Wyatt, Inge and the Reneau Battery acting as rear guard while the Confederate cavalry crossed the Tallahatchie. The casualties of the regiment were 18 wounded in this expedition.

In the regimental organization the field officers were Colonel William M. Inge, Lieutenant-Colonel William M. Pound.

Twelfth Mississippi Battalion, Col. W. M. Inge, in Ferguson's Brigade, Jackson's Division, in organization of cavalry under Gen. S. D. Lee, January, 1864. January 26, the Twelfth Battalion, then on a scout to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was recalled by Ferguson, who moved to Jackson, and out to Clinton to meet Sherman's advance



toward Meridian, thence fell back to cover the roads to Canton and Madison Station, and on the 8th marched to Morton, but too late to get between Sherman and the rear of General Polk's command. After some exhaustive movements to cover Polk's and Loring's commands, he made a forced march to Starkville with his brigade and Wirt Adams', and thence back to Sherman's column, driving in foraging parties near LaFlore's Ferry. Thence he skirmished with Sherman's rear guard up to Livingston.

In the spring of 1864 Jackson's Cavalry Division, including Ferguson's Brigade, which was made up of the Inge's, Ferrin's, and Miller's Cavalry, and the Second and Fifty-sixth Alabama, was moved to Northern Alabama. They moved from Columbus to Tuscaloosa early in May, and Ferguson was ordered to cover General Polk's army at Blue Mountain in the direction of Gadsden, when the army moved from Demopolis to Blue Mountain, May 6. May 8, ordered to Kingston. May 10, about 2,000 effective. First of cavalry brigades to reach Georgia; arrived at Rome May 13; ordered to Calhoun May 14; guarding bridge on Etowah May 22; turned over to Army of Tennessee May 22; in operations about Dallas; on the skirmish line, in June, before Marietta, dismounted; June 26, with Jackson's Division in rear of Sherman; burned bridge over Noyes' Creek, near Powder Springs.

August 12, General Sears mentions fifty men of Pound's dismounted regiment on his picket line. September return, Twelfth Mississippi Battalion, Capt. George F. Peek, in Ferguson's Brigade. The brigade was attached to the cavalry command of Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

With General Wheeler's Cavalry, Inge's, Perrin's and Miller's Regiments were engaged in the following engagements in Georgia during Sherman's march to Savannah:

Jonesboro, November 15; Lovejoy Station and Bear Creek, 16th; Towaligo, 17th; Run's Creek, 18th; Ulcofaw, 19th; near Macon, 20th; Walnut Creek, 20th; Griswoldville, 21st; Myrack's Mill, 22d; Ball's Ferry, 24th; Oconee, 25th; Sandersville, 25th; Ogechee, 26th; Sylvan Grove, Swampy Creek, River Creek, Hill, Whitehead and Waynesboro 27th; near Waynesboro, at Carter's, Buckhead Church, Reynold's Farm, 28th; near Louisville, 29th and 30th; Shady Grove, December 1; Rock Creek Church, 2d; Thomas Station, 3d; Waynesboro, 4th; Stateboro, 5th; near Jacksboro, 6th; Black Creek, 7th; Savannah River, 7th; Ebenezer Church, 8th; engagement of rear guard, 9th and 10th; siege of Savannah, where Wheeler had 128 killed and wounded.

By order of the War Department, January 17, 1865, the nine companies of Inge's Twelfth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, with Company C, of the Fifty-sixth Alabama Regiment, a Mississippi company, which is hereby transferred, will constitute the Tenth Regiment Mississippi Cavalry.

Tenth Regiment, Colonel Inge commanding, listed in Ferguson's Brigade, Iverson's Division, Wheeler's Cavalry, January 31, 1865. Served in the Carolina campaign. A portion of the regiment was in the Mississippi District, assigned to the command of Col. W. B. Wade,

March 3. Col. Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana, reported the capture of a large portion of the Tenth Mississippi at Selma, April 2, 1865.

#### FOURTEENTH CONFEDERATE CAVALRY.

Mississippi and Louisiana companies.

Colonel—F. Dumonteil.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William H. Garland, John B. Cage.

Majors—John B. Cage, Pinckney C. Harrington.

Company A.

Captain—Josephus R. Quin, killed at Harrisburg.

Company B.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—G. P. Harrison, wounded at Harrisburg.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Loftin, killed at Harrisburg.

Third Lieutenant—John M. Cloy, wounded at Harrisburg.

Company C.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—J. E. P. Williams, wounded at Harrisburg.

Second Lieutenant—C. A. Gatlin, killed at Harrisburg.

Company D.

Captain—Joseph Gonzales.

First Lieutenant—R. D. Fridge.

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

Company F, Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry, enlisted at Osyka, 18 July, 1862.

Captain—N. G. Rhodes.

First Lieutenant—W. T. Wren.

Second Lieutenant—R. B. Easley.

Third Lieutenant—W. B. Lenoir.

Total roll, fall of 1863, 64.

"T. C. Rhodes' Cavalry Company" was reported on duty in Louisiana during Baton Rouge campaign, attached to Garland's Battalion; detached before April 7, 1863. Capt. T. C. Rhodes, with about thirty men, was commandant of post at Osyka, time of Grierson's raid, April-May, 1863.

Company E, raised in Wayne County, Miss., and Choctaw County, Ala.

Captain—James White, of Alabama.

First Sergeant—A. D. Smith, of Shubuta.

The company included eleven Mississippians. Engagements, East Pascagoula, Miss., and Fort Claiborne, Ala.

Company G.

Captain—

Company H.

Captain—L. S. Greenlee.

First Lieutenant—P. Bozack, wounded at Harrisburg.

Company I.

Captain—

First Lieutenant

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—B. F. Temple, wounded at Harrisburg.

Company K.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—E. Applewhite, wounded at Harrisburg.

Major W. H. Garland's Battalion of Cavalry is mentioned in the official reports as on duty at Ponchatoula, La., October, 1862. January, 1863, General Gardner assigned Major Garland, with his battalion and Rhodes' company, to guard the approaches from Baton Rouge. They were stationed in front of Tangipahoa. They were sent to the assistance of Colonel H. H. Miller at Ponchatoula, in March, 1863, and had skirmish with enemy at Servich's Ferry, Amite River, which was creditable and successful. The battalion had three companies (Rhodes detached).

General Grierson, in reporting his raid through Mississippi, 1863, said that he encountered Garland's Cavalry at Edward's bridge over the Tickfaw, April 30. Garland reported, May 1, that he had lost about 70 men and his horses were all broken down.

During the siege of Port Hudson Garland's Battalion was with the command of Col. John L. Logan, headquarters Clinton, La., operating in the Federal rear. August 3, near Jackson, La., Logan defeated a detachment from Port Hudson, mainly "Corps d'Afrique," capturing nearly a hundred prisoners and a battery of two Parrot guns.

In August, 1863, Col. John L. Logan, headquarters at Georgetown, Miss., covering Port Hudson and Natchez, had under his command the Mississippi Battalions of Cage, Garland, Hughes and Stockdale and Rhodes' Company, with Roberts' Battery and an Arkansas Regiment and Tennessee Battalion. Gen. S. D. Lee was instructed to transfer the command to another point, and investigate "the report that after the recent action near Jackson, La., 23 prisoners (1 white officer and 22 colored and negro privates) were put to death in cold blood and without form of law," also to organize Colonel Dumonteil's Regiment if convenient. In September the command, with organizations the same, had headquarters at Crystal Springs.

Cage's Cavalry Company was on duty about Port Hudson in spring of 1863; May 6, ordered to proceed to Clinton, La., on the move to Jackson, Miss., and report to Gen. Frank Gardner.

Colonel Dumonteil and "his command" were in the field with the brigade under Col. John L. Logan, with the cavalry under Gen. W. H. Jackson, during the advance of General McPherson from Vicksburg to Canton, in October, 1863, and are mentioned in the report of the skir-

mishing near Bolton, October 18. Gen. Wirt Adams was in command of Logan's troops in December. The Fourteenth Confederate Regiment was with Adams at Ellis Cliffs, December 6, 1863, and after the skirmish with the Federal command from Natchez that followed, the Fourteenth and Stockdale's Battalion made the pursuit for several miles.

The regiment was listed under Capt. Josephus R. Quin, in Adams' Brigade of W. H. Jackson's Division, in the organization under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, January, 1864; was with Adams' Brigade and Gen. S. D. Lee in the battle near Champion's hill, February 4-5, 1864, against McPherson's column of Sherman's army, marching to Meridian. Colonel Dumonteil and his regiment skirmished for several hours with Winslow's Cavalry on the 4th, on the Raymond road. They were held in reserve and took turn in covering the retreat at Baker's Creek, next day. After this they were in constant service during the campaign, moving to Meridian, Starkville, Canton and back to the Big Black. At Decatur, on the march to Meridian, "Wood's and Dumonteil's Regiments made a dash at a wagon train and succeeding in killing a number of men and mules, but were compelled to abandon the wagons captured, as enemy had force of infantry in front and rear of train." (W. H. Jackson).

The regiment was employed in April, 1864, in the campaign against deserters and insurgents on Honey Island and beyond Monticello. Companies of Gonzales and Mills detached with Colonel Scott in same operations. June, 1864, Company D, Capt. Joseph Gonzales, and Company H, Capt. L. S. Greelee, with Scott's Brigade. June 10, Fourteenth Confederate Regiment, Col. F. Dumonteil, Mabry's Brigade, Adams' Cavalry.

Col. Hinchie P. Mabry's Brigade, Fourth, Sixth and Thirty-eighth Mississippi, and Fourteenth Confederate (in all about 1,000) moved from Saltillo to join Buford's Division, Forrest's Cavalry. September 9, moved in advance of the approaching Federal command, under Gen. A. J. Smith, and on the 12th the Fourteenth, Lieut.-Col. Cage commanding, skirmished with the enemy's advance, near Pontotoc. The brigade skirmished through the next day with the rear guard of Smith's column, moving toward Tupelo. At Harrisburg Smith faced about across the road in a strong position and Generals S. D. Lee and Forrest attacked. Mabry's Brigade was distinguished in the assault, on the left flank, through the corn field, closely approaching the Federal line on the ridge, but with the rest of the force was repulsed with heavy loss. Among the killed were Lieut.-Col. John G. Cage (mortally wounded), Capt. J. R. Quin and Lieut. C. A. Gatlin. The total casualties of the regiment were 10 killed, 61 wounded, 1 missing. "On the morning of the 15th," Colonel Mabry reported, "the Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry occupied the front, skirmishing with the enemy." General Lee wrote of the battle that "he was on many battlefields during the four years, but he never saw greater gallantry or tenacity of purpose shown than was shown by the troops of the brigades of Rucker, Mabry, Bell and Crossland, and the batteries of Rice, Morton and Thrall. He will always esteem it an honor to have personally commanded such heroes."

Mabry's Brigade was in the field again during Grierson's raid across the State in December, 1864. March 3, 1865, Mabry's Brigade was broken up and the Fourteenth assigned to Gen. Wirt Adams' Brigade. The last service was in Alabama during Wilson's raid. Selma was carried by assault April 2, the department was surrendered by General Taylor May 4, and General Forrest surrendered his cavalry May 22.

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#### SEVENTEENTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—Abner C. Steede.

No rolls. The battalion is mentioned in the official records of date February, 1863, when Capt. William Wren was ordered to dismount Maj. Steede's Battalion and organize, if possible, two full and efficient companies, February, 1863. April, 1863, 171 present, 474 absent, attached to Gen. John Adams' command, Jackson. Fourteenth Infantry and Steede's Battalion only troops left at Jackson, May 3, 1863. United with Richardson's Cavalry at Brookhaven and ordered to operate against Grant's supply trains, May 5. In June, with Gen. John Adams' command at Yazoo City. July 30, with Cosby's Brigade, Jackson's Division Cavalry. November, 1863, 260 present.

The battalion was a part of the Ninth Regiment, with Ferguson's Brigade, in the Atlanta campaign, 1864.

The dismounted men of Ferguson's Brigade were sent for temporary service to Mobile under Major Steede, Seventeenth Mississippi Battalion, from camp at Carthage about 5th or 10th of December, 1864. Reported March 10, 1865, Steede's Mississippi Cavalry Battalion, Maj. Abner C. Steede, attached to McCown's Missouri Brigade, French's Division, in or about Mobile.

Also see Ninth Regiment Cavalry.

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#### EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Alexander H. Chalmers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. Waverly Smith.

Major—W. J. Floyd.

This regiment was formed March 16, 1865, by the consolidation of the Eighteenth Battalion, Fifth Regiment and Saunders' scouts. See Eighteenth Battalion.

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#### EIGHTEENTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Alexander H. Chalmers.

Majors—A. H. Chalmers, William R. Mitchell.

Adjutant—S. F. Green.

First Lieutenants—Mills E. Britlenam, Hugh A. Reynolds.

Second Lieutenants—H. A. Reynolds, Fred Chick.

Third Lieutenant—George Powell.

Total roll, 122.

This company is mentioned in the reports of Federal officers as an independent partisan command in vicinity of Davis' Mill, December, 1862, and on various other dates. They were in a skirmish on the Coldwater near Holly Springs, March 18, 1863; a few of the men were captured near Early Grove, April 6; in skirmish at Salem, Tenn., May 20. In May General Chalmers assigned them to Colonel Slemons' command, and in June ordered Col. H. C. Young, near Byhalia, to require their presence.

Company B, Porter's Partisans.

Captain—Porter.

First Lieutenant—J. P. Morton.

Second Lieutenant—H. H. Hopson.

Lieut. Wm. Johnson wounded at Harrisburg.

Capt. B. F. Saunders' independent company of scouts was consolidated with Company B, March, 1865, Captain Saunders in command.

Company C, enlisted at Holly Springs, Hernando, Panola, Water Valley, etc., organized 1 April, 1863. Chalmers' escort.

Captains—Carroll, resigned; C. T. Smith.

First Lieutenants—C. T. Smith, C. R. Jones, Joseph Lawshee, James Dinkins.

Second Lieutenants—James Dinkins, W. J. Hughes, T. M. Jones.

Third Lieutenant—T. M. Jones.

First Sergeants—J. H. Lawshee, promoted; James Butts, killed at Mapleville, Ala., 1865; N. B. Munn.

Sergeant John G. Burton, promoted Second Lieutenant March, 1865, for gallantry.

Private A. G. Mills, promoted Captain Co. D, March, 1865, for gallantry.

Total enrolled, 120.

Company D, The Smith Rangers, organized 15 April, 1863.

Captains—R. W. Smith, J. Waverly Smith.

First Lieutenants—J. W. Smith, R. E. Smith.

Second Lieutenants—R. C. Bryan, J. Z. King.

Third Lieutenant—J. R. Montgomery.

Company E.

Captain—W. G. Middleton, killed at Harrisburg.

First Lieutenant—J. L. Knox, promoted Captain March, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—J. Wright.

Company F, Pettus Rangers, of De Soto County, organized as independent cavalry 22 August, 1862.

Captain—M. H. Renfroe.

First Lieutenant—James H. McCain.

Second Lieutenant—D. M. Slocum.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Briggs.

Company G.

Captain—

First Lieutenants—J. M. Love, O. F. West, promoted Captain March, 1865.

Second Lieutenant—R. T. Bowen.

Company H, Peach Creek Rangers, of Sentaobia County, enlisted in State service at Peach Creek 1 August, 1862.

Captains—W. C. Maxwell, W. J. Floyd, promoted Major, 1865.

First Lieutenants—W. J. Floyd, David Wright.

Second Lieutenants—J. B. Johnson, Robert Brown.

Third Lieutenants—T. N. Floyd, S. H. Hyatt.

Lieut. Wallace, wounded at Harrisburg.

Original roll, 72.

Lieut. W. J. Floyd, with forty-seven men, March 15, 1863, attacked Lafayette Depot, and skirmished with the Seventh Kansas on the retreat, losing six men captured, J. H. Jones, J. N. McLeod, Adolphus Motley, Samuel Johnson, J. W. Ward and P. B. Waldrup.

Company I, assigned to battalion May 7, 1864.

Captain—A. T. Wimberley.

Second Lieutenant—George E. Harris.

Consolidated with Company A, March, 1865.

Company I.

Captain—R. L. Watson.

This company was in the consolidated regiment, March, 1865, from Fifth Cavalry.

Company K, of Hernando, De Soto County, organized December 18, 1862.

Captain—W. A. Raines.

First Lieutenant—G. McGowan.

Second Lieutenant—M. A. McNeeley.

Consolidated with F, Captain Raines commanding, March, 1865.

Private R. M. Banks, promoted Second Lieutenant for gallantry.

Captain Hill's company of Fifth Regiment was made Company K, of consolidated regiment, March, 1865.

Yazoo County Company.

Captains—S. M. Phillips, Thomas W. Richards.

This battalion was organized mainly from independent companies of partisan rangers which had been formed for the protection of the northern part of the State after the evacuation of Corinth.

Gen. James R. Chalmers was assigned to command on the northern frontier, with the duty of organizing these commands, after the Kentucky campaign of October, 1862.

A battalion was organized under the command of Major Alexander H. Chalmers, which is mentioned in the official reports, April, 1863, as with General Chalmers' command, headquarters Panola.

After Grierson's raiders crossed the Tallahatchie, April 18, 1863, he sent a detachment toward King's bridge, against Chalmers' command. May 11, Colonel Hatch, Second Iowa Cavalry, set out from LaGrange to attack Major Chalmers at Panola, and encountered some portion of it at the crossing of Coldwater, taking three prisoners. General Chalmers followed Hatch and attacked at 2 o'clock, morning of the 14th, at Temperance Hall, again at Walnut Hill and again at the crossing of the Hecula, according to Hatch's report. Chalmers reported the capture of twelve.

With General Chalmers (at Grenada), in July, stationed at Wyatt; Webb, Middleton and J. W. Smith commanding companies; Lieut. James H. McCain, enlisting a company at Panola. Battalion actively engaged in meeting expeditions from Memphis and LeGrange.

Five companies were posted at Holly Springs, Coldwater and Wyatt, at the time of the Federal raid from the Big Black River and LaGrange, Tenn., to Grenada, August, 1863. Major Chalmers, with two companies, 94 men, guarding the river at Wyatt, fell back before one column of the enemy to find Grenada occupied by the other. The other companies did not return, but in September remnants of two companies were reported near the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

September 10, 1863, the command received the name of the Eighteenth Battalion, Mississippi Partisan Rangers. About this time Major Chalmers was authorized to increase his command to a regiment by enlistment of men not subject to conscription. The companies of Captains Middleton and McCain were then in the battalion. The companies of Mitchell and Smith were ordered to report on pain of treatment as deserters. Through these vigorous measures by S. D. Lee the battalion was enlarged. General Chalmers announced, October 7, that the battalion having been increased to six companies, Major Chalmers was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. R. Mitchell, Company A, to Major. The battalion was assigned to McCulloch's Brigade of Chalmers' Cavalry, in October, 1863, the effective strength being 225.

At the Coldwater Ford, near Holly Springs, October 5, 1863, Chalmers' Battalion was distinguished in the fight with McCrillis' Brigade of Hatch's Federal Cavalry, on a raid from LaGrange, Tenn. Both Federal and Confederate commanders agree that the battalion made a gallant charge, though they differ as to results. McCrillis retreated to LaGrange, and on the 8th made another incursion to Salem, where he took position on a ridge east of the town, and sustained an attack for several hours by General Chalmers command. McCrillis reported that his artillery fired upward of 300 rounds. After three hours' hard fighting they were driven from the position, Chalmers reported. Chalmers reported his strength at 1,200, with one piece of artillery; McCrillis his at 1,250, with sections of two batteries. The brunt of the conflict, said General Chalmers, was borne by McCulloch's Missouri Regiment, McGuirk's Regiment and Chalmers' Battalion, "and although the last two were composed almost entirely of untried men, they behaved with a gallantry equal to that which has ever distinguished the veterans of the Second Missouri Cavalry."



The total Confederate loss was 1 killed, 27 wounded. Chalmers, reinforced by Richardson's command, remained in line of battle next day at Harmar's near Salem, while considerable forces of Federal cavalry moved against him, but without serious attack. He then moved to Holly Springs, and Major Mitchell, with 100 men, was sent out at night to tear up the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, over which General Sherman was about to move troops to the support of Rosecrans at Chattanooga. On the 11th Chalmers and Richardson attacked the fort at Collierville, Tenn. garrisoned by six companies of the Sixty-sixth Indiana, unexpectedly reinforced by General Sherman, escorted by a battalion of regulars. The fort was strong and gallantly defended, and though McGuirk captured 135 prisoners and thirteen wagons and teams, Chalmers was compelled to retire with a loss of 3 killed and 48 wounded. On the retreat Chalmers' command was engaged in battle near Byhalia and Wyatt, on the 12th. The battalion had 18 wounded in this campaign.

Later in October, being notified that Sherman was moving his troops east, Chalmers made another attempt, his plan being to demonstrate against Collierville, with the commands of Slemons and McCulloch, while Ferguson and Gholson tore up the railroad somewhere between LaGrange and Corinth. November 1 Major Mitchell, with two companies of the Eighteenth Battalion, drove in the Union pickets at Quinn's Mill, hoping he could draw the Federals into a position favorable for attack, but they did not cross the Coldwater. November 3, 1863, Chalmers attacked Collierville, the Eighteenth Battalion forming the left wing of McCulloch's command, which included also McCulloch's and Hovis' Regiments. After a sharp engagement of over an hour, the attack failed, and Chalmers retreated across the Coldwater, skirmishing with his pursuers at the crossing. The battalion casualties were 1 killed, 5 wounded. Though not mentioned, the battalion doubtless participated in Chalmers' raid of December, 1863, against the railroad, with fighting near Moscow, December 4.

Listed as Eighteenth Battalion, Lieut.-Col. A. H. Chalmers commanding, in organization of S. D. Lee's Cavalry Corps, January, 1864. With First Partisan Regiment, Duff's Nineteenth Battalion and Second Missouri, in McCulloch's Brigade, Chalmers' Division, Forrest's Cavalry, March 9, ordered forward to Panola to lay pontoon bridge for intended raid in Tennessee.

The battalion, with Chalmers' Division, took part in the capture of Fort Pillow, April 12, 1864, and was the first command to enter the fort, over which the battalion flag was quickly flying. There were 14 killed and 86 wounded in Chalmers' Division. Among the mortally wounded was Lieutenant Hubbard, of the battalion, a young and promising officer. General Chalmers mentioned the gallantry of Capt. C. T. Smith, commanding his escort company, who led the charge from the first to the second fort, and Private Samuel Allen of the escort, who was killed in the charge.

May 10, the battalion was attached to Duckworth's Brigade; May 21, moved to Oxford, account of Federal raid.

General Forrest, May 24, brigaded the battalion with Duff's Mississippi and Duckworth's Tennessee Regiment, under Col. E. W. Rucker. Capt. B. F. Saunders' scouts were ordered to report to Rucker, who was instructed to gather up detached bodies of men and form them into companies to raise the battalion to a regiment. This became known as the Sixth Brigade of Forrest's Cavalry. It was a part of the brigade Forrest originally organized under Colonel Neely, the other regiments being under Neely in Alabama.

General Lee sent the brigade to Booneville, June 8, to assist General Forrest against the approaching expedition under General Sturgis, then at Rienzi, and they went into line of battle at Brice's cross roads, near Tishomingo Creek, June 10, on the left of Forrest's line. Rucker's attack, Forrest reported, was "made with vigor, rapidity and precision." "His brigade displayed conspicuous steadiness during the fight." The victory achieved was famous. Over 1,600 prisoners were taken and practically all the artillery and wagon train. Duff's Regiment and Chalmers' Battalion were the only Mississippi commands engaged. Chalmers had 7 killed, including Lieut. W. W. Govan, and 41 wounded.

When Gen. A. J. Smith advanced from LaGrange, Tenn., in July, 1864, Rucker's Brigade was in action near Pontotoc, skirmishing on the 12th, and on the 13th they attacked the guard of the Federal wagon train, moving from Pontotoc to Tupelo, at Bartram's shop. Smith turned at Harrisburg to face his pursuers, and took a strong position on a ridge across the road, where the Confederate troops, under Generals S. D. Lee, Forrest and Chalmers, attacked on the 14th. After the battle was begun, Rucker's Brigade advanced on the right, General Chalmers accompanying them. They moved for a long distance under fire of artillery and musketry, over plowed ground and through a cornfield, many of the men fainting in the excessive heat. "Colonel Rucker, with his little brigade, behaved with as much gallantry as men could under similar circumstances," said Chalmers, "as the heavy list of killed and wounded will prove, yet they were unable to accomplish anything." After dark, when the town was burning, General Forrest, with Rucker's Brigade, mounted, moved on the enemy's left and approached very near to his camp, eliciting the heaviest fire of small arms in the whole battle. When Smith retreated Chalmers pursued with skirmishing for two days, but was repulsed with heavy loss at each attack. The loss of Chalmers' Division was 57 killed, 255 wounded. Among the killed was Captain Middleton of the Eighteenth. Casualties of battalion, 11 killed, 62 wounded.

General Chalmers commended the rare coolness, activity and daring of his Adjutant-General, Capt. W. A. Goodman, and gave honorable mention to others of his staff—Majors B. S. Crump and A. G. Mills, Captains L. T. Lindsey and Ed Daly, Lieutenants G. T. Banks and H. Ginder of the engineer corps.

Rucker's Brigade was dissolved July 18, and Chalmers' and Duff's Battalions returned to McCulloch's Brigade, Chalmers' Division. A

new brigade of Tennessee cavalry was formed under Rucker, and August 30, General Forrest assigned General Chalmers to command of a division, including Rucker's and McCulloch's Brigades. McCulloch's Brigade then included the Fifth and Eighth Mississippi, First Partisans and Chalmers' Battalion, with McCulloch's Regiment.

In August Gen. A. J. Smith raided to Oxford and burned the town and Forrest, unable to give battle, raided into the city of Memphis. With Forrest in this renowned performance were the Mississippians of the Eighteenth, who lost one killed and one wounded. Entering the city, Forrest's men sought to capture Generals Washburn, Hurlbut and Buckland, all of whom, however, escaped them. The Federal casualties were 80 killed and wounded, 116 missing. Forrest's total casualties, 9 killed, 26 wounded.

In September, McCulloch's Brigade was sent to Mobile. The Eighth and Eighteenth Mississippi, operating in West Florida in October, 1864, encountered a Federal expedition to Milton.

Company C, at least (the escort company), was with General Chalmers in the campaign under General Forrest, with Hood's army, in Tennessee, November and December, 1864. When General Schofield was retreating in the presence of the Confederate army from Columbia to Franklin, Forrest, after driving Hatch's Cavalry back toward Nashville, attacked the infantry column at Spring Hill to hold it in check until the Confederate infantry could come up. In the evening Forrest asked Chalmers to charge, and gave him Wilson's Regiment to support his escort company, which made the charge, but found, as Chalmers had urged, that the infantry were present in force, in the woods. General Chalmers wrote in a personal letter, describing the incident as one of the most memorable feats of the war: "Lieut. Elbert Oliver, of my escort company, was shot in the foot at one side of me, and Carson, my bugler, was severely wounded on the other side of me. You (Frank Norfleet) and I together, making a circuit so as to get out of the line of fire, galloped back to General Forrest, who said to me, 'they were there sure enough.'"

Listed November and December, 1864, as Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel Chalmers commanding, in district of the Gulf. One company, 66 men, moving from Enterprise to Mobile, December 7, halted at Shubuta on account of a Federal raid. February, 1865, assigned to Stark's Brigade. March 16, 1865, at Columbus, Miss., General Chalmers ordered the battalion reorganized with part of the Fifth Regiment and Saunders' company, to form a consolidated regiment, with the following officers:

Colonel—Alexander H. Chalmers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. Waverly Smith.

Major—W. J. Floyd.

The regiment was in the field during Wilson's raid through Alabama and Georgia in April and May, 1865, and at Maplesville, Ala., Capt. C. T. Smith's company and Forrest's escort company, General Forrest also being present, had a hand-to-hand fight with the Seventeenth Indiana Cavalry, of Wilder's Brigade.

The regiment was paroled at Gainesville, Ala., in May, 1865.

## NINETEENTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Z. George.

See Fifth Regiment Cavalry.

## NINETEENTH BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William L. Duff.

Major—William L. Walker.

Company A, Williams' Company, organized at Sarepta 7 August, 1863.

Captains—William M. Seamon, died; Thomas J. Kennedy.

First Lieutenants—Absalom Swain, killed February 22, 1864; Thomas J. Kennedy, Harlston D. Lewis.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas J. Kennedy, promoted; Noah Rayburn, killed February 21, 1864; William N. Cox, killed at Harrisburg; Isaac F. Price.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas J. Kennedy, promoted; John T. Clayton, mortally wounded at Harrisburg; Philip P. Watts.

Total enrollment, 125. Captain Kennedy was a Lieutenant of Company F, Forty-first Regiment, wounded at Perryville. This company went into camp of instruction at Pettusville, about September 10, where it was joined by four other companies, forming the Nineteenth Battalion originally.

Company B, of Calhoun County, organized as minute men 14 June 1862.

Captains—Thomas A. Mitchell, elected Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Regiment; T. T. Enochs, W. T. Therrell.

Lieutenants—E. J. Harden, J. H. Thedford, P. P. Williamson.

"First and last there were 180 men and boys in this company. There were three Captains and the company was once divided. Capt. Bill Therrell was Captain at the surrender."—W. A. Alexander.

T. T. Enochs, Captain; E. W. Jennings, First Lieutenant; Terrell Young, Second Lieutenant; Thomas Dowdy, Third Lieutenant; G. W. Campbell, First Sergeant; and roll of 111.—History of Calhoun County.

Company C, Duff Guards, enlisted August, 1863, at Water Valley, Concord, Coffeeville, etc.

Captain—Charles W. Johnston.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Bell.

Second Lieutenant—Wiley D. Thornton.

Third Lieutenant—Thompson B. Turner.

The Captain and First and Second Lieutenants were veterans of the Fifteenth Infantry, discharged for disability or wounds. Captain Johnston had been Assistant Surgeon of the Fifteenth.

First Sergeant George W. Bardwell and some others were captured at Moscow, December 4, 1863. Private James S. Locke promoted Lieutenant. Sergt. E. Bardwell promoted Lieutenant, Company I. Total enrollment, 119.

Company E, of Lowndes County.  
 Captain—George Abert.

Company F, of Lowndes County.  
 Captain—J. H. Field.

Company G, of Lowndes County.  
 Captain—Beverly Matthews.

Company H, enlisted at Como 14 November, 1863.

Captain—Thomas L. Morris.

First Lieutenant—E. B. Kilpatrick.

Second Lieutenant—G. C. Garrett.

Third Lieutenant—E. P. Kilpatrick.

Enrolled April 30, 1865, 32; including 5 captured near Mobile and Milton, October and December, 1864. Roll of May, 1865, at Gainesville, Ala., Company L, Twenty-eighth Regiment.

Major William L. Duff, formerly of the Seventeenth Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, returned to Mississippi and received authority from the Secretary of War to raise a battalion for the defense of Northern Mississippi. Col. R. V. Richardson, commanding in Northeast Mississippi, October 28, 1863, reported: "There are now several new battalions and regiments forming in my district. Lieutenant-Colonel Duff has a battalion nearly ready for the field. They need about 500 guns, and saddles, accoutrements and equipments."

General Chalmers secured their transfer to his command, and assigned the battalion to McCulloch's Brigade, with Chalmers' Battalion and the First Partisans. Their first active service was in the raid on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in December, 1863, and several were killed and wounded in the fight at Moscow, December 4.

Being transferred in January, 1864, to Col. Jeff Forrest's Brigade, they were with Jeff Forrest in his repulse of Gen. Sooy Smith at Sakatonchee Creek, February 21, 1864, and aided in driving Smith's command through Okolona, and took part in the severe fighting five miles beyond (February 22), when Col. Jeff Forrest was killed. Duff's Battalion had 8 killed, including Lieuts. J. T. Morris, N. Rayburn and A. Swain, and 9 wounded. A newspaper report gave it 11 killed, 67 wounded.

In his report of the capture of Fort Pillow, General Chalmers especially commended "the lion-hearted McCulloch, with his fighting brigade of Missourians, Texans and Mississippians."

In May, 1864, the battalion was filled to form the Eighth Regiment, and attached to Rucker's Brigade, Forrest's Cavalry.

At the battle of Brice's cross roads, or Tishomingo Creek, June 10, General Forrest reported that in forming his line of battle he held Rucker's Third Regiment, under Colonel Duff, mounted, as a reserve. As the attack was ordered, he placed Duff's Regiment and his escort at the extreme left of the line, beyond the Guntown and Ripley road. "Colonel Duff and my escort, dismounted, were ordered to charge the enemy's

position in front of Newsom's Regiment (after it was repulsed), and succeeded in driving the enemy to his second line." After two hours' hard fighting along the whole line, the Federal troops, under Sturgis, gave way and were pursued to Salem during the following day. In this famous victory the Eighth had 9 killed, including Lieut. W. R. Welch and Ensign W. R. Hogg, and 47 wounded. Forrest's loss, out of 3,500 engaged, was 96 killed, 396 wounded; Sturgis' loss, out of 8,000 in the expedition, was 223 killed, 394 wounded, 1,623 captured. One of Sturgis' brigades was negroes. Of the white troops engaged, the losses on both sides in killed were practically equal.

The regiment was also engaged with A. J. Smith's expedition to Tupelo in July. Col. Lyman M. Ward, commanding a Federal brigade of cavalry, reported that the Fourteenth Wisconsin, guarding the wagon train, was furiously attacked July 13 by a brigade of cavalry commanded by Colonel Duff, of the Nineteenth Mississippi. Another Wisconsin regiment was sent into the fight, on the flank, and Duff retreated before a charge, "leaving his dead on the field and the battle-flag of the Nineteenth Mississippi, which was captured and brought off by Capt. C. G. M. Mansfield, Fourteenth Wisconsin."

General Chalmers reported that in this affair, at Bartram's shop, he attacked with Rucker's Brigade, got possession of the train and killed all the mules, so that the enemy was compelled to burn several wagons, but "his infantry rallied, and by superior numbers forced us to retire." General Forrest, who was in the rear with two brigades, came up, and they moved toward Tupelo. In the battle of Harrisburg, July 14, when Gen. S. D. Lee attacked with the commands of Chalmers and Forrest, the Federal command being strongly posted, Rucker's Brigade made a gallant charge in which many fell from heat and exhaustion, and many were killed and wounded. Colonel Rucker and Colonel Duff were both severely wounded.

The following statement of casualties, July 13-15, 1864, is condensed from a newspaper report at the time:

Field and staff—Colonel Duff, severely wounded; Capt. C. W. Johnston, slightly; Sergt.-Maj. A. A. Gillespie, slightly; Color Bearer W. H. Bart, killed,

Company A, Lieut. T. J. Kennedy commanding—Killed, Lieut. W. N. Cox and Private Wiley Morgan; wounded, Lieut. J. T. Clayton and 6 others.

Company B, Capt. W. T. Therrell commanding—Killed, Lieut. E. W. Jennings and Private C. Harden; wounded, 6.

Company C, Lieut. Thomas J. Bell commanding—Killed, Private A. McKinney; wounded, Lieut. W. D. Thornton and 15 others.

Company D, Capt. E. B. Cochrane—Killed, Private J. T. Stone; wounded, Captain Cochrane and 5 others.

Company E, Lieut. T. W. Atkins commanding—8 wounded.

Company F, Lieut. R. L. Bean commanding—Killed, J. B. Pearson; wounded, 8.

Company G, Lieut. W. W. Stone commanding—Killed, Sergt. E. G. Suggs; wounded, Lieut. L. G. Knowles and 7 others.

Company H, Lieut. E. B. Kilpatrick commanding—3 wounded.

Company I, Capt. W. W. Robinson commanding—Wounded, Captain Robinson, Lieut. E. R. Yerger and 5 others; missing, Sergt. Ira P. Beasley.

Company K, Lieut. B. B. Duke commanding—Killed, privates D. H. H. Berry, and D. W. Quinn; wounded, 7.

Order of the Secretary of War, July 19, 1864: "The Nineteenth Mississippi Battalion, Lieut.-Col. W. L. Duff, having been increased to ten companies by the addition of four companies raised within the enemy's lines, will constitute the Eighth Regiment, Mississippi Cavalry." Lieut.-Col. William L. Walker commanding in August.

In September McCulloch's Brigade was sent to Mobile. The Union commander at Pensacola reported October 25, 1864, that McCulloch's Brigade was stationed at Pollard, Ala., and companies of the Eighth Mississippi at Milton, Fla., and Pine Barren bridge.

A newspaper scrap undated records an accident in the Eighth camp of the Eighth Mississippi, McCulloch's Brigade, Forrest's Cavalry. Companies H and D were occupying an old building for shelter from severe cold weather, when it was blown down by the storm about 10 o'clock at night, killing 3 and wounding 15.

Federal expedition to Milton, Fla., reported skirmish with 70 or 80 of the Eighth Mississippi Cavalry, October, 1864. Mobile papers reported that about 50 of the regiment were captured.

General Davidson, U. S. Army, led an expedition from Baton Rouge against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in the latter part of November, and after pontooning the Amite, Pearl and Black Rivers and Red Creek, sent the Second New York Cavalry across the Leaf and Chickasawhay. The regiment was met by McCulloch's Brigade, including the Eighth Cavalry, and driven back. Davidson finding the river impassable December 9, moved his command to Pascagoula.

In the spring of 1865, the Sixth Cavalry was consolidated with the Eighth, Colonel Duff commanding.

#### TWENTY-THIRD BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—Joseph S. Terry.

Order of War Department, November 21, 1864: "The three companies now serving in the organization known as Powers' Regiment of Cavalry are hereby organized into a battalion, to be known as the Twenty-third Mississippi Battalion."

See Powers' Regiment. The battalion was assigned to Wirt Adams Brigade in February, 1865. See Wirt Adams' Regiment.

### TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonels—Peter B. Starke, Joshua T. McBee, commissioned April 1, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Samuel W. Ferguson, promoted Brigadier-General; Edward P. Jones, commissioned May 10, 1863; S. S. Champion, commissioned April 1, 1865.

Majors—Edward P. Jones, captured at Franklin, Tenn., April 10, 1863; Joshua T. McBee, commissioned May 10, 1863; C. L. Johnson, commissioned April 1, 1865.

Adjutant—S. H. Starke.

Quartermaster—R. H. Smith.

Commissary—James Hazlett.

Surgeons—R. B. Maury, C. R. Mayson, commissioned February 6, 1863.

Assistant Surgeons—W. S. Ward, W. T. Ward, commissioned May 6, 1862; L. M. Mays, commissioned November 16, 1864.

Original officers commissioned 24 February, 1852.

Starke was commanding brigade after 25 December, 1863—roll of February, 1864.

Company A, enlisted at Grenada 4 January, 1862.

Captains—J. T. McBee, W. H. Ray, C. L. Johnson, J. G. Montgomery.

First Lieutenants—W. H. Ray, A. W. McDonald, W. W. Wyatt, killed at Pulaski; A. West.

Second Lieutenants—J. A. Kimbro, A. W. McDonald, C. L. Johnson, J. G. Montgomery, wounded near Pulaski, 25 December, 1864.

Third Lieutenants—A. W. McDonald, W. H. Hinston, W. W. Wyatt, A. West.

Original roll, 96.

Company B, Dixie Rangers, of Carroll County, enlisted at Carrollton 1 March, 1862.

Captains—J. P. Scales, resigned May, 1863; G. C. Woods.

First Lieutenants—G. C. Woods, F. P. Campbell, resigned; H. D. Money, resigned 15 November, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—F. P. Campbell, wounded at Franklin, 1863; H. D. Money, D. B. Smith.

Third Lieutenants—Samuel J. Lesley, mortally wounded at Franklin, 1863; William Rose.

First Sergeant—H. D. Money, J. H. McLemore.

Original roll, 110.

Company C, Buckner's Light Horse, of Warren County, enlisted at Vicksburg 25 February, 1862.

Captain—C. B. Buckner.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Bailey, wounded near Spring Hill November 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant—T. S. Arrison.



Third Lieutenants—F. M. Goodwin, died, 1864; E. J. McGaw.

First Sergeant—R. F. Bay.

Original roll, 87. See Company I, consolidated.

Company D, enlisted at Greenville 9 March, 1862.

Captain—George T. Blackburn, captured, 1863; W. E. Hunt (1865).

First Lieutenants—Ben Johnson, Harry Yerger (1865).

Second Lieutenants—William L. Nugent, T. N. Fowler, W. G. Yerger (1865).

Third Lieutenants—T. N. Fowler, William E. Hunt.

First Sergeants—J. J. Haile, Charles W. Wolfe.

Original roll, 162.

Company E, enlisted at Prentiss 10 March, 1862.

Captains—C. R. Mayson, promoted Surgeon; Croom Bellamy, killed at Franklin April 10, 1863; E. J. Shelby, T. T. Enochs.

First Lieutenants—Croom Bellemy, E. J. Shelby, R. A. Brown, P. W. Campbell.

Second Lieutenants—E. J. Shelby, R. A. Brown, Isaac Shelby, W. T. Young.

Third Lieutenants—R. A. Brown, Isaac Shelby, S. G. Cook

First Sergeant—J. R. Ramey, D. Alexander.

Original roll, 96.

Company F, enlisted 20 March, 1862, at Grenada.

Captains—J. W. Clanton, killed at Dallas; W. W. Keith, wounded July 28, 1864.

First Lieutenants—M. D. Keith, N. R. Sledge, captured December, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—R. T. Hibbler, W. W. Keith.

Third Lieutenants—W. W. Keith, N. R. Sledge.

First Sergeants—B. Bobo, T. D. Randolph.

Roll, June, 1862, 80.

Company F, reorganized 1865.

Captain—W. B. Smith.

First Lieutenant—B. H. Mitchell.

Second Lieutenant—W. E. Futrell.

First Sergeant—B. G. Lindsey.

Roll, 149.

Company G.

Captains—James M. Smith, William Ratliff, 1863.

First Lieutenants—William Ratliff, Duncan McLaurin.

Second Lieutenants—Duncan McLaurin, S. F. Billingsley, killed at Franklin, 1863; S. B. Wilson, H. D. Gaston, B. T. Ledbetter.

Third Lieutenants—Samuel F. Billingsley, S. B. Wilson, Hugh D. Gaston, B. T. Ledbetter, J. A. Taylor.

First Sergeants—A. H. Bowmar, B. T. Ledbetter, J. A. Taylor, F. C. McNeilly.

Roll, June, 1862, 128.

Company H, of Monroe County, organized at Aberdeen February; enlisted 4 March, 1862, at Grenada.

Captain—John B. Tucker.

First Lieutenant—John R. Sanders.

Second Lieutenants—Jack Benson, T. C. Cain.

Third Lieutenants—John Manning, B. J. Lott, of Carroll.

First Sergeants—T. C. Cain, D. R. Bryan.

Original roll, 117; July, 1863, 76, of which 5 were prisoners and 15 absent. See Company I, consolidated.

Company I, Johnson Rebels, of Warren County, enlisted at Vicksburg 13 March, 1862.

Captains—William H. Johnson, S. S. Champion, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 1 April, 1865.

First Lieutenants—George Wyman, P. W. Holly, W. W. Montgomery.

Second Lieutenants—Charles Paine, S. S. Champion, N. M. Champion.

Third Lieutenants—P. W. Holly, W. W. Montgomery.

First Sergeants—S. S. Champion (of Hinds), H. C. Black, N. W. Champion.

Enrolled, 70, of Warren County.

Company I, consolidated, 1865, from companies C, H and I.

Captain—W. S. Bailey.

First Lieutenant—B. S. Ricks.

Second Lieutenant—B. J. Lott.

Roll, 143.

Company K, Bingaman Rangers, of Adams County, organized 25 February, 1862.

Captain—Samuel L. Winston.

First Lieutenant—W. J. Hodge.

Second Lieutenant—C. F. Thomas.

Third Lieutenant—J. J. Middleton.

First Sergeant—William E. Brewer, killed.

No rolls.

Company L.

Captain—Thomas J. Morris. See Eighth Regiment.

This regiment was organized early in 1862, for three years or the war, extra to the requisitions upon the State for infantry. It is numbered consecutively with the infantry regiments. The original officers—Starke, Ferguson and Jones—were commissioned February 24, 1862; the regiment was reported May 14 in camp at Jackson, where it was organized. Colonel Starke was a man of prominence, who had been the Whig candidate for Congress in 1846, to succeed Col. Jefferson Davis. He had organized a cavalry company in his home county, Bolivar, early in 1861. Samuel Wragg Ferguson, Lieutenant-Colonel, was a native of South Carolina, graduate of West Point, who resigned a Second Lieutenantcy in the First Dragoons, United States Army, to enter the Confederate service.

As a Brigadier-General he was associated with Mississippi troops throughout the war. The first active service of the regiment was occasioned by the naval attack on Vicksburg, beginning in May, 1862. Five companies of Starke's Cavalry reinforced Gen. M. L. Smith, at Vicksburg, and were posted to watch the flanks along the Yazoo and below Warrenton on the Mississippi. In June the Secretary of War countermanded order that Capt. W. H. Johnson, stationed on the Big Black River, should burn all cotton in reach, whether liable to fall into enemy's hands or not. Regiment reported 462 present, troops of Gen. M. L. Smith, August 27, 1862.

Later the regiment was at Camp Burrus, in Bolivar County. They operated along the river and in the swampy country, where many contracted fever. September, 436 present; 865 present and absent.

There is a Federal report of an expedition from the Missouri shore to Bolivar County and a skirmish with four companies of Bolivar County troops, near Totten's plantation, Coahoma County, August 2, 1862. September 14, part, at least, of the regiment was in a skirmish near Prentiss, Bolivar County; September 19 they attacked some transports at Niblett's landing on the Mississippi, opposite Island No. 10. Thence they returned to Camp Burrus and from there moved to Panola. In October Colonel Starke was ordered, with his own and Major Blythe's command, to attack a Federal force opposite Helena, but no action appears to have resulted.

Company I, Captain Johnson, was at Vicksburg in December, 1862, and took part in the Chickasaw Bayou campaign, while the remainder of the regiment, according to Federal reports, was engaged with Steele's expedition from Helena, in the vicinity of Panola, in the same month. In January, 1863, the regiment was assigned with Pinson's and Ballentine's Regiments, to the First (Cosby's) Brigade of Gen. W. T. Martin's Division of the cavalry army under General VanDorn, about 7,500 strong, which made the campaign in Middle Tennessee early in 1863, supporting General Bragg's army, then on the Shelbyville line. Starke's Regiment moved from Okolona to Columbia, Tenn., in February, about 625 strong. They were present at the battle of Thompson's Station, March 5, but held in reserve; were in the skirmish with Minty's Cavalry at Thompson's Station, March 9, and actively engaged in the attack on Franklin, April 10. Gen. Granger reported that the Fortieth Ohio Infantry, after a stubborn fight, "was finally forced to fall back through the town to the river, and it was followed by a part of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, under command of Major Edward P. Jones. But few of this regiment who came into town returned." The regiment suffered a heavy loss in killed, wounded and captured. In General Orders, April 10, 1863, Gen. W. H. Jackson mentioned "the gallant and meritorious conduct of officers and men of the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, in the charge upon Franklin today. When ordered to charge into the town, they did so promptly at their swiftest speed, and although in the face of the enemy's batteries and houses lined with sharpshooters, they drove everything resistlessly before them and pushed their victorious columns to the bank

of the Harpeth River, killing and wounding a considerable number of the enemy, and upon returning formed in good order in an open field in easy range and under the well-directed fire of the enemy's heavy guns. To show the danger to which they were exposed, attention is directed to the official report of killed, wounded and missing. The charge today into Franklin, under such adverse circumstances, finds no parallel in this war, and will embellish another page of the history of our country with the martial achievements and glory of Southern arms."

VanDorn's campaign, during which he lost his life in a private affair, left Mississippi open to Grierson's raid and Grant's advance from Bruinsburg to Jackson and the Yazoo River. The Twenty-eighth, leaving Tennessee May 17, reached Mechanicsburg June 7, a march of 400 miles. During the following operations Cosby's and Whitfield's (Texas) Brigades constituted the division of General W. H. Jackson. June 22, 1863, Lieut.-Col. R. C. Wood, with Starke's Regiment, Major J. T. McBee commanding, and Adams' Regiment, Capt. S. B. Cleveland commanding, attacked a detachment of the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, under Major Parkell, which had been sent to blockade the road at Birdsong's Ferry on the Big Black. Parkell had with him one howitzer, which was posted at the head of a narrow lane, strongly fenced on each side, and repeated charges were made up this lane before the Federal force could be started and the gun captured. Wood reported 5 killed, 16 wounded and 1 missing, and that he took 33 prisoners. Parkell reported 8 killed and 16 wounded, 4 mortally. Wood, in his report recorded "the great gallantry and elan displayed by Major McBee and the officers and men of his command." This famous affair is known as the battle of Bear Creek. Companies A and F, under Captain Clanton, were particularly distinguished. In his final report, General Pemberton mentioned Privates E. G. Walker and Charles McInroe, of Maj. W. H. Johnson's Cavalry, part of this regiment, as among those who carried dispatches through the Federal lines to or from General Johnston.

July 4 the regiment moved from Mechanicsburg to Birdsong's Ferry, and as Johnston's army fell back to Jackson, they skirmished with Sherman's advance July 7, and fell back covering Johnston's retreat, skirmishing frequently and resisting a charge of cavalry at Clinton. Just before the evacuation of Jackson, July 16, they went to the Federal rear, and recrossed Pearl River after the retreat of Johnston to Morton.

After the evacuation of Jackson by Sherman, the regiment was at or near Clinton until moved to Brownsville in September. October 10 detachments from Starke's and Wirt Adams' Regiments were attacked near Port Gibson by a force of Illinois and Wisconsin Cavalry, whose commanding officer reported 11 of the two regiments killed. October 14th McPherson's expedition set out from Vicksburg intending to go to Canton, but on account of the effective resistance made, proceeded no further than Clinton. There were engagements at Brownsville, October 15; on the Canton road near Brownsville, October 15-16; near the Clinton and Vernon cross roads, October 16; at Bogue Chitto Creek, and near Liv-

ington, October 17; and near Clinton, October 18, in which all or parts of the regiment were engaged. After this the regiment was on guard between the Pearl and Big Black Rivers to the close of the year. December 25, 1863, Colonel Starke was put in command of the brigade, then including the First, Fourth, Twenty-eighth and Ballentine's Regiments. His headquarters was Clinton. He continued in this command, in Jackson's Division, under the organization of the cavalry, early in 1864, under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee.

At the outset of Sherman's raid to Meridian, the brigade met the advance of Hurlbut's column near the Joe Davis plantation, giving battle there February 4, the Twenty-eighth being commanded by Major McBee. Gen. Wirt Adams likewise encountered McPherson's column, but neither Confederate force was strong enough to make serious resistance. Next day, having retired through Clinton, and Captain Ratliff reporting a flank movement on the Springs road, Starke fell back through Jackson and out on the Canton road. General Sherman reported that February 5 was "one continued skirmish for eighteen miles, but we did not allow the enemy's cavalry to impede our march, but got into Jackson that night on his heels. . . . Loring and French were marching at the time to concentrate with the cavalry at Jackson, but were too late. We got into Jackson first, secured their pontoon bridge, repaired it and commenced crossing Pearl River on the 6th and on the 7th marched into Brandon." Starke, under the immediate direction of General Jackson, followed, and had a brisk engagement before Meridian on the 14th, with Winslow's Cavalry fighting on foot. Sherman then began the destruction of Meridian, as the great military center of the Southwest. He reported: "For five days 10,000 men worked with a will. . . . Meridian, with its depots, storehouses, arsenal, hospitals, offices, hotels and cantonments no longer exists." The railroad was also destroyed from Jackson to Meridian, from Meridian north to Lauderdale Springs, south to Quitman and east about twenty miles. This all was preparatory to the campaign against Atlanta. Forrest and Chalmers were busied with Sooy Smith's Cavalry raid from Memphis, which was easily routed in the woods, on Sakatonchee Creek. Starke waited three days about Meridian and then he also went to help against Sooy Smith, but found on reaching Starkville that Smith was routed. Sherman having marched to Canton expecting to meet Smith, Starke moved to that vicinity, and near Sharon, February 27-29, the brigade skirmished with the enemy, McBee and his regiment having a serious encounter. On Sherman's retreat an attempt was made to attack the Federal train at Brownsville, but before McBee had a favorable opportunity the Federal infantry and cavalry formed line of battle and Starke retired. The brigade loss during the campaign Starke reported as 49 killed, wounded and missing. He estimated the Federal loss occasioned by his command as 128 killed and captured.

Starke was succeeded in brigade command by Grig.-Ben. Frank C. Armstrong, and the brigade moved into Alabama in the spring of 1864. A detachment under Captain Woods, with a detachment under Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Maxwell, left Tuscaloosa, April 19, to operate against "tories" in Walker and Winston Counties, Ala.

May 5, 1864, the brigade moved from Carthage to Montevallo, Ala.; 14th, arrived at Rome, Ga.; 17th, reached Adairsville and engaged the enemy with considerable loss in killed and wounded; May 20, fought at Cassville, crossed the Etoah, and moved to Dallas, skirmishing. May 28 the brigade was dismounted temporarily and put in the trenches on the extreme south of the line extending from northeast of New Hope Church, southwest of Dallas. At four in the evening, after lying in the trenches under a scorching sun all day, they formed in line of battle and charged, driving in the Federal skirmishers and encountering a heavy fire of musketry and artillery from the main line of the enemy. The Twenty-eighth drove the gunners from their battery, but were forced to retire before taking possession of the guns. In falling back Captain Clanton was killed and Lieut. T. N. Fowler severely wounded. The regiment had 20 killed and wounded, "a severe price to pay for feeling the enemy," one of the men wrote, home.

After this they skirmished continually as the armies moved to the Marietta line, skirmished on that line and in the Federal rear near Powder Springs, picketed the Chattahoochee River, moved to West Point July 17 to meet Rousseau's expedition, took part in the battle of July 28 near Atlanta, skirmished at Herring's Mill July 30, was in the battle of August 6, and fought near Jonesboro, August 30.

The regiment, in Armstrong's Brigade, Jackson's Division, crossed the Tennessee River, near Florence, November 16-17, and began the march into Tennessee November 21, under the command of Major-General Forrest. Armstrong's Brigade was in battle at Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin; in November, followed the Federal army to Nashville, thence moved to the investment of Murfreesboro, and was particularly distinguished in battle there December 7. In the rear guard of the army during the retreat from Nashville they fought at Columbia, Warfield's, Richland Creek, Pulaski, King's Hill and Sugar Creek, December 22-26. The casualties of the regiment were 10 killed, including Lieut. W. W. Wyatt, and 49 wounded. (See notice of brigade, First Cavalry). Gen. W. H. Jackson, commanding the division, indorsed on the campaign report of General Ross, of the Texas Brigade: "Lieutenant Hunt, of Twenty-eighth Mississippi, particularly distinguished himself; commanding a squadron of cavalry, dismounted his men in an open field."

Colonel Starke was promoted to Brigadier-General November 4, 1864, and the regiment is assigned to his brigade in General Chalmers' orders of February, 1865. When Gen. J. H. Wilson started on his raid through Alabama and Georgia in March and April, 1865, the brigade moved from Pickensville, Ala., to meet him, and after three days and nights of marching and countermarching arrived near Selma during the assault upon the fortifications there, April 2, but were cut off from the town by the Federal troops and were unable to render any assistance.

When Selma was taken they were compelled to retire in the night, thirty miles, across the Cahawba River, after which they moved to Livingston and went into camp. There the last muster rolls were made, up to April 31, 1865. The capitulation by Gen. Richard Taylor occurred May 4, 1865. The cavalry commands under General Forrest were surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May 22, 1865.

Armstrong's Escort, enlisted at Monroe, La., 4 April, 1862.

Captain—Junius Y. Webb.

First Lieutenant—Lynn B. Watkins.

Second Lieutenant—Nathaniel M. Martin.

Third Lieutenant—John J. Carter.

Escort company for Brig.-Gen. Frank C. Armstrong.

#### BALLENTINE'S REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—John G. Ballentine, July, 1862, to 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William L. Maxwell, March, 1863, to 1865.

Major—William H. Ford, March, 1863, to 1865.

Adjutant—V. V. Moore.

Quartermaster—W. D. Heflin.

Assistant Surgeon—A. Brogden, 1864 to 1865.

Non-commissioned staff—C. F. Bullock, Sergeant-Major; James Hunt  
Quartermaster Sergeant; F. L. Burton, Commissary Sergeant; J. J.  
Wilson, Ordnance Sergeant; Allen F. Laird, Bugler.

Company E, enlisted at Ripley 11 August, 1862.

Captain—W. W. McDowell.

First Lieutenant—Jeff J. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—Andrew B. Knox.

February, 1864, 50 enrolled.

Company F, enlisted at Pittsboro, Grenada, Iuka, Holly Springs, etc., beginning in July, 1862.

Captain—Allen M. Reasons.

First Lieutenant—Isaac C. Steele.

Second Lieutenant—James B. Crowder.

Third Lieutenant—Jesse H. Fox.

February, 1864, 72 enrolled, 20 had deserted.

Company G, enlisted at College Hill 2 August, 1862, by Captain Wilbourn.

Captain—

First Lieutenant—J. L. McGowan.

Second Lieutenant—A. Balfour.

Third Lieutenant—T. B. Brown.

February, 1864, 38 enrolled.

Company H, enlisted at Coldwater Depot, in Marshall County, etc.,  
30 July, 1862, by Captains Jernigan and Blackwell.

Captain—Samuel H. Blackwell, of Panola.

First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenant—William C. Mobley.

Third Lieutenant—Pleasant M. Mobley.

Company A, of Carroll County, enlisted at Vaiden April 10, 1862.

Captain—W. H. Ford, promoted Major.

First Lieutenants—William Stewart, R. R. Brewer.

Second Lieutenants—J. H. Gordin, died; W. J. Gordin.

Third Lieutenants—R. N. Long, W. V. Winborn.

February, 1864, 76 enrolled, 53 on duty.

Company B, enlisted at Floyd, La., 1 March, 1862.

Captain—E. F. Montgomery, killed near Brownsville October 16,  
1863.

First Lieutenant—C. S. Davis.

Second Lieutenant—

Third Lieutenant—

February, 1864, 21 on roll, 11 on duty.

Company C, enlisted at Memphis or Somerville, Tenn., 7 May, 1862.

Captain—Ed. E. Porter.

First Lieutenant—George R. Merritt.

Second Lieutenant—J. C. Harrell.

Third Lieutenant—E. B. Shelton.

February, 1864, 75 enrolled, 55 on duty.

Company D, enlisted in West Tennessee 16 May, 1861, by Captain T.  
H. Logwood, but mainly in November, 1862, by Captain Anderson.

Captain—J. A. Anderson.

First Lieutenant—J. S. Hill.

Second Lieutenant—

February, 1864, 37 enrolled.

Company I, of Yalobusha County, enlisted at Grenada, Abbeville,  
Charleston, Garner's Station, etc., July and August, 1862.

Captain—W. S. Eskridge.

First Lieutenant—R. B. Riddick.

Second Lieutenant—S. Barbee.

Third Lieutenant—J. H. Dame.

February, 1864, enrolled 58.

Company K, enlisted at Batesville 31 July, 1862, recruited from  
Panola, Grenada, etc.

Captain—R. H. Taylor.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Knox.

Second Lieutenant—G. R. Watkins.

Third Lieutenant—D. S. Lester.

February, 1864, enrolled 78, present 49.



This regiment was formed in time to participate in the operations attending the battles of Iuka, Corinth and Coffeeville, September-December, 1862, but is not mentioned in the official reports available. The regiment never received a number and was known throughout the war as Ballentine's Battalion or Regiment. Ballentine had been Captain of Company A in the Tennessee Regiment which Col. W. H. Jackson commanded in Mississippi in 1862. He was distinguished for personal valor in the cavalry fight at Lockridge Mills, Tenn., May 5, 1862, where he commanded five companies of Jackson's Regiment.

In January, 1863, "Ballentine's Battalion," 259 strong, was listed among the troops to accompany VanDorn's expedition into Tennessee. It was assigned to the Second Brigade of W. H. Jackson's Division, and in February to Cosby's (First) Brigade, which was transferred from Jackson's to Gen. Will T. Martin's Division. In parting with the regiment at Okolona, February 6, 1863, Gen. W. H. Jackson, in special orders, expressed his "heartfelt thanks to the officers and men for their cheerfulness and attention to every duty, the hearty co-operation at all times displayed by them, and his admiration of their cool, determined courage in every engagement while under his command, also his regrets at losing them from his division."

Ballentine's Regiment, with Pinson's and Starke's and Woodward's Kentuckians, formed the brigade of General Cosby, in Martin's Division of VanDorn's Cavalry Corps in the campaign in Middle Tennessee, March and April, 1863. The brilliant achievement of the campaign was the capture at Spring Hill, or Thompson's Station, March 5, of Gen. John Coburn's Brigade. The main fight was made by the brigades of Jackson, Armstrong, Whitfield and Forrest. General VanDorn reported that General Martin, with Cosby's Brigade, arrived on the field and took position on Coburn's right flank, preparing for a charge and cutting off the only way of escape, when Coburn surrendered. The brigade also participated in the attack at Franklin, April 10, 1863. (See First and Twenty-eighth Regiments). Soon afterward the brigade made a rapid march of 400 miles to the Big Black River, Grant having, in the absence of VanDorn's Corps, succeeded in establishing his army in a secure position between that river and Vicksburg, with his base of supplies on the Yazoo. The brigade covered the retreat of General Johnston from the Big Black to Jackson after the surrender of Vicksburg, and afterward was stationed between the Big Black and Pearl Rivers, guarding the country from raids.

The Crosby Brigade, in September, 1863, included the Fourth Cavalry, Maj. J. L. Harris; Twenty-eighth Cavalry, Capt. S. B. Cleveland; Col. J. G. Ballentine's Regiment; Wirt Adams' Regiment, Capt. Robert Muldrow; and Lieut. N. M. Martin's escort company. The brigade, under command of Wirt Adams, participated in the operations against McPherson's expedition from Vicksburg towards Canton, October, 1863, skirmishing near Bolton and Clinton, under the command of Gen. W. H. Jackson.

In the organization of cavalry under Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lee, in February, 1864, Ballentine's Regiment, with Pinson's and Starke's, formed the brigade of Colonel Starke, in W. H. Jackson's Division. When Sherman crossed the Big Black on his campaign to destroy Meridian and the railroads and immense army stores, Starke met Hurlbut's column near the Joe Davis plantation, and from that place to Jackson, Ballantine's Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, was engaged in skirmishing through February 4 and 5. A flank movement by the Federal cavalry under Colonel Winslow caused the hurried abandonment of Jackson. Afterward the brigade annoyed the advance to Meridian and skirmished briskly with Winslow as Sherman was about to enter the city, February 14. Thence they moved to Starkville, to assist Forrest against the Sooy Smith raid, but found the battle over there. They next operated against Sherman's troops at Canton, skirmishing February 27-29, and picking up several foraging parties. The last skirmish was near Brownsville, March 2, Sherman recrossing the Big Black next day.

Capt. Edward E. Porter was commanding the regiment in April, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell in June and later. Maxwell, with a detachment from his regiment and Starke's, operated against deserters and tories in Walker and Winston Counties, Ala., in April. Gen. Frank C. Armstrong took command of the brigade, which was ordered to Georgia, arrived at Rome May 14, and was engaged at Adairsville, May 17, after which it was constantly on duty and in frequent skirmishes until after the evacuation of Atlanta, September 1. May 28, near Dallas, the brigade dismounted, made a reconnaissance against the Federal entrenched position, suffering heavy loss.

The regiment, in Armstrong's Brigade, Jackson's Division, crossed the Tennessee River near Florence, November 16-17, and began the march into Tennessee November 21, under the command of Major-General Forrest. Armstrong's Brigade was in battle during the remainder of November, principally at Lawrenceburg, Campbellsville, Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin, in the two latter engagements, November 29-30, fighting both as cavalry and infantry. In December they followed the Federal army to Nashville and moved thence to besiege Murfreesboro, where they were particularly distinguished in battle December 7. After the disaster at Nashville, they served as rear guard on the retreat, and fought at Columbia, Warfield's, Richland Creek, Pulaski, King's Hill and Sugar Creek, December 22-26. The casualties of the regiment were 4 killed, 15 wounded. (See also First and Twenty-eighth Regiments).

February 22, 1865, General Chalmers ordered Ballentine's Regiment consolidated with the Seventh, in Armstrong's Brigade. Armstrong's Brigade held the line of works at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, which was carried at a heavy cost in killed and wounded by Long's Division of Wislon's Cavalry expedition.

All the troops of the department were paroled under the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor May 4, 1865. General Forrest's command surrendered at Gainesville, Ala., May 22, 1865.

## BASKERVILLE'S BATTALION.

See Fourth Battalion.

## BAXTER'S CAVALRY BATTALION.

January, 1863, listed with cavalry at or near Grenada, with General VanDorn, 259 in number. In organization by General VanDorn, "Baxter's Scouts," reserve at headquarters.

## BRADFORD'S SCOUTS.

An act of Congress, approved June 10, 1864, authorized the appointment of a Major and four Captains, to raise four companies to do service as scouts in the Mississippi Valley. General S. D. Lee was instructed that two of the companies were to be raised on the east shore, one in North Mississippi and West Tennessee, and the other from South Mississippi and East Louisiana. "Capt. Thomas M. Nelson's company might be taken from the first named locality, and Capt. Owen's company, which has been operating in Wilkinson County, from the last. The corps will be commanded by Capt. Thomas M. Nelson, who will be appointed Major." Maj. J. D. Bradford, however, was assigned to command. According to Federal information, the scouts, 60 in number, were ordered to report at Canton, then at Mechanicsburg, where they arrived November 30. "Their main object is to facilitate communication between the Mississippi and Trans-Mississippi departments."

In Federal's report of action near Rolling Fork, September 22, 1864, commands of Bradford and Montgomery reported 150 men. Their camp on the Helen Johnston Plantation destroyed by Colonel Osband, and buildings burned. The scouts, under the command of Major Bradford, were in battle as skirmishers for Griffith's (Mabry's) Brigade, in the action at Concord Church, Yazoo County, December 1, 1864, and were given honorable mention in Griffith's report of his victory.

February 24, 1865, Inspector-General J. F. Girault reported that the practice of selecting men for this battalion from any other command at the will of the Major commanding had caused much evil and that it would be difficult to discover any benefit resulting from the organization. "I am satisfied that this command has not performed the service assigned it when the authority was given."

## BRECKENRIDGE GUARDS.

Captains—E. M. Blackburn, resigned April, 1863; H. L. Foules, died at Atlanta June 17, 1864; James H. Buck.

First Lieutenants—H. L. Foules, promoted; James H. Buck, promoted; John W. Henderson.

Second Lieutenants—James H. Buck, promoted; John W. Henderson, promoted; Aaron Stanton.

Third Lieutenants—John W. Henderson, promoted; Aaron Stanton, promoted; A. H. Peale, captured.

Total roll, 115.

This company was mustered in July 24, 1862, and its first service in the field was with Gen. John C. Breckenridge in Eastern Louisiana. It was ordered to report at headquarters for escort duty, August 18, 1862, and accompanied Breckenridge to Tennessee.

General Breckenridge wrote in his report of the battle of Murfreesboro, December 31 to January 2, 1863: "Capt. E. M. Blackburn, commanding my escort, ever cool and vigilant, rendered essential service and made several bold reconnaissances. Charles Chotard, of the escort, acting as my orderly on Wednesday, displayed much gallantry and intelligence." Aggregate present and absent, February, 1863, 71.

Later known as Foules' company. Escort company with Maj.-Gen. A. P. Stewart, July, 1863, Capt. H. L. Foules, commanding. Of their conduct at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, General Stewart wrote: "My thanks are due to Capt. H. L. Foules, commanding my escort, who acted as aide, and to the officers and men of his admirable company, for their intelligence, activity and zeal. I have never required a service from the company, nor from any member of it, that was not performed to my entire satisfaction."

April, 1864, Captain Foules commanding; June, 1864, Lieut. James H. Buck commanding, escort for Maj.-Gen. Bates, in Atlanta campaign; August, 1864, escort for Maj.-Gen. Brown, successor of Bates.

The company served in all the battles of the Army of Tennessee, including those of the Georgia campaign, Franklin, Murfreesboro, and Nashville, Tenn., and Bentonville, N. C.

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#### GARLAND'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—William H. Garland.  
See Fourteenth Confederate Regiment.

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#### GORDON'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Gordon.  
Major—J. L. Harris.  
Organized May, 1862; merged in Second Regiment Cavalry.

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#### HARMAN'S CAVALRY REGIMENT.

Also called Harman's Confederate Cavalry Regiment.  
Colonel—B. Desha Harman.  
Gen. Villepigue, commanding the camp at Grenada June 12, 1862, reported the arrival of four companies of this regiment, with 130 mixed guns, 194 present and absent.

## HARVEY'S SCOUTS.

Captain—Addison Harvey.

First Lieutenant—R. J. Lee.

Second Lieutenants—T. B. Land, George Harvey.

Third Lieutenants—George Harvey, William H. Tyson.

Total roll, 118; 12 killed or died in service; wounded, 16; captured, 29. Lieut. Land was killed near Stilesboro, Ga., October, 1864; Captain Harvey was assassinated April 20, 1865, at Columbus, Ga.

"Harvey's Scouts were organized as a detachment of men detailed from Wood's and Starke's Regiments of Wirt Adams' Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Harvey of Wood's Regiment. Its subsequent organization as an independent company of scouts, attached to Gen. W. H. Jackson's Division, took place at Cave Springs, Ga., June 1, 1864. Before organizing as a company its service was confined to Mississippi, scouting on the Mississippi River between Vicksburg and Natchez, and following Sherman's raid to Meridian and back. Upon the transfer of General Jackson's Cavalry from Mississippi to Georgia, Harvey accompanied Jackson, and on arriving at Cave Springs was promoted Captain and permitted to increase his command by receiving enlistments to a full company. It had been composed of about forty detailed men. From this time until the surrender, with varied fortunes the scouts watched the movements of the enemy around Atlanta, followed raids and made dashes on the railroad between Chattanooga and Atlanta, went into Tennessee with General Hood, returned to take part with General Forrest against the Wilson raid through Alabama, following the enemy to Columbus, Ga., where Captain Harvey was basely assassinated by a citizen of that place, and finally ceased the struggle upon the surrender of General Taylor." (Notes accompanying the final roll).

During the service in Mississippi Captain Harvey was wounded in an attack on the escort of a wagon train from Natchez. July 16, 1863, he and his men dashed into Jackson as Sherman's Corps moved out, and Col. John N. Cromwell, Forty-seventh Illinois, was killed in the fight that followed. Harvey reported the capture of twenty-eight men.

In his report of the Meridian campaign, Gen. W. H. Jackson wrote: "I beg leave to call the attention of Major-General Lee to the part performed by Lieutenant Harvey and his gallant band of forty scouts. He was everywhere doing good service; killed and captured of the enemy four times his own number. His daring, coolness and judgment eminently fit him for promotion and much larger command."

Colonel Starke wrote that Harvey brought to bear his usual undaunted courage, extraordinary energy and judgment. Harvey's command of twenty-three men was the only part of the Confederate Cavalry Corps that remained about Meridian while Sherman was destroying the military depots and railroads, and also alone attending the Federal army to Canton. He reported that his men occasioned a Union loss of about 130 killed and captured, and captured two wagons and forty-seven horses

and mules. Among his own losses were John Graham killed, and Ruel M. Stancill wounded, of Starke's Regiment; and Private Tindall, Ballentine's Regiment, wounded and captured. James Renfrow and Thomas Field killed, and Private Pereaú wounded, of Wirt Adams' Regiment.

Report of General McCook, Union army, June 26, 1864: "These men in the rear who have been doing the mischief near Tilton's belong to this division (Jackson's). They call them Harvey's Scouts."

### HENDERSON'S SCOUTS.

Captain—Samuel Henderson.

Operating on the Yazoo, February, 1863. Gen. W. H. T. Walker, at Benton, asked for their aid May 31. July 30, General Johnston asked General Jackson to send the scouts to the Mississippi River, to observe the Federal movements above and below Vicksburg. In his report of operations, including action at Concord Church, near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864, Col. John Griffith, commanding brigade of Adams' Cavalry, mentioned the valuable services of "Capt. Sam Henderson, commanding independent company of scouts, who is ever ready, courteous and gallant on all occasions." Gen. Wirt Adams mentioned Capt. Sam Henderson and his scouts as informing him from Vaiden of the movements of Grierson's raiders in December, 1864. Scout Binford reported the Federal operations on the Big Black November 25. January 20, 1865, Maj.-Gen. W. T. Martin, commanding at Jackson, wrote: "I had hoped to retain Henderson's Scouts in this district (Mississippi and East Louisiana), they are almost the only reliable scouts I have, knowing the whole country in front and the people along the river, and having established channels of communication which cannot be easily re-established."

January 24, 1863, General Loring, at Grenada, reported: "Thomas Henderson's Scouts report most of Grant's army at Memphis; 10,000 left on the 20th and the remainder is to follow immediately for Vicksburg. Are pressing all boats and sending up the river for others."

After the disaster at Baker's Creek, Pemberton sent Capt. Thomas Henderson with a message to General Johnston, and he brought back, on May 18th, while Grant's army was closing up on the entrenched line, the answer from Johnston, saying: "If Hayner's Bluff is untenable, Vicksburg is of no value and cannot be held. If, therefore, you are invested in Vicksburg, you must ultimately surrender. Under such circumstances, instead of losing both troops and place, we must, if possible, save the troops. If it is not too late, evacuate Vicksburg and march to the north-east." Captain Henderson then carried back Pemberton's reply that it was the unanimous opinion of his general officers in council of war that it was impossible to withdraw the army with such morale and material as to be of further use to the Confederacy. "I have decided to hold Vicksburg as long as is possible, with the firm hope that the government may yet be able to assist me in keeping this obstruction to the enemy's free navi-

gation of the Mississippi River. I still conceive it to be the most important point in the Confederacy."

Colonel Waring wrote to General Washburn, commanding at Memphis, 1864: "I don't understand why Henderson's Scouts are constantly about us. They usually have some communication with Forrest."

August 12, 1864, General Forrest announced Capt. Thomas Henderson as Chief of Scouts for his department of North Mississippi and West Tennessee. Orders of Maj.-Gen. Forrest, December 2, 1864: "There are four regularly organized and recognized companies of scouts for this command, viz.: Capt. T. Henderson's company, Capt. Kizer's company and Capt. Cobb's company. None others will be recognized." The company was on duty during the Alabama campaign of 1865.

#### LAY'S CAVALRY.

Colonel—Benjamin D. Lay.

Benjamin D. Lay, March 20, 1863, was a Surgeon in the army. January 16, 1864, he applied for and soon afterward received permission to raise a regiment within the lines of the enemy. General Polk confined his enlistments to Hinds and Hancock Counties, and he was to have sixty days to raise the regiment. March 1st he accepted the appointment and reported 1,100 men before the close of April. Then arose a conflict with the conscript officers, who held that his sixty days began in January. General Hodge, in July, 1864, said there were in camp only about 150 men, the rest at home.

Gen. Polk, writing to Gen. S. D. Lee, February 15, 1864, authorized Lay to raise as much of a command as possible.

May 24, 1864, Colonel Scott, commanding the district of Southwest Mississippi and East Louisiana, reported that Colonel Lay had not yet succeeded in forming a regiment. His command was listed in the return of June 30, in Scott's command; in August, under the district command of Gen. George B. Hodge, district south of Homochitto. "Lay's Mississippi Cavalry Regiment, Col. Benjamin D. Lay."

In November, 1864, a Federal expedition moved from Baton Rouge to Brookhaven, destroying railroad property and cotton and woolen goods, a tannery and shoe factory, and had a considerable fight with Scott's Cavalry at Liberty November 18. Lieut. E. Brown, of Lay's Cavalry, was among the prisoners taken. A court of inquiry, Gen. Wirt Adams president, found that one cause for the surprise of General Hodge's headquarters at Liberty, was the capture of a Lieutenant and ten unarmed men of Lay's Regiment, on picket duty.

February, 1865, Gen. Wirt Adams asked that there be assigned to his command the companies of Lay's Regiment, "mere skeleton's," to be incorporated with some recognized battalion or regiment, there being enough men to probably make three or four companies. List of companies of Lay's former regiment:

- A—Captain C. A. Hester.  
 B—Captain Louis Winston.  
 C—Captain W. D. Sneed.  
 D—Captain J. T. Williams.  
 E—Captain E. J. York.  
 F—Captain P. J. Gibson.  
 G—Captain J. D. Mitchell.  
 H—Captain P. H. Wallace.  
 I—Captain B. F. Kimbrough.  
 K—Captain John Fletcher.
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#### HUGHES' BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—C. C. Wilbourn.  
 See Fourth Regiment Cavalry.

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#### STOCKDALE'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—Thomas R. Stockdale.  
 See Fourth Regiment Cavalry.

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#### POWERS' REGIMENT.

Louisiana and Mississippi Cavalry.

Colonel—Frank P. Powers.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William McKewen, Joseph S. Terry.

Major—Joseph S. Terry.

Company raised near Crystal Springs.

Captain—Joseph S. Terry.

Captain Terry raised this company after he had served one year in Virginia in the Eighteenth Infantry. He was promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of Powers' Regiment (A. T. Wolfe).

Company raised near Crystal Springs, 1864.

Captain—A. T. Wolfe.

Captain Wolfe had served in the armies of Virginia and Tennessee.

Owen's Scouts, from Jefferson, Copiah, Claiborne and Hinds, enlisted at Clinton, La., 1863.

Captains—R. M. Owen, John W. Farley.

First Lieutenants—L. W. Disharoon, James Kelly.

Second Lieutenants—John W. Farley, ——— Dupree.

Third Lieutenant—Felix Fairchild.



May 15, 1863, General Gardner ordered Col. Frank P. Powers, of the Fourteenth Arkansas, to report at Olive Branch, La., to Col. J. L. Logan, and take command of the cavalry at that place. With this command he took part in the engagements during the siege of Port Hudson and after, including Plains' Store, the three days' fight from Olive Branch to Clinton, La., and other encounters at Clinton, Jackson and Red Wood. Federal scouts reported him, with a considerable command, at Woodville, Miss., in December. Col. Edward Dillon, commanding in that region, reported December 27, that it would be desirable to "muster into companies and organize a regiment and battalion of the men that have been assembled by Colonel Powers with that expectation."

This regiment included three Mississippi companies. The regiment is mentioned in the official reports as part of Col. John S. Scott's Brigade, spring of 1864. It was employed in April in the campaign against deserters and insurgents on Honey Island and vicinity. May 24, 1864, headquarters, Camp Polk, La. Powers' Regiment of Cavalry, present, 310; enrolled, 803; taken prisoner, 36. June 1—Powers' Louisiana and Mississippi Regiment, Col. Frank P. Powers, Scott's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry.

When General Slocum made his expedition from Vicksburg to Jackson, in July, 1864, Scott and Powers moved at the call of General Adams, and skirmished with the advancing enemy near Clinton. Slocum pushed on and occupied Jackson July 5, and Adams collected the Scott and Powers Regiments and Gholson's Brigade, north of the city, and moved to intercept Slocum on the retreat to Clinton, bringing on the engagements of July 6-7. The enemy was severely punished and Scott and Powers pursued as far as Edwards. In August and October part of the command skirmished near Woodville and Bayou Sara. During the Federal raid from Baton Rouge to Brookhaven in November, 1864, Powers was in the field attempting to attack a portion of the Federal command at Summit, but failed to overtake them.

By order of November 21, 1864, the three Mississippi companies were detached as the Twenty-third Battalion, which see.

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#### WARREN DRAGOONS.

Captain—W. C. Raum.

First Lieutenant—H. J. Herrick.

Second Lieutenant—F. A. Kellogg.

Third Lieutenant— ——— McIntyre.

Partial roll of 38 men from Warren County on file.

This company was raised in Warren County in April, 1861, by Captain Julius N. Kline and Lieutenant Raum. Captain Kline resigned because of poor health before the company left Vicksburg, in August, 1861, for Memphis, where officers were elected as above, and the company was mustered into Confederate service. It was stationed for some time at Columbus,

which it entered as the advance guard of General Polk's command; and was transferred to Bowling Green and assigned to Wirt Adams' Regiment, with which it served until after the battle of Shiloh, when it was made an independent command, known as Raum's Cavalry. It was the escort and courier company at the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Hardee, through the Kentucky and Tennessee campaigns, with Lieutenant-General D. H. Hill when he was in command of the corps, and afterward with Hardee until the surrender in North Carolina, 1865.

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#### MILES' LEGION.

Company G of this Louisiana command, included Captain Edward Lynn's squad from Adams County. Lieutenants James O'Neil, promoted Captain; John Kienan, William Houlihan, Patrick Burns.

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#### MOORMAN'S BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel—George Moorman.

Major—Calvitt Roberts.

Order of War Department, January 24, 1865, the following companies, now forming what is known as Moorman's Battalion, will constitute the Twenty-fourth Mississippi Battalion Cavalry:

Company A—Captain E. A. Miller.

Company B—Captain B. Hudnall.

Company C—Captain John Wilkinson.

Company D—Captain Thomas J. Hargrave.

Company E—James P. Beesley.

Company F—Joseph W. Devenport.

This battalion was formed by Major Moorman, formerly Adjutant-General on the staff of Gen. W. H. Jackson, when the latter was in command of cavalry in Mississippi. The official reports mention the battalion, Maj. Calvit Roberts commanding, in Gen. Wirt Adams' Brigade, 1864, spring of 1864. Return of June 10, Moorman's Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel George Moorman, in Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry. June 30, Mississippi Battalion, Lieut.-Col. George Moorman brigaded with Wirt Adams' Regiment, under Colonel Wood.

The battalion was with Colonel Wood in the engagement at Coleman's cross roads in Jefferson County, July 4, 1864. A newspaper account mentions the companies of Captain Wilkinson, Hargrave and Devenport as actively engaged in the defeat of Ellet's expedition, and adds: "Moorman's Cavalry Battalion, of Wood's Brigade, is still increasing in numbers and efficiency. Whittaker's Scouts, a fine company and heretofore independent, reported to Colonel Moorman last week."

Inspection report August 1—"The battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Moorman is composed of four companies only. He was

appointed by Department Commander." Wood's Brigade was increased from the reserves in the fall of 1864. Major Roberts reported in command in September. General Gardner reported in October that he had assigned Miller's, Hudnall's and Whittaker's companies, the latter of Gillum's proposed regiment, to Moorman's Battalion, they being old and good companies, and he proposed to do the same with Moore's company. November 20 return brigaded with the reserves under Colonel Denis. Part of Moorman's Battalion took part in the battle of Concord Church, near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864, after being in the field during Osband's raid from Vicksburg to Canton. On December 30, during Grierson's raid from Memphis, Moorman's Battalion returned to Livingston from North Mississippi, but did not reach the field in time to take part in the battle of Franklin, January 2, 1865. The battalion was part of Wirt Adams' command at the close of the war.

## MISSISSIPPI ARTILLERY, C. S. A.

### FIRST REGIMENT—LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Colonel—William T. Withers.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James P. Parker.

Majors—Benjamin R. Holmes, Jefferson L. Wofford.

Adjutants—J. L. Power, John Patton, August, 1864.

Surgeon—M. W. Boyd.

Assistant Surgeon—E. G. Banks.

Chaplain—T. R. Markham.

Quartermaster—W. T. Hickle.

Commissaries—T. C. Fearn, H. R. Lott, A. N. Craig.

Ordnance Officer—Lieut. H. E. Barnes.

Company A, enlisted March 22, 1862, mainly from Hinds and Jefferson Counties.

Captains—Samuel J. Ridley, killed at Baker's Creek; W. T. Ratliff.

First Lieutenant—Charles E. Hooker, wounded at Vicksburg.

Junior First Lieutenant—W. T. Ratliff, promoted Captain September 8, 1863.

Second Lieutenants—W. T. Ratliff, promoted May 15, 1862; Philip B. Lancaster, Frank Johnston.

Junior Second Lieutenant—Allen W. Sharkey, killed at Vicksburg.

Second Lieutenants elected January, 1864: Samuel Chambers, John G. Patrick; Sergeant-Major John L. Power, promoted Adjutant; George Handy. Enrolled 163 under Ridley; 157 under Ratliff. (Power rolls).

Lieutenant Ratliff commanded Company C and was acting Chief of Artillery of Hebert's Brigade, siege of Vicksburg; Lieutenant Hooker was promoted Judge Advocate, rank of Colonel, afterward; and Lieutenant Ratliff was promoted Captain September 8, 1863.

## Company B.

Captain—A. J. Herrod.

First Lieutenant—T. L. Sorrells.

Junior First Lieutenant—J. B. Edrington, killed at Plains Store.

Second Lieutenant—Joseph A. Purvis.

Junior Second Lieutenants—J. E. D. Rowe, I. C. Henley.

Unofficial roll on file, 169 non-commissioned officers and men, from Yazoo County. Company originally organized as "Vaughn Rebels" for twelve months' service, at Benton, about February 4, 1862; mustered in at Vicksburg, sent to Meridian, re-enlisted for the war, ordered to Canton, thence to Jackson to join Withers' Regiment, equipped with six guns. After surrender at Port Hudson, and exchange, Lieutenant Henley commanded the company in Wofford's Battalion. Captain Herrod on being exchanged reported at Mobile February 29, 1865, and was assigned to command of a battalion of artillery.

Company C, from Choctaw County mainly, enlisted March 27, 1862.

Captains—H. P. Turner, resigned January 10, 1863; L. A. Collier.

First Lieutenant—James M. Wells, resigned February, 1863.

Junior First Lieutenant—W. M. Wells, resigned February, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—John H. Drane, resigned February, 1863; John E. Flowers.

Junior Second Lieutenants—L. A. Collier, promoted Captain; James F. Eubanks.

Lieut. John F. Langford resigned July 1, 1862.

Total enrolled 160, resigned 5, transferred 5, died 18. (Power rolls).

## Company D.

Captain—J. L. Wofford.

First Lieutenants—H. W. Weaver, M. L. Cole.

Junior First Lieutenants—A. M. Green, W. A. Lockhart.

Second Lieutenants—L. Webster, W. A. Lockhart, John W. Weems.

Junior Second Lieutenants—M. L. Cole, John W. Weems.

The above is up to February, 1863. No rolls.

## Company E.

Captains—George F. Sanderson, Newit J. Drew.

First Lieutenants—N. J. Drew, W. J. Duncan.

Junior First Lieutenant—

Second Lieutenants—W. J. Duncan, W. J. Cottingham.

Junior Second Lieutenants—W. J. Cottingham, John A. Guest.

The above is up to February, 1863. No rolls.

## Company F.

Captain—J. L. Bradford.

First Lieutenant—G. Cook.

Junior First Lieutenant—A. J. Stewart.

Second Lieutenants—Isaac Smith, Jr., W. M. Grigsby.

Junior Second Lieutenants—W. M. Grigsby, J. H. Stewart.

The above is up to February, 1863. No rolls.

## Company G.

Captain—James J. Cowan.

First Lieutenant—George H. Tompkins.

Junior First Lieutenant—T. J. Hanes.

Second Lieutenant—B. C. Edwards.

Junior Second Lieutenant—L. B. Cowan.

Above commissioned officers and 116 men from Warren County, according to county roll of February, 1863.

Company H, Conner Battery, of Natchez, mustered in 30 April, 1862.

Captains—George Ralston, Ben Wade.

First Lieutenants—Ben Wade, Stanley O. Thomas.

Second Lieutenants—Stanley O. Thomas, J. Wood Coleman.

Junior Second Lieutenants—J. Wood Coleman, J. L. H. Foulk.

Lieut. G. J. Bahin transferred to Engineer Corps.

Ten non-commissioned officers and 125 men. Total enrolled during war 160, killed and died 16, discharged for disability 27.

In action at Grand Gulf, 1862; ordered to Port Hudson after the close of bombardment of Vicksburg; fired the first gun at the Essex in August; ordered to the Trans-Mississippi department in September, 1862. With Gen. Alfred Mouton's command, in the LaFourche district, and in battle of Donaldsonville, October 27, suffered severely. Captain Ralston was wounded and captured. "This officer managed his battery with coolness and ability and deserves much praise," Mouton said. Engagements to close of war, Bayou Lafourche, Franklin, La., Milliken Bend, Lake Providence, Red River, Pineville, Grand Ecore. Federal report, November, 1864, Connor Battery, commanded by Lieutenant Foulk, ordered back to Monroe, La., time of Price's raid in Missouri. Mississippi Battery, Capt. Benjamin Wade, in Trans-Mississippi Army, reported December 31, 1864, attached to Semmes' Battalion Horse Artillery, Maxey's Cavalry Division. At Alexandria January, 1865.

## Company I.

Captain—Robert Bowman.

First Lieutenant—W. S. Compton.

Second Lieutenant—Edward L. Bower.

Junior Second Lieutenant—J. F. Tye.

Total original roll 118. The company was enlisted in Yazoo County early in April, 1862, joined the regiment at Jackson, participated in fights on Yazoo River with gunboats, Chickasaw Bayou, Big Black bridge, and siege of Vicksburg. After exchange, Captain Bowman resigned on account of disability, E. L. Bower was promoted Captain, and J. F. Tye, D. W. Lamkin and Lem Peaster were First, Second and Third Lieutenants. At Mobile Captain Bower commanded Companies D and I, and Lieutenant Tye was Adjutant of Wofford's Battalion.

Company K, from Claiborne and Jefferson Counties mainly, enlisted May 7, 1862.

Captain—George F. Abbay.

First Lieutenant—R. C. Love, died on Johnston's Island March 3, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—Irvin Pierce, killed at Plains Store; William A. Green.

Junior Second Lieutenants—John R. Davis, Sidney M. Abbay.

Cadet—Earl VanDorn Miller.

Total enrolled, 181; 11 killed, 12 wounded, 8 died in hospital. (Power roll).

Organized at Port Gibson, joined regiment at Jackson, equipped with six howitzers and 120 horses, served at Vicksburg during bombardment of 1862, sent to Port Hudson, La. Surrendered July 8, 1864; paroled, reorganized in parole camp at Enterprise, sent to Atlanta, Ga., in 1864, returned to Mobile after evacuation of Atlanta, captured at Blakeley April 9, imprisoned at Ship Island, paroled in May, 1865.

Company L, Vaiden Artillery. Designation changed to E, March 6, 1865.

Captain—Samuel C. Bains.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Sanderson.

Junior First Lieutenant—W. P. Young, died at Corinth.

Second Lieutenant—D. P. Wilbanks, died at Corinth.

Junior Second Lieutenant—J. S. Young, killed at Vicksburg.

Lieutenants promoted—E. M. Collins, E. L. Wood.

First Sergeant—J. B. Simpson.

Total enrolled, 177.

In February, 1862, the Vaiden Battery, described as a new company of artillery, with six guns, was sent from the command of General Lovell, headquarters New Orleans, to reinforce the army in Tennessee. Assigned to Chalmers' Brigade in organization of March 9, 1862. April 3, General Ruggles reported Bains' Battery not ready for field service. "Bains' Battery is not to go," is the Adjutant-General's endorsement. Lieutenant Sanderson, however, with a detachment, manned two guns of the Stanford Battery, in place of men who were sick, and was in the hottest of the fight at Shiloh, temporarily losing the guns, which were soon recaptured. Several men were killed and wounded. Report of May 6, Lieut. R. H. Smith Thompson, commanding heavy artillery at Corinth, a 24-pounder siege gun, rifled, which commands the Farmington road for nearly three-quarters of a mile, manned by Captain Bains' company of light artillery. After the evacuation, at Columbus several months, drilled as heavy artillery. Bains' Artillery company, in Beltzhoover's command at Vicksburg, January, 1863. Company L, First Artillery, report of March, 1863. In parole camp at Enterprise January, 1864.

The regiment assembled in camp of instruction near Jackson in May, 1862, and elected field officers. Colonel Withers, in General Orders No. 1, dated May 16, appointed James J. Calloway Acting Adjutant, William D. Elder Acting Sergeant-Major, Charles F. Trumbull and Andrew Trumbull Aides, Dr. M. W. Boyd Surgeon, Dr. C. A. Rive Assist-

ant Surgeon, Capt. Thomas C. Fearn Commissary, Capt. William T. Hickle Quartermaster and Rev. Dr. W. W. Dovel Chaplain. Soon afterward the regiment was called to Vicksburg on account of the attack upon that place by fleets from New Orleans and Memphis.

In his report of the defense of Vicksburg during the bombardment, May 26 to July 27, 1862, General VanDorn said: "Withers' Light Artillery was placed in such position as to sweep all near approaches." Lieutenant-Colonel Parker was in command, according to M. L. Smith's report. Three divisions of the picket front were reinforced by batteries from the artillery regiment. Captain Ridley, supported by infantry and cavalry, was posted toward Warrenton, May 25. Herrod's, the other six-gun company, was sent from Jackson about the same time to the mouth of the Big Black to protect the gunboat General Quitman.

The return of July, 1862, shows 24 officers and 399 men on duty, 877 present and absent. August 1 the regiment was in camp at the Marshall Place, "Camp Parker." J. L. Power was appointed Adjutant August 6. The return of August shows the following aggregate enrolled: Ridley, 225; Herrod, 152; Turner, 156; Wofford, 142; Sanderson, 116; Bradford, 145; Cowan, 138; Ralston, 99; Bowman, 123; Abbay, 142; total 1,472, of which 1,022 were present. The regimental headquarters were at Snyder's Bluff October 4, and at Vicksburg January 19, 1863.

Ralston's company was reported detached at Port Hudson in August, 1862. They crossed the river and became a part of the Confederate forces afterward under the command of Gen. Richard Taylor. Herrod's, Bradford's and Abbay's companies were sent to Port Hudson later in 1862.

Five companies of the regiment were in the Vicksburg campaign of December, 1862. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, in command of the Chickasaw Bayou line, from the city to Snyder's Mill on the Yazoo, the line attacked by General Sherman, mentioned Colonel Withers, given a brigade command, "who exhibited high soldierly qualities and great gallantry, first in holding the enemy in check after landing and in repulsing him when my right flank was threatened. His dispositions were excellent. \* \* Of the artillery, I would particularly mention Major Holmes. Captain Wofford exhibited great gallantry and coolness, and to him is due more credit than to any one else for such defenses as were at Chickasaw Bayou, he having planned and executed most of them. Lieutenants Johnston, Duncan, Tarleton and Weems behaved well."

On the 26th, when Sherman effected a landing, driving in Lee's pickets, Colonel Withers, with the Seventeenth Louisiana, two companies of the Forty-sixth Mississippi, and Captain Wofford with a howitzer of Company D, held the Federal skirmishers in check near Mrs. Lake's plantation, in good style, driving them back into the woods. Under a heavier attack next morning Withers took position and held it, in a woods a short distance up the bayou. That night Withers and his infantry were transferred to Blake's Levee, where the Federals had appeared in considerable force, giving Lee much uncasiness. Withers was given command of the right wing of Lee's line of defense. Here Withers had

Bowman's Battery. The arrangement was made none too soon, said Lee. On the 28th the Federals carried the position where Withers had been, but at the levee the attack was repulsed, the two Napoleon guns, under Lieutenant Johnston, Company A, doing admirable service. Next day was the principal assault, which failed with heavy loss. Lieut. W. A. Lockhart was in charge of the 12-pounder howitzer engaged at the plantation on the 27th.

On the 28th Johnston's two Napoleons swept the space between the lake and levee, and three guns of Bowman's Battery were posted to open fire when the enemy should turn the angle of the levee. All day, though under heavy fire, they held the Federals in check. About 11 A. M. the troops across the lake were driven in and the Federal artillery advanced to McNutt's Lake and opened fire on the batteries on the left of Withers' command—two of Wofford's guns, under Lieut. J. W. Weems; two howitzers, under Captain Wofford; a section of Company E, under Capt. N. J. Drew, and the other section of E at the Indian mound. The heaviest fire was on Wofford's four guns, and his loss of men was heavy, but night found the survivors at their posts. Captain Drew, having one of his pieces disabled, left the field with the other. Next day his battery was commanded by Lieutenant Duncan. Part of Wofford's men, not needed with the artillery, took their places with muskets in the trenches.

Next day, 29th, when the main attack was developed on the center of Lee's line, Withers sent two Louisiana regiments of infantry and one gun from Company E, under Lieut. W. J. Duncan, to the point of danger. As the Federal column assaulted it was played upon from the right by Lieut. Johnston's Napoleons and a 6-pounder of Company I, under Lieut. John F. Tye, with marked effect. The assault was unsuccessful and the Federals retreated, being thrown into greater confusion by one of the Parrott guns of Company E, taking them in the flank as they crossed the bed of the dry lake. When another column advanced it was soon checked by Duncan's gun and other artillery. Some of the pieces fired 120 rounds each during this action, and the firing was rapid and accurate. During the evening the Federals attempted to throw a pontoon bridge across McNutt's Lake, but Duncan and Wofford soon put a stop to it, and General Lee ordered them to fire at intervals through the night. In apprehension of another attack, Withers was reinforced January 2, but Sherman's army was re-embarking, and Withers commanded the three brigades of infantry which moved out and found the camps deserted. Lieutenant Johnston and a section of Wofford's Battery accompanied this expedition. One of Johnston's guns was left on picket at the Yazoo.

Six guns of Company A, Captain Ridley; all of Company G, Captain Cowan, were posted at Snyder's Bluff, which was threatened but not attacked. Colonel Withers complimented in his report Major Holmes, who had general oversight of the batteries in the field; Adjutant J. L. Power, Sergeant-Major W. D. Elder, Quartermaster-Sergeant J. C. Henley, and his Aides, Lieut. S. S. Champion, of Johnson's Cavalry, and



Captain Gaines, Volunter Aide; and Captains Wofford and Bowman, Lieutenants Lockhart, Weems, Johnston, Tye, and Lieuts. William J. Cottingham and J. A. Guest, of Company E. Casualties: Bowman, 1 killed; Drew, 2 killed, 3 wounded; Wofford, 1 killed, 4 wounded.

In his report, Lieutenant-General Pemberton particularly complimented, among others, "Colonel Withers, who first commanded the force at Chickasaw Bayou and afterward at Blake's Levee," and named the First Mississippi Artillery as one of the commands "entitled to the highest distinction."

In January, 1863, the regiment was listed as a part of Gen. S. D. Lee's command at Vicksburg. February, effective present, 789. Companies A and G were detached with Hebert's Brigade at Snyder's Bluff; B, F and K were at Port Hudson; C was in the Grenada district, D was at Chickasaw Bayou, H was in Southwest Louisiana, Drew (E) was attached to Baldwin's Brigade, and Bowman (I) to Vaughn's Brigade, at Vicksburg.

In the period of the sieges of Vicksburg and Port Hudson a section of Ralston's Battery was on duty with Col. I. F. Harrison on the west side of the river.

At the battle of Baker's Creek, May 15, Colonel Withers took an important part. General Pemberton reported: "Col. W. T. Withers, Chief of Field Artillery, with the army, was active and attentive to his duties and prompt in the execution of orders. In addition to his duties as chief of artillery, Colonel Withers continued in the command of his regiment. He also accompanied me on the field."

At the opening of the Vicksburg campaign of 1863, Company A had eight guns in four sections, commanded by Lieutenants Hooker, Sharkey (Ratliff's), Lancaster and Johnston. In the battle at Champion's hill, May 16, Captain Ridley commanded Johnston's and Sharkey's sections, which were posted on the left of Barton's Brigade, the left brigade of Stevenson's line. After the Federal attack had pushed the brigades of Lee and Cumming, the onslaught fell, with overwhelming numbers, upon Barton, who, though he charged gallantly, was forced back and entirely cut off from the rest of the division. It was here that Major Joseph W. Anderson, Stevenson's Chief of Artillery, met his death. "Here, too, the gallant Ridley, refusing to leave his guns, single-handed and alone fought until he fell, pierced with six shots, winning even from his enemies the highest tribute of admiration." (Stevenson). The horses being nearly all killed, almost all of Stevenson's guns were captured. The main part of Barton's Brigade was captured. Lieutenant Johnston and a few men escaped and reported at Big Black that night.

Colonel Withers personally assisted in bringing up Featherston's Brigade. Loring said: "It was a scene ever to be remembered, when the gallant Withers and his brave men, with their fine part of artillery, stood unflinchingly amid a shower of shot and shell before the approach of an enemy in overwhelming force, after his supports had been driven back, trusting that a succoring command would arrive in time to save his batteries." Early on the day of battle General Barton posted Sharkey's

section, supported by the Forty-second Georgia, to hold the bridge over Baker's Creek. In his report Barton named Lieut. Sharkey among those remembered for marked and distinguished gallantry.

Half of the company, under Lieutenant Hooker, with four guns, was not engaged at Champion's hill. Moving out from Vicksburg, they joined the brigade of General Baldwin near the Big Black May 12, and on the 15th were ordered forward to the support of General Vaughn's Brigade, in the works at the head of the railroad bridge, which General Pemberton attempted to hold until he could hear from General Loring. This position was assaulted by the Federal army on the 17th, and Hooker's command participated in the defense that was made, until the rout of the infantry made their position untenable. Lancaster's battery was engaged and Hooker's under Lieutenant Johnston, who was severely wounded by the explosion of ammunition, which disabled one gun, three men being injured at the same time. One of Johnston's guns was brought into Vicksburg. Lancaster's two Parrot guns, stationed half mile east of bridge, on south side of railroad, were captured.

In the second week of the siege of Vicksburg Lieutenant Hooker, commanding the company, was severely wounded, losing his left arm. Lieutenant Ratliff was in command of Turner's Battery and acting Chief of Artillery of Hebert's Brigade, after Col. C. H. Herrick was mortally wounded May 19.

Power's roll of Company A shows: Killed at Baker's Creek, 8; wounded, 2; captured, 8; battle of Baker's Creek, killed, 8; wounded, 2; captured, 8; Big Black, wounded, 1; siege of Vicksburg, killed, 6; wounded, 6. General Hebert, with whose brigade part of the company was stationed during the siege, reported its casualties as 2 wounded. Part of the company was with Moore's Brigade. Markers 139 and 169 show the site of four 12-pounder howitzers under the command of Capt. C. E. Hooker.

Company G, Captain Cowan, stationed at Snyder's Bluff, went to the field at Baker's Creek, with Tilghman's Brigade of Loring's Division, which was the left of Pemberton's army, and not seriously engaged. The battery was posted about the middle of Loring's line. The enemy was not far distant in their front, but also inactive throughout the day until about 3 P. M., when General Tilghman fired a few rounds from one of Cowan's guns. This brought out a heavy fire from two Federal batteries posted on Coken's hill, under which General Tilghman was killed. Cowan responded, engaging the Chicago Mercantile Battery. When the retreat began the route selected was impassable for the artillery, and General Loring ordered the guns spiked and abandoned. General Loring was not attempting to rejoin Pemberton's army, considering himself cut off. Colonel A. E. Reynolds, commanding Tilghman's Brigade, reported that the battery had several men wounded and had expended most of the ammunition. In the night march he said: "Captain Cowan and all his men left the command and have not been heard from since." Lieutenant Tompkins, however, and seventy-eight men, were with the brigade.

Captain Cowan, Lieutenants Hanes, Cowan and Edwards, and the remainder of the company, had rejoined the main army under General Pemberton. "An 18-pounder, a 30-pounder Parrott and a Whitworth gun were placed during the siege in rear of my line and commanded by Captain Cowan," Gen. John C. Moore reported. Part of the men fought in the trenches as infantry.

Company D, Wofford's, two 6-pounder, two 12-pounder howitzers, was at Baker's Creek with General Loring, and were not engaged. Gen. W. E. Baldwin reported that after he took position in the line of works at Vicksburg, May 18, checking the rapid advance of Grant's army that hoped to enter Vicksburg at once, he was reinforced by light artillery, including three howitzers, two 6-pounders and two 3-inch rifles, served by Wofford's company, all the artillery on his line under the immediate direction of Captain Wofford as Chief of Artillery for the brigade. They took part in the repulse of the assault of the 19th and continued on duty through the siege. In Baldwin's final report Captain Wofford was commended for gallantry. Lieut. E. J. Weems commanded a two-gun battery until he was killed. Other sections were commanded by Lieuts. A. G. Arnold and M. R. Eakin. Sergeants Sproles and Shelton had charge of guns.

Company I, Captain Bowman, during the siege of Vicksburg was stationed at or near the road leading out from Cherry Street, about one and one-half miles below Vicksburg (Hall's Ferry road). The company was not in the Baker's Creek campaign. At the beginning of the siege there were about 115 men on duty. Captain Bowman was disabled by sickness and the officers on duty were Lieutenants Bower, Tye, D. W. Lamkin and John Patton. Colonel Reynolds, commanding Fourth Brigade, Stevenson's Division, reported that his artillery consisted of five light pieces under Capt. F. O. Claiborne, one piece under Captain Corput on the left, one section under Lieutenant Bower on the right, one piece under Sergeant Hairston (Vaiden Artillery) on the right, one siege piece under Lieut. George P. Crane on the left center. The positions of four of Bowman's guns are marked on the line, Markers 163, 187, 190, 194.

Company E, Capt. N. J. Drew, attached to Baldwin's Brigade. A section under Lieut. W. J. Duncan served with Gen. S. D. Lee's Brigade during the siege. The company is in list of commands which crossed the river and returned to their homes after the surrender of Vicksburg. Captain Drew commanded his battery in 1864 attached to Polignac's Division, Trans-Mississippi army.

Turner's company (C) was attached to General Loring's command at Grenada in 1862, and participated in the defense of Fort Pemberton at the head of the Yazoo River during the early months of 1863, that position being assailed by a naval force and infantry brought down Yazoo Pass from the Mississippi. Afterward the battery was sent to Snyder's Bluff, where Lieutenant Ratliff, Company A, was detailed as its commander. It then had about ninety effective men, besides the non-commissioned officers, under Lieutenants Collier, Flowers and Eubanks, Dr. Turner, the Captain, having resigned. The company was in a deplorable condition

after its work in the swamps, but soon got into fighting trim and took position on the Vicksburg lines at the beginning of the siege, with Hebert's Brigade, on the left of the Jackson road, where the main part of the company remained through the siege, under the command of Lieutenant Ratliff, Brigade Chief of Artillery. There were about thirty casualties in the company and Lieutenant Eubanks was severely wounded. Four men were wounded by the mine explosion of July 1. The partial reports show 3 killed, 13 wounded, 2 missing, during the siege. Gen. John C. Moore reported part of this battery in his command.

The Vaiden Artillery, Captain Bains, added to the regiment as Company L, was on duty throughout the siege, part of the company in the center batteries on the river under Major Ogden and Col. Ed. Higgins, and one section under Lieut. Elbert M. Collins with General Lee on the land line. General Lee gave special mention in his report to Lieutenants Duncan (E) and Collins (L). Lieut. A. J. Sanderson commanded a 10-pounder rifled gun, Lieut. E. L. Wood a 12-pounder, and Lieut. J. S. Young was killed in command of a 12-pounder howitzer, with Cumming's Brigade. Tablets 212, 214, 215.

The battalion at Port Hudson was no less heroic and devoted. Abbay's, Bradford's and Herrod's companies, at Port Hudson, had two wounded, March 14, 1863, when Admiral Farragut ran the batteries and the man-of-war Mississippi was burned, and other boats driven back, including the Essex.

Herrod's Battery had a prominent part in the fight at Plains Store, near Port Hudson, with the advance of Banks' army, May 21, 1863. Captain Herrod and several men were wounded. Lieutenant Edrington, Sergeant Alex Kerr and Corporal Lee killed. In the same fight Abbay's Battery was distinguished and suffered severely, twenty-one being killed and wounded, according to Lieut. E. V. Miller. Among the killed were Lieutenant Pierce and First Sergeant H. J. Gorman. During the fifty days' siege of Port Hudson Sergt. W. B. Mims, of this company, and six others were killed. The battalion had lost 11 killed and 33 wounded up to June 1, after which there are no official reports. The three companies were included in the surrender of July 8, after which the officers were sent north to prison camps and the non-commissioned officers and men paroled. The latter assembled at parole camp at Enterprise, and having no guns, formed an infantry battalion, under the command of Major Jefferson L. Wofford. They took part in the battle of Harrisburg, July, 1864, and subsequently were ordered to Mobile.

Lieutenant Tompkins and the portion of Cowan's Battery that did not return to Vicksburg from Baker's Creek, joined Gen. Wirt Adams' Cavalry, and was in that service until the battery was equipped and its complement of men made up by detail from Captain Smith's company of the Fifteenth Infantry. They served under the command of Major Culbertson with Johnston's army in Mississippi, until after the exchange of Vicksburg prisoners, when the old company was reorganized under Captain Cowan, at Demopolis. The company was attached to Loring's

Division of the Army of Mississippi, Lieut.-Gen. Polk commanding, the division artillery battalion commanded by Maj. John D. Myrick in Atlanta campaign; Lieut. George H. Tompkins commanding, July 31, four 12-pounder Napoleon guns. They were posted on hills during battle of Resaca, were effectively engaged in the battle near Marietta, June 27, and rendered good service throughout the campaign. Corporal Dancy was killed and one wounded at Resaca, and two were wounded at New Hope Church. They accompanied Hood into North Georgia in the fall of 1864 and into Tennessee in November and December. In the first day's battle at Nashville, the battery was ordered to report to Gen. Ed. Johnson, on the extreme left, and they arrived on the gallop and went into position in time to be run over and lose their guns. That night the guns of Haskins' Battery were turned over to the company, and, thus equipped, they took part in the battle of December 16. On the retreat Lieutenant Tompkins took three guns to Decatur and engaged a gunboat that threatened the pontoon bridge. They delayed the boat from daylight December 26, till about 2 P. M., when a shell dismounted a gun and wounded Tompkins and one other and killed one of the men.

The companies surrendered at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, also assembled in the parole camp at Enterprise, where 291 of the regiment were reported present in November, 1863; in December 481 not exchanged. January 1, 1864, 160 officers and men in parole camp at Enterprise, aggregate present and absent, 1,056. Those present and exchanged, arrived at Demopolis, Ala., February 20, General Polk's forces having retreated there before General Sherman's advance to Meridian, and were ordered to report to General Maury, commanding at Mobile. The regimental order book shows headquarters at Enterprise, January 14, 1864, Capt. J. J. Cowan commanding the regiment; at Mobile, February 21, Capt. E. L. Bower commanding the regiment; at Mobile March, Capt. E. L. Bower commanding battalion First Regiment; at Selma, March 9, Col. W. T. Withers commanding regiment.

May 14, 1864, there were about eighty men in the parole camp at Demopolis of the various companies of this regiment, "and the regiment is divided, one company acting as horse artillery in the cavalry command of Gen. S. D. Lee, and the others doing provost duty in Mobile." The company of horse artillery participated in the battle of Harrisburg, July 14, 1864. The command at Mobile was composed of Companies B, C, D, I, K, which were listed June 1, Capt. George F. Abbay commanding, in Fuller's Artillery Brigade; and June 30, Capt. J. L. Bradford commanding, brigade of Gen. Edward Higgins, Mobile.

☞ Maj. J. L. Wofford was field officer of artillery, cavalry corps commanded by Maj.-Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

Company A, Capt. William T. Ratliff, was assigned to Loring's Division, General Polk's army, headquarters Demopolis, Ala., early in 1864. In May the company is reported at Canton, attached to Wirt Adams' Cavalry, one 12-pounder howitzer, two 6-pounders, one 3.3-inch rifle. In August 85 present, 215 aggregate. Company A, Captain Rat-

liff commanding, was with Gen. Wirt Adams in the attack upon General Slocum's expedition as it retreated from Jackson toward Vicksburg, July, 1864. The first attack was made in the evening of July 6, at the Barrett farm, west of Jackson, in which Lieutenant Johnston's section participated, posted at the steam mill, and Lancaster's section of 20-pounder Blakely guns in front of Lee's house. The Forty-sixth and Seventy-sixth sustained the attack mainly, supported by Bolton's Battery. Colonel Jones, of the Forty-sixth, reported that, after a vigorous skirmish under a heavy fire of shot and shell, they passed the night in line of battle, made a demonstration of attack next morning, and were, for three hours, under a galling fire until the trains had passed, when he fell back under "a withering fire, his ranks torn by shell," and "again subjected to severe shelling, some shots telling fearfully in our ranks," as they took up the march as rear guard. The casualties of the two regiments, including the repulse of Gholson's charge on the 7th, were 19 killed, 99 wounded. Ratliff's men had 5 wounded. The losses in Gholson's Brigade were heavy. October 31, 1864, Ratliff's Battery at Dry Grove, 109 present, four guns.

Part of the regiment, besides Cowan's Battery, was in the siege of Atlanta. August 3, 1864, General Maury at Mobile wrote to General Bragg: "Please send back my heavy artillerists, the Louisiana Artillery and First Mississippi Artillery." General Hood, at Atlanta, August 4: "The First Mississippi Battalion goes tonight."

Regimental headquarters at Tensas Landing, August 10, Colonel Withers commanding; at Sibley's Mills, east shore Mobile Bay, August 23, Major Wofford commanding; at Mobile thereafter. November, 1864, First Mississippi Artillery, Capt. Marquis L. Cooke, in Maury's command; Bradford's and Ratliff's Battery in Southwest Mississippi. Two guns of Bradford's Battery were captured at Brookhaven, November 18, 1864, by an expedition from Baton Rouge under Colonel Fonda, who "surprised the town by daylight, scattering a small infantry force and capturing a section of artillery with caissons. The gunners were, many of them, shot down at their pieces." (Gen. A. L. Lee's report). Private Winn was killed in this fight. January, 1865, Abbay's Battery, 80 present, four field guns, in Semple's Battalion Artillery, Mobile; March, 1865, Company L, at Battery McIntosh, Mobile Bay; Company G, Captain Cowan, in Grayson's Battalion, right wing defences of Mobile, Col. Melancthon Smith commanding. The Vaiden company manned a battery of heavy artillery.

The Mobile Battalion was ordered to Blakeley, where they served during the siege by General Canby, a period of fierce fighting, ending in the capture of the garrison, April 9, 1865. They were taken to Ship Island, and, after the capitulation by General Taylor, May 4, to Vicksburg, and finally paroled.

On the night of . . . . . 9, 186 . . . , a railroad train on which the battalion commanded by Major Wofford was traveling between Montgomery and Mobile, ran into a landslide, with fatal results.

Casualties: Company B, 7 killed, 28 wounded, 2 dangerously and 11 seriously; Company C, 4 seriously wounded; Company D, 4 killed, 16 wounded; Company I, 4 slightly wounded; Company K, 4 slightly wounded.

The final statements, incomplete, give the names of officers and men who died in the service: Company A, 25; Company B, 20; Company C, 43; Company D, 33; Company E, 25; Company F, 19; Company G, 6; Company I, 23; Company K, 21.

#### ELEVENTH BATTALION HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Stevening.  
No muster rolls returned to this department.

The above entry appears in the Adjutant-General's list of November 1, 1863. No other information.

Culberson-Smith Battery included in this. No reason except Reynold's report of Baker's Creek. Culbertson listed separate in other volumes. No data of Culb. battery.

#### FOURTEENTH BATTALION ARTILLERY.

Major—Matthew S. Ward.

Company A, of Panola County, organized 24 February, 1861.

Captain—Matthew S. Ward.

First Lieutenant—J. D. Vance.

Junior First Lieutenant—S. P. Lester.

Second Lieutenant—C. B. Vance.

Junior Second Lieutenants—B. T. Matthews, J. S. Simmon, Joseph R. Jackson.

Company B, Batesville Battery, organized May 6, 1861.

Captain—James H. Yates.

First Lieutenant—Robert B. Jones.

Junior First Lieutenant—John L. Knox.

Second Lieutenant—George C. Stowers.

Lieutenants promoted: W. W. Perkins, W. J. Shelton.

Company C, organized May 5, 1861.

Captain—J. M. McLendon.

First Lieutenant—J. B. Gay.

Junior First Lieutenant—P. W. Merrin.

Second Lieutenant—B. W. Sturdivant.

Junior Second Lieutenants—D. A. Richards, D. G. Morris.

Listed at Grenada June 12, 1862, under Gen. John B. Villepigue. Two companies, 251 present and absent, ten 2-pounder breech-loading guns.

Company A, Ward's Battalion, was included in the list of commands particularly distinguished at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, December, 1862. General Lee reported that a section of guns commanded by Lieut. J. A. Tarleton, of Ward's Battalion, aided effectively in thwarting the attempt of the Federal troops to throw a pontoon bridge across the lake, on the morning of the main attack, 29th. C. B. Vance's and J. H. Yates' Batteries, Maj. M. S. Ward commanding, on the Vicksburg lines, Gen. J. C. Vaughn's Brigade, April, 1863.

Company C, McLendon's Battery, with Tilghman's Brigade, Loring's Division, January, 1863. This battery of four guns, two 6-pounders, one 12-pounder howitzer, one 3-inch rifle, participated in the battle of Bakers' Creek, with Tilghman's Brigade. In taking the second line of battle one section, under Lieut. F. W. Merrin, was ordered to the rear as there was no position for it, and subsequently joined in the retreat to Vicksburg. The remainder of the battery lost several men and horses and were exposed to such a heavy fire as to render the use of their guns exceedingly hazardous. On the retreat, in which the brigade was separated from Pemberton's army, the guns were abandoned, by order of General Loring, during the first night's march, on account of the impossibility of taking them over the roads the brigade was compelled to follow, but Captain Culbertson brought off his horses, harness and men, of his section of the battery. (Report of Colonel Reynolds, commanding brigade).

Two pieces of Ward's Battalion were in action on the left of Baldwin's Brigade during the assault by Grant's army on the Vicksburg works, May 18-19. Two other pieces were sent to Baldwin, but could not be placed on account of the Federal sharpshooters. Part of the battalion was with Vaughn's Brigade and the State troops at the northernmost part of the line in June. Marker 93 on the Vicksburg lines is at the site of one piece of Battery A and one of Battery B, 12-pounder Napoleons. This place is known as the forlorn hope, the orders being to hold it at the sacrifice of every man. Lieut. W. W. Perkins, Company B, surrendered with his section at this place July 4, 1863. Marker 94 is at the site of two 12-pounder Napoleons, of Company B, commanded by Lieut. W. J. Shelton, one of which guns was later placed at 93. Marker 95 is the site of a 24-pounder siege gun, commanded by Lieutenant Perkins, until one trunnion was shot away, after which it was left loaded with canister to be used in case of assault. Marker 98 is the site of the right gun of the four 12-pounder Napoleons of Battery A, Capt. C. B. Vance. This was a temporary location, the protecting works being of cotton bales which were destroyed by the enemy's fire. Marker 100 is the site of the left gun of Battery A in this temporary location. Marker 99 is the first site of a gun of Battery A. Lieut. B. T. Matthews commanding, moved back to 105, where it was served until the surrender.



Marker 101 is the position of two 12-pounder Napoleons, commanded by Lieut. R. B. Jones during the siege. Markers 200 and 204 are the sites of two 12-pounder Napoleons commanded by Lieuts. T. H. Cunningham and D. H. Hanson, Company A, the guns being moved to this place from the north front.

After the surrender Companies A and B and part of C were in parole camp at Enterprise until exchanged. They were in the battalion of paroled men under Colonel Beltzhoover, sent to Mobile when Sherman advanced to Meridian, May 24, 1864. Major Ward not on duty with battalion, only one company being equipped. June 3, 1864, paroled men in camp at Cahaba. November and December, 1864, Company C, Capt. F. W. Merrin, in district of Central Alabama, Gen. D. W. Adams.

Culbertson's Battery with Featherston's Brigade, Loring's Division, July, 1863. Lieut. D. A. Richards, with one rifled gun, took part in the engagement at Lockhart's Mills, on the Tallahatchie, October 6, 1863; at Salem, October 8, and at Collierville, Tenn., October 11, with General Chalmers' Cavalry. October 18, McLendon's Battery of two 6-pounders attached to Slemons' Brigade, Chalmers' Cavalry, Captain McLendon commanding. They were on duty with Chalmers during the Meridian campaign, February, 1864.

November 28, 1863, Smith's (Culbertson's) Battery, Capt. James T. Smith, at Clinton, 211 men, four 12-pounder Napoleons, four 12-pounder howitzers. January, 1864, with John Adams' Brigade, Loring's Division.

Company B, Capt. James H. Yates, was ordered from Mobile early in 1864 and attached to Cantey's Brigade, which arrived at Resaca, Ga., May 5, 1864. Lieut. R. B. Jones was commanding in June, Capt. James H. Yates in July, Lieut. W. J. Shelton in August, in the Atlanta campaign. The battery of four 12-pounder Napoleon guns was part of Preston's Battalion. Mentioned in reports of battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, and battle of Ezra Church, July 28, supporting the desperate assault of Quarles' Brigade. Listed September 20, 1864, Captain Yates commanding, Trueheart's Battalion Artillery, A. P. Stewart's Corps.

The final statements give the names of thirty of the battalion killed or died in service.

Brookhaven Light Artillery, of Lawrence County, organized May 11, 1861; enlisted at Brookhaven 21 July, 1861.

Captain—James A. Hoskins.

First Lieutenant—John C. Hardy.

Junior First Lieutenant—Benjamin T. Atkins.

Second Lieutenant—Daniel H. Mitchell.

Sergeant Major—A. E. Maxwell.

Quartermaster Sergeant—George W. Hoskins.

Sergeants—Charles H. Williams, C. A. Williams, A. D. McClendon, G. A. Duke.

Total enrolled, 104.

Appears in list of troops at Port Hudson, under Gen. W. N. R. Beall, August 31, 1862, aggregate present 62; at Ponchatoula, return of October

22, under Beall's command; attached to Gregg's Brigade, return of January, 1863, Port Hudson. On duty during Admiral Farragut's attempt to run the batteries March 14. Brigade ordered to Jackson, May 1, 1863.

May 14, with the forces under Gen. John Gregg, which held in check the advance of Sherman's and McPherson's Corps to gain time for the evacuation of Jackson. Hoskin's Battery and Colquitt's Georgia Brigade retarded the advance of Sherman on the Clinton road. "Owing to the well-directed fire from Captain Hoskins' Battery and the fire of Colquitt's skirmishers, with Gregg's Brigade in view, the advance of the enemy was very cautious and slow," was General Gregg's report. The battery had one man wounded in this action, the battle of Jackson.

In June, attached to Gen. John Adams' Brigade, Walker's Division, on the Yazoo. June 4, at Mechanicsburg, in action against a Federal expedition, covering Adams' retreat. With the land forces on the Yazoo at the time of the expedition to Yazoo City by Admiral Porter, July, 1863, when the gunboat Baron DeKalb was blown up by one of Capt. I. N. Brown's torpedoes.

January, 1864, Captain Hoskins commanding, 125 men, three rifled guns (one 3-inch) and one smoothbore, one of the strongest batteries in Polk's Army of the Mississippi. Gen. S. G. French's Division, headquarters Demopolis, March, 1864. In Atlanta campaign, Capt. James A. Hoskins commanding, Maj. George S. Storrs' Battalion, French's Division, Lieutenant-General Polk's Army of Mississippi. Guns, two 12-pounder Napoleons and two 10-pounder Parrotts. Three of the guns were engaged between May 13 and June 20. Lost two men in the battle of Resaca, May 17. At New Hope Church, Lieutenant Stewart, a gallant officer, had his leg taken away by a cannon shot while standing by his gun. The battery was praised by General French for good conduct at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27. The Parrott guns were used on the west side of the mountain. After the battle of Ezra Church, July 28, French "continued an enfilading fire on the enemy all night from Hoskins' Battery." The battery occupied a redan to the left of the Turner's Ferry road, westward of Atlanta.

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#### BUCKNER BATTERY.

Lieutenant—C. H. Holt.

The Buckner Battery of four steel breech-loading 2-pounders, Lieutenant Holt commanding, was part of the command of Col. R. V. Richardson, which joined General Chalmers in his unsuccessful attack on LaGrange and Collierville, Tenn., October 9-11, 1863, and participated in the battles of Byhalia, October 12, and Wyatt, October 13, during the retreat of Chalmers. Colonel McGuirk, commanding the brigade at Wyatt, said: "Lieutenant Holt, with his little battery, did well. If his guns were as large as his courage, he could do much more in defense of his country." During the battle the battery was withdrawn, "after

doing good service and withstanding a terrific fire from the enemy." Lieutenant Holt had but two guns in this battle, the other section being under command of Lieutenant Armstrong, who also commanded one section at Collierville. Holt complimented the service of Armstrong, and also mentioned Private McDougal and Corporals Williams, White and Hofmeister. October, 1863, assigned to McCulloch's Brigade, Chalmers' Cavalry, one rifle gun added to the battery. November 28, twenty-eight men, four Williams 10-ounce, only guns of the kind in the army, and one 2.9-inch rifle. Lieutenant Armstrong and enlisted men of Ferguson's Brigade were on duty with the battery during December campaign on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

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#### ENGLISH'S BATTERY.

Captain—Richard T. English.  
 First Lieutenant—William W. Wilkins.  
 Second Lieutenant—P. J. Noland.  
 Third Lieutenant—John W. Chase.

This company, of Adams County, appears to be the successor of the Quitman Light Artillery, which served one year at Pensacola in 1861-62. English and Wilkins had the same rank in the former company and Noland and Chase were privates, on enlistment in 1861. According to the "Rolls of Adams County" this company was mustered in June, 1862, enrolled 79. The company is listed with the troops at Port Hudson under Gen. W. N. R. Beall, August 31, 1862, aggregate present 64, where they remained and were reported in April, 1863, Lieut. W. W. Wilkins commanding, on provost duty. They served during the siege of Port Hudson, suffering severely on June 28 (Roll of Adams County), when Lieutenants Wilkins and Chase and Private Murphy were killed and Lieutenant Noland, Sergeants Peter Paul, H. C. Stietenroth, Thomas English and eight others wounded. Colonel Steedman, commanding the left wing, reported one wounded May 26. The company was surrendered with the garrison July 8, 1863, under command of Lieutenant Noland, and the non-commissioned officers and men were paroled.

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#### JEFFERSON FLYING ARTILLERY.

Of Jefferson County, organized May 6, 1861; entered Confederate States service April 3, 1861.

Captains—William L. Harper, Putnam Darden.  
 First Lieutenants—Howell Hinds, A. J. Cameron.  
 Second Lieutenant—Archibald J. Cameron.  
 Third Lieutenant—Putnam Darden, August, 1861.

The company was first organized as the Jefferson Troop, for cavalry. Lieutenant Darden was promoted Captain after Shiloh. Lieutenants

promoted: First, H. W. Bullen, F. W. Coleman, Cabell B. Richardson; Second, Thomas Reed, J. D. Chamberlain, Edward W. Crozier. Total roll 245, published in Fayette Chronicle, 1895.

The company was originally organized as a cavalry company, the Jefferson Troop, and mustered into State service at Fayette about April 1, but soon afterward equipped as artillery. After some time in camp at Cane Ridge Church and Camp Dunbar, ordered in July or August to Mississippi City, opposite Ship Island. About October 1 ordered to Richmond, Va. Going by way of New Orleans and the river to Memphis, were held a week and posted on the river bank to stop a steamer supposed to be running blockade. Took railroad to Chattanooga, thence ordered to Bowling Green, Ky., arriving October 13, 1861. (Sergeant D. B. Wade's narrative). The battery passed the winter of 1861-62 at Bowling Green with Gen. A. S. Johnston's army, until the retreat to Tennessee. In the reorganization at Murfreesboro, February 23, 1862, it was assigned to Wood's Brigade, which was in Hardee's Corps at the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862. The attack on the morning of the 6th was so successful that Captain Harper had difficulty in following the infantry with his four guns. The battery charged through the camp of the Sixteenth Wisconsin. Becoming separated from the brigade, Captain Harper joined Smett's Battery in bombarding a Federal camp, and later, after changing position, he was posted by General Cheatham within 400 yards of a Federal battery, with which his gunners were in an artillery duel until the infantry took up the fight. Seventy men were in the battle, of whom eight were wounded. Among the wounded was Captain Harper, who turned command over to Lieut. Putnam Darden on the 7th, when the battery was fought in line with the Washington artillery at New Orleans, at the most hotly contested place of the field. Darden had only six men to work at each gun and they were worn out with the arduous labor of the day before. They made a desperate effort for about half an hour, and began to fall at their posts from exhaustion. The supporting infantry was gone when the men limbered up under a galling fire and retired, being compelled to leave one gun on account of the horses being killed, but bringing off a 12-pounder howitzer that had been captured from the Federals. April 26, at Corinth, the company had an effective total of forty-two men.

The siege of Corinth followed, after which the battery fell back with the army to Tupelo and in July accompanied General Bragg to Chattanooga. Continued in General Hardee's command, known as the left wing, Army of the Mississippi, after the reorganization in August, 1862. Under command of Capt. Darden they accompanied the army to Kentucky and participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, where the battery had two men wounded. They were posted on a hill east of Perryville, supported by Bushrod Johnson's Tennessee Brigade, and actively engaged the enemy from that position and others which it took as the brigade advanced, in the last position being exposed to a particularly heavy fire of artillery.

Captain Darden's Battery (four guns, seventy men) went into the battle of Murfreesboro much fatigued by its battle of December 27, at Triune, supported by Wood's Brigade, and on the morning of December 31 moved upon the field with Johnson's Brigade, about the center of Cleburne's Division. As soon as opportunity presented, in the rapid advance of the division, Darden took position and silenced, in succession, two Federal batteries. When they had advanced again near the Federal hospital, Captain Hotchkiss, chief of artillery, placed Darden's Battery and Calvert's in position to engage some heavy rifled batteries that enfiladed the advanced position of Cheatham's Division. Here a bloody battle was fought, in which the Federal General Sill was killed. (Hardee's report). Darden reported that he moved into the woods about midnight and checked the Federal pursuit of Wood's Brigade, then moved around to the right and with two guns of Humphreys' Battery silenced four guns of a Federal battery, which the Confederate infantry captured. "By this time our infantry had rallied, reformed and did the rest of the work for that battery." During the following days they were not engaged. They moved five pieces of artillery off the field. Darden reported Corpl. H. A. Hendrixson and Private J. T. F. Waters wounded, and four others slightly. He commended the judgment, prudence and courage of his Lieutenants, H. W. Bullen, F. W. Coleman and C. B. Richardson, and the gallantry of his whole command. Captain Darden was selected to represent the command in the Roll of Honor.

The battery was actively engaged June 24 to July 4, 1863, when George H. Thomas' Federal Corps occupied Hoover's Gap, compelling the retreat of General Bragg to Chattanooga. Darden's four Napoleon guns were depended upon constantly, according to the report of Gen. Bushrod Johnson, brigade commander. Darden opened fire on the evening of June 24, in support of Bates' Brigade, and next morning opened on the Federal line advancing. He was replied to by artillery and a great improvement in the Federal aim was observed. Darden expended about 300 rounds of ammunition from Johnson's position before retiring, on orders from General Cheatham. July 2, at Morris' Ford of Elk River, with General W. T. Martin's Cavalry Brigade, Darden fired forty-eight rounds of shell at the moving columns of Federal artillery, cavalry and wagon trains, producing great confusion and loss. Attached to Bushrod Johnson's Brigade in the movement of Buckner's Corps from Loudon to Charleston, Tenn., September, 1863.

Capt. Putnam Darden commanding, in reserve corps artillery, under Maj. Samuel C. Williams, in Chickamauga campaign. The battery crossed Chickamauga Creek September 19, 1863, as reserve artillery of Buckner's Corps, was under heavy fire, but did not go into action until the 20th, supporting the assault upon the Federal right at the Snodgrass place. The battery of four 12-pounder Napoleons fired eighty-nine rounds, had one man and eight horses killed and two men wounded.

The battery was on the line during the investment of Chattanooga, but was at Chickamauga Station during the battle of November 25.

Went into winter quarters near Dalton, Ga., December, 1863, 81 present. Engaged in repulse of Federal demonstration against Rocky Face Gap, February 24-26, 1864. March, 1864, report, four Napoleon guns, 115 men present. Captain, Put Darden; Lieut., H. W. Bullen; Second Lieutenants, F. W. Coleman, C. B. Richardson. Captain Darden mentioned as conspicuously deserving promotion.

In Atlanta campaign, May to September, 1864, in reserve artillery, Col. J. H. Hallonquist commanding, with Kolb's Alabama Battery and Jeffress' Virginia Battery composing Williams' Battalion.

The company was in constant activity through the campaign. At Atlanta they took part in the battle of July 22, and one section was in the battle of July 28, on the other side of the city, under Gen. Walthall. Men were killed and wounded each day. Tennessee campaign of November and December, 1864, in artillery of Stewart's Corps, Col. S. C. Williams commanding, with Cowan's Mississippi Battery and Bouchaud's Louisiana Battery composing Myrick's Battalion. At Decatur, Ala., in November, the company suffered considerable loss. In the flank movement to Spring Hill Lieutenant Coleman and twenty men were detached to accompany the infantry, to take charge of guns expected to be captured. At Franklin the company was not engaged. In the disaster at Nashville the battery lost Lieutenant Bullen and Sergeant Turpin and two guns. At Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, when the works were carried by Wilson's Cavalry, the battery lost its guns and about half the men, captured. Some of the remainder gathered at Meridian with Captain Darden and were paroled May 9, 1865.

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#### PETTUS FLYING ARTILLERY.

Mustered in State army May 4, 1861, Panola County.

Captain—Alfred Hudson, killed at Shiloh.

First Lieutenant—Thad. D. Randolph.

Second Lieutenant—James L. Hoole, promoted Captain.

Third Lieutenant—John R. Sweaney, killed at Vicksburg.

Lieutenants promoted: E. S. Walton, wounded at Vicksburg; Milton H. Trantham, in command at surrender of Vicksburg.

In the organization of the army under General Polk at Columbus, Ky., in the fall of 1861, Hudson's Battery was, with Blythe's Battalion, attached to Preston Smith's Brigade in Cheatham's Division. At Camp Beaufort, Ky., November, with Bowen's Division, present and absent, 109. In the next month General Polk broke up this camp, sending the troops to General Johnston at Bowling Green. He wrote: "I send you Hudson's Battery, a very fine one." It was attached to Bowen's Brigade, in Floyd's Division of the army under General Hardee. After the retreat to Cornith Bowen's Brigade was a part of General Breckenridge's "Reserve Corps." Breckenridge fought in the front line at Shiloh, but he

made no detailed report, and Bowen was severely wounded, and the Hudson Battery is not mentioned in the official reports.

Served in defense of Vicksburg, July, 1862, under command of First Lieut. J. R. Sweaney, attached to Helm's Brigade. Under command of Sweaney participated in the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862, with the division under General Clark, General Breckenridge gave them honorable mention in his report. The battery had six men wounded. Attached to Rust's Brigade of Lovell's Division, VanDorn's Army, at the battle of Corinth, October, 1862, Lieutenant Sweaney in command, but had no opportunity to participate. With Rust's Brigade, January, 1863, Port Hudson district; same, March, Lieut. Sweaney commanding. Transferred to Jackson, Miss., sent April 18, with Lowry's Regiment, to reinforce General Bowen at Grand Gulf. At 1 A. M., April 30, hearing that Grant was crossing the river to Bruinsburg, Bowen sent a section of the Hudson Battery, with Col. Robert Lowry's Regiment and a part of Green's Brigade to occupy the roads in front of Port Gibson, in all 775 men, which he reinforced during the battle of May 1 with other infantry and artillery to a total of 5,000. General Green reported that in the opening of the battle, three hours before dawn, on the Rodney road near Union Church, "the Hudson Battery, though in a very warm place, succeeded in driving the enemy's battery from its position. This, however, was soon replaced by another, which opened upon us with great fury. Our battery replied with signal success, though the enemy's shells and balls fell thick around them, wounding many; yet they stood by their guns and kept up a regular fire. After three hours hard fighting the enemy ceased firing and withdrew a short distance." Sweaney retired his battery for ammunition, but soon returned and was engaged until Green was compelled to retreat about 11 o'clock.

"The Hudson Battery brought off all their pieces," General Bowen said, "but had lost so many horses they were compelled to abandon their caissons. This battery suffered severely, having twenty wounded."

May 14, Lieut. Sweaney's section, camped near the Cox hospital, placed at disposal of General Forney for defense of Big Black bridge.

On the Vicksburg line tablets 131 and 132 mark the right and left guns (12-pounder howitzers) of Hudson's Battery. These guns took position on the morning of the investment and remained until disabled First Lieut. E. S. Walton commanded two guns in the railroad redan. From this detachment four men were captured during the charge made upon the fort. Tablet 150 marks the site of a 6-pounder gun, commanded by Lieuts. Sweaney and Trantham. Sweaney was killed and Walton desperately wounded, and Lieut. Trantham was left in command.

In parole camp at Enterprise, November, 1863, Captain James L. Hoole commanding; present, 64; aggregate, 102, December, exchanged. Chalmers sent Hoole's Battery of mountain howitzers, with his reinforcements, to General Forrest during the Meridian campaign, and they participated in the battle of Okolona, February 22, 1864, both in the town, and in the attack five miles out, where Col. Jeff. Forrest and Colonel Barks-

dale were killed. Hudson's Battery, Lieut. E. S. Walton, two 10-pounder Parrots and two 12-pounder howitzers, in Morton's Artillery Battalion of Forrest's Cavalry, with batteries of Morton, Thrall and Rice.

In battle of Harrisburg, July 14, 1864, on the right of the line, with Roddey's Division.

In the attack on Athens, Ala., September 23, 1864, "Hudson's Battery, commanded by Lieut. E. S. Walton, was placed northeast of the fort," (Forrest's report) which surrendered after artillery firing was kept up a short time. Walton's guns were also in action at Sulphur Springs, where another garrison was taken, September 25, and at Eastport, October 10, Walton, supported by Kelley's Cavalry, defeated two gunboats and three transports loaded with troops. "Two balls penetrated one gunboat and a shell burst in one of the transports, causing it to be enveloped in steam and flame." The battery was with Forrest in the raid in West Tennessee, which followed, and at Johnsonville, November 3, with Morton's and Thrall's Batteries, made the famous fight against the land batteries and gunboats defending the military depot. About fifty guns were in action, mostly on the Federal side. "The gunboats, in fifteen minutes after the engagement commenced, were set on fire, and made rapidly for the shore, where they were consumed. My batteries next opened upon the transports, and in a short time they were in flames. The immense amount of stores were also set on fire, together with the huge warehouse above the landing. The enemy continued a furious cannonading on my batteries." (Forrest's report.) At times the rammers were shot from the hands of the cannoneers and men were nearly buried under the dirt thrown on them by the explosion of shells from the land batteries, and their work was possible only by reason of their remarkable accuracy and rapidity of firing.

General Chalmers reported that a section of the battery aided in the capture of the transport Cheeseman, October 30, at Paris Landing.

March 23, 1865, General Forrest, at West Point, ordered General Chalmers at Pickensville, Ala., to send Armstrong's Brigade with Hudson's Battery to Selma. April 11, Hudson Battery with General Starke at Greensboro.

#### QUITMAN LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captains—William S. Lovell, promoted Major; Richard T. English.

First Lieutenants—John L. Holt, resigned; Lyman G. Aldrich.

Junior First Lieutenant—W. W. Wilkins.

Second Lieutenants—George W. Miller, resigned; Harvey G. Mansfield.

Third Lieutenant—Richard T. English, promoted Captain 20 September, 1861.

First Sergeant—Lyman G. Aldrich.

Organized at Natchez. Officers commissioned of date 11 April, 1861; number of men, 68 (Adjutant-General's report). Secretary Walker despatched Governor Pettus, April 8, 1861, that the artillery company at



Natchez; William S. Lovell, Captain, was needed at once at Pensacola. Ordered to Pensacola, where general orders of April 30 announced that Captain Lovell's independent company of cavalry had been received into the service of the Confederate States. See English's Battery.

#### SMITH'S-TURNER'S BATTERY.

Organized July 1, 1861; in active service from August, 1861.  
 Captains—Melancthon Smith, promoted; William B. Turner.  
 First Lieutenant—A. G. Hough.  
 Junior First Lieutenant—John G. Dables.  
 Second Lieutenant—Joseph W. Eckford.

The company was first organized as the Chickasawhay Desperadoes of Clarke County, Captain James S. Terrall, April 24, 1861, for infantry service, original roll, 51. Consolidated with company raised by Captain Smith, commissioned July 14. Smith was a native of Alabama, graduate of West Point, who had resigned from the United States Army, in 1854, after nine years' service.

Captain William B. Turner entered the Confederate service April 24, 1861, as a private of infantry, promoted First Lieutenant; commissioned Captain May 2, 1863, for skill and valor. His battle record was Belmont, Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge. First Lieut. Chandler S. Smith entered the service as Second Lieutenant of infantry, April 24, 1861. Second Lieutenant W. W. Henry as Sergeant of infantry same date, Second Lieutenant B. T. Harman as Sergeant same date. Lieut. C. LeB. Ingraham killed at Chickamauga.

The battery was with General Clark at Union City, Tenn.; August 5, 1861, was ordered to report to General Pillow at New Madrid. In October it was attached to Colonel Stephens' Brigade of Cheatham's Division in Polk's army at Columbus, Ky. When General Grant landed a force to attack the Confederate post at Belmont, on the Missouri shore, November 7th, Smith's Battery was ordered to the river bank, where it opened upon the Federals across the river. General Polk reported that he was particularly indebted for victory to Captain Smith, of the Mississippi battery, and to Major A. P. Stewart, who directed the artillery in the fort.

After the retreat to Corinth the battery continued with Cheatham's Division, Col. George Maney succeeding to command of the brigade.

At the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, the battery had 120 men and 6 guns engaged, 1 man killed and 13 wounded, lost 23 horses, 3 guns and 5 caissons, but took 5 guns on the first day. It happened that General Cheatham encountered the left of the line of General Sherman, reinforced by Hurlbut's Division, which marched up to Sherman's position through the remnants of Prentiss' Division streaming to the rear, and consequently Cheatham had the most determined opposition found on the field that day. He brought up Smith's guns to oppose Hurlbut's Artillery, and the Mississippians unlimbered and came into battle with the utmost prompt-

ness, under a fire that disabled some of their horses. Their first shot stampeded one of Hurlbut's Batteries (Myers' of Ohio) but Ross' Michigan Battery made a gallant fight and was a worthy antagonist of Smith during an artillery duel of an hour, in which the Michigan company lost 50 killed and wounded. When Breckenridge came up and went into line on the right of Cheatham, a charge was attempted across an open field against the Federal line, but the Confederates were driven back with heavy loss. Later in the day, when Breckenridge had pushed around to the flank of the Federal line, a second assault was successful and Hurlbut fell back toward the river. In the course of his retreat Miller's Mississippi Cavalry made a dash and captured the Michigan Battery before it could unlimber—at least four of the guns and 27 men as stated in the Federal reports. "Capt. Melancthon Smith's Light Battery did splendid service," General Cheatham wrote, "and Captain Smith and his officers were distinguished examples of gallantry." Casualties, killed, 2. Smith's Battery, fought gallantly through the second day also when victory was with the Federal troops. Cheatham held from morning until after 2 o'clock, when he was ordered to retire from the position he had gained, and was supported effectively by Lieutenant Eckford, of Smith's Battery, with two guns of the battery.

Lieut. W. B. Turner, commanding, in battalion of artillery under Maj. Melancthon Smith, attached to Cheatham's Division, Polks' Corps. In the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, Turner had four 12-pounder Napoleon guns, served them at short range, fired 220 rounds and did great execution, at a loss to the battery of 2 killed and 5 wounded, and 2 horses killed. They crossed the Chickamauga on the 19th, with Maney's Brigade, marched to the north and went into battle where Forrest's Cavalry was attacking the left flank of General Thomas on the Chattanooga road. The place was one of great confusion and danger and in obedience to orders Turner posted three guns on a hilltop to the rear, which then became, because of his occupancy of the position, one of the chief historic spots of the field. One gun, under First Lieutenant Smith, remained with Maney's Brigade, which was driven back in a shattered condition. Maney reported: "My advance gun, under the immediate command and efficient management of Lieutenant Smith, after covering the retiring line with several well-directed shots at short range, was withdrawn to the hilltop and took position with the other three, the battery, by order of the Division General, being retained there with the line formed to check the enemy's advance." The battery was the rallying point of the division of Cheatham, who reported that Jackson's and Smith's Brigades were now advanced to the right and left of Turner's Battery. "The enemy, flushed with a supposed victory, boldly advanced upon my line, and coming within short range was checked and forced back in disorder by the well-directed discharges of shell and canister from the guns of Turner's Battery." In his report of that day's battle Cheatham made personal reference to this, "I cannot forbear to refer to the important service rendered by Lieut. William B. Turner, commanding battery. Posted on an

elevation commanding the approach of the enemy, he used his advantage with great effect and displayed a degree of efficiency in the service of his guns highly commendable to himself, his officers and men, and accomplished a result the importance of which it is difficult to estimate." The division rested quiet under the protection of Turner's guns until ordered into the fatal night attack. Maney proudly mentioned his "four as good guns, and in my judgment, as gallantly and efficiently manned and served as any our service can boast." Three times, he said, the Union lines were shattered by the artillery fire, and this conduct was but a repetition of what Turner and his men had done at Perryville and Murfreesboro.

After the siege of Corinth the battery accompanied Bragg's army to Chattanooga. In the organization of August 18-20, 1862, attached to Maney's Brigade of Cheatham's Division, Polk's right wing, Army of the Mississippi, Capt. Melancthon Smith was made Chief of Artillery, and the battery was commanded by Lieut. W. B. Turner. The battery accompanied the army in the Kentucky campaign, and at the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, had 4 wounded. The battery was placed on a hill on the extreme right, overlooking the Federal line of battle, and Turner opened an enfilading fire at a distance of 250 or 300 yards, with canister and shell, until the Federals fell back, when the Confederate infantry captured the battery which had been replying to Turner. That night Turner and his men took their horses to the front and brought off seven pieces of artillery that had been captured. Under the command of Lieutenant Turner the battery, two 12-pounder Napoleons and two 12-pounder howitzers, took part in the battle of Murfreesboro. Maney's Brigade advanced to Lavergne, where General Wheeler was stationed, December 26, and advised General Bragg that Rosecrans' army was advancing, whereupon Bragg fell back to Murfreesboro, and went into line of battle. In the battle of the 31st, Cheatham reported: "General Maney placed Turner's Battery of Napoleon guns in position near the brick-kiln, which in a short time silenced the battery on the east side of the road (Wilkinson pike)." This was the only one of Cheatham's batteries used that day (Wednesday) and it "did good service," Cheatham said. "On Friday and Saturday Captains Stanford, Scott, Carnes and Turner did excellent service with their guns, which had been advanced up the railroad by order of Lieutenant-General Polk," to assist in the attack on Round Forest. Turner reported that the battery was engaged four times Wednesday and six times Friday. "We drove back a line of infantry on Wednesday, and on Friday, in conjunction with Carnes' and Stanford's Batteries, were engaged with several of the enemy's batteries and drove back a column of their infantry." That evening, at sundown, Turner opened with his two light 12-pounder guns on an approaching column of infantry and repulsed it. During the two days they fired about 800 rounds. One man was killed, Henry Sellers, and 4 wounded. Smith was severely wounded as he was covering the retreat of Maney's Brigade, and Turner put in his place Lieut. C. LeB. Ingraham, who was killed in the fight that followed. "My battery fired during the engagement, which

lasted one hour, 220 rounds of solid shot, shell, spherical case and canister. The repulse of the enemy was effected by my battery alone, as there was only an occasional shot fired by a few sharpshooters who had remained to support it." (Turner). On the 22d Lieut. W. W. Henry's section was the first to take position on Missionary Ridge, opposite Chattanooga, and that night the entire battery moved over the ridge to the place assigned them in the line of siege. The casualties of the 19th were 2 killed and 4 wounded. The battery was not in action on the 20th. Private F. H. Hendrix, killed, was named in the Roll of Honor.

In December, 1863, after the battle of Missionary Ridge and retreat to Dalton, Turner had been promoted to Captain. Present for duty, 107. Early in 1864 Lieutenant Smith was on detail as Regimental Adjutant. He had once been passed for promotion to Captain, was again recommended for promotion. March 29, 1864, four Napoleon guns, 89 men present for duty.

During the Atlanta campaign, 1864, Col. Melancthon Smith commanded the artillery of Hardee's Corps, Hoxton commanded the battalion, Captain Turner commanded the battery.

September, 1864, Captain Turner commanding the battalion, Lieutenant Henry the company. In the Franklin-Nashville campaign, Colonel Smith, commanding artillery of Cheatham's Corps, battalion commanded by Captain Turner. March, 1865, Colonel Smith commanding right wing defenses of Mobile, Captain Turner commanding the company.

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#### SEVEN STARS ARTILLERY.

Of Covich County, officers commissioned by Governor May 14, 1861; enlisted at Hazelhurst September 1, 1861.

Captains—Hezekiah G. D. Brown, Calvit Roberts.

First Lieutenant—Calvit Roberts.

Junior First Lieutenant—John E. Butler.

Second Lieutenant—Micajah D. Wade.

First Sergeant—William H. Thompson.

Enrolled, 114.

Captain Calvit Roberts' company, aggregate present, 77, at Port Hudson, report of August 31, 1862; assigned to Maxey's Brigade, January, 1863, in the breastworks at Port Hudson; Lieut. F. W. Coleman in command April 30, 1863. Roberts' Battery temporarily assigned to Colonel Miles' line on the breastworks, May 15. Two guns of Roberts' Battery was with Col. John L. Logan in the fight at Plains' store, May 21, at the beginning of the siege of Port Hudson, and continued with his command, headquarters at Clinton, La. The other section was in the lines during the siege. Colonel Brand, commanding right wing, reported one man of the battery wounded June 26. That part of the battery surrendered July 8 and paroled, was commanded at parole by Lieut. F. G. W. Coleman.

The section with Colonel Logan served with that command in Louisiana and Mississippi; with Logan's Cavalry in several skirmishes with Winslow's Federal Cavalry during McPherson's reconnaissance from Vicksburg toward Canton, October 15-19, 1863. Winslow reported a severe fight near Brownsville, October 15, in which the Fifth Illinois was thrown in much confusion, while Logan gave most importance to the fight near Livingston, October 16, where he claimed a substantial check to the enemy. In this battle the artillery was effectively engaged. Later in 1863, mentioned as attached to Griffith's Brigade of Jackson's Cavalry; early in 1864, Roberts' Battery attached to Wirt Adams' Brigade of Cavalry.

#### QUITMAN LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captain—J. Frank Kerr.

First Lieutenant—R. H. Purdom.

Second Lieutenant—M. W. Boyd.

Third Lieutenant—James T. Lester.

This company, of Jackson, is included in the Adjutant-General's report of September, 1860, Captain Kerr commanding. Previous to January 10, 1861, when the Louisiana State Government took possession of the United States forts on the river in that State, Governor Pettus was requested by the Governor of Louisiana to protect the latter from reinforcement of the forts from up the river. Governor Pettus sent Captain Kerr, with sixteen of the Jackson Artillery, and ordered Capt. H. H. Miller to call out the volunteer companies of Vicksburg, and take such position as would enable him to prevent any hostile expedition from the Northern States descending the river. Kerr arrived at Vicksburg January 10, and fortified at Fort Hill, supported by three Vicksburg infantry companies. Next day a steamer from Cincinnati was fired upon, but the boat made its landing as usual and nothing warlike was discovered in the cargo.

The company officers above named were commissioned 9 February, 1861. April 8, Secretary Walker asked Governor Pettus to order the artillery company at Jackson, of which R. H. Purdon is Lieutenant, to Pensacola. April 15, Maj.-Gen. Charles Clark reported that he had received report of Kerr's company at Hall's Ferry, and ordered them to march immediately and report to General Bragg. At Pensacola, April 20, it was announced that the company had been received in Confederate service. June 30 the battery was attached to the Tenth Regiment.

In 1863, attached to the cavalry command of General Chalmers in Northern Mississippi. May 21, General Chalmers ordered Captain Kerr, with one rifled gun, to accompany Colonel Slemons' command to some point on the Mississippi River, near Austin, to fire upon and capture passing steamboats. On the same duty with Chalmers on the river in June, and in engagements along the Coldwater and Tallahatchie. Under General Chalmers' command, at Panola, July, 1863; sent to Grenada, July 14.

## STANFORD'S BATTERY.

Of Yalobusha County, organized May 17, 1861; mustered into service of Confederate States at Grenada November 6, 1861.

Captain—Thomas J. Stanford.

First Lieutenant—Hugh R. McSwine.

Junior First Lieutenant—Ansell A. Hardin.

Second Lieutenants—Tillman R. Trotter, James S. McCall.

Junior Second Lieutenants—James S. McCall, William A. Brown.

Muster roll of November 6, 1861, for twelve months, 11 officers and 70 men. Roll of June 30, 1862, 21 officers and 117 men (includes 5 died).

Stanford's Battery was ordered to Columbus, Ky., November 7, and remained there with General Polk until the evacuation and retreat to Corinth. The battery was then, in March, 1862, fully equipped, with two 12-pounder howitzers, three 6-pounders and one 3-inch rifle. At the reorganization of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's army, the battery was attached to A. P. Stewart's Brigade, and at the battle of Shiloh was the only Mississippi organization in the division commanded by Gen. Charles Clark, who was wounded and succeeded by Stewart. The battery was reinforced before going into the battle of April 6, 1862, by a detachment of the Vaiden Artillery, taking the place of men that were sick. Because of the scarcity of ammunition, General Polk said, Stanford's men had never before heard the report of their own guns, but they fought with the steadiness and gallantry of well trained troops. As was the case with most of the batteries, Captain Stanford was left at first to find his own position and work where he seemed most needed. He found a Federal battery in action and opened upon and silenced it at 600 yards distance.

According to General Ruggles, in the course of the fight that compelled the surrender of General Prentiss' Federal Division, he brought up Trabue's and Stanford's Batteries to oppose a Federal column advancing and gaining ground, "and when the conflict was at its height these batteries opened upon his concentrated forces, producing immediate commotion, and soon resulted in the precipitate retreat of the enemy from the contest. At this moment the Second Brigade and the Crescent Regiment pressed forward and cut off a considerable portion of the enemy, who surrendered." On the second day, April 7, Stanford and his gunners were sent to the support of a column commanded by General Breckenridge and engaged a Federal battery at a range of 500 yards, keeping up the battle gallantly, though Breckenridge's charge failed, until almost surrounded, when Stanford brought off as much of his battery as he could. Meanwhile, his persistent stand had enabled the infantry to rally before falling into a complete rout. He gave honorable mention to Lieutenants McSwine, Hardin, Trotter and McCall, and to Lieutenant Dunlap, temporarily attached. The battery had 131 men in the battle, of whom 6 were killed or mortally wounded, 15 wounded and 2 captured. They lost also fifty horses and four of their six guns, but this was through

no fault of their own. The guns were afterward recaptured but could not be brought away.

During the siege of Corinth, with Stewart's Brigade, Clark's Division. Died at Corinth, 20 or 25. After the retreat to Tupelo, the company set out July 23 on the march to Chattanooga.

After the transfer to Chattanooga, organization of August 18, 1862, Capt. T. J. Stanford commanding, attached to Stewart's Brigade, Cheatham's Division, Polk's right wing, Army of the Mississippi. Accompanied the army to Kentucky and were engaged in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862, where the casualties were 2 killed, 1 wounded, by a single shot in an artillery duel with a battery a mile distant. When the infantry charged the battery advanced and aided materially in the victory won in that part of the field. After this battle they marched back through Cumberland Gap to Knoxville, and across the mountains to Tullahoma. Since leaving Tupelo they had marched 1,200 miles.

At Murfreesboro, Tenn., on Tuesday afternoon, December 30, 1862, General Stewart was asked for artillery to support Manigault's Brigade. "Knowing that Stanford, his officers and men, were always ready to go wherever needed, two pieces were promptly dispatched in charge of Lieut. A. A. Hardin. On their return I was informed that they were not properly supported; that they were required to engage, at a distance not exceeding 600 yards, guns that were throwing shell, canister and spherical case; that they accomplished no useful purpose but sustained some loss, one or two men being wounded, and Lieut. A. A. Hardin, a most estimable and gallant young officer, being killed." Stanford reported that Hardin had performed the object of his mission and was returning to the battery when he was killed by a cannon shot. In the great battle of the 31st Stanford was employed under the immediate orders of General Polk. He fought effectively from the old field on the right of the Wilkinson pike, replying to the fire of the Federal artillery, protected the Confederate columns when repulsed, and checked the Federal advances. Advancing as far as the Cowan house on the Nashville pike, later he gave material aid to the Confederate advance, though exposed to a galling fire, which killed two of his gunners. January 1, the batteries of Stanford, Carnes and Smith were posted near the railroad, where they were in action on the 2d. To assist the attack by General Breckenridge, at four in the evening, Stanford was instructed to open on the left of the woods to draw their fire from our right. "This I evidently succeeded in doing," Stanford reported. "They turned all their batteries on me, producing a concentration of shot and shell such as I never before witnessed." This artillery force that Rosecrans massed to repel the attack by Breckenridge was the greatest known to that time during the war in the west, and was only equalled by the artillery battle in the same month at Fredericksburg, Va. Stanford cared for his men so well that in the battle only 3 were killed and 4 wounded, and 7 horses killed. He complimented the conduct of Lieutenants McSwine and McCall. "The whole company acted bravely, doing no discredit to

their reputation gained at Shiloh and Perryville." Private Richard H. Elliott was chosen to represent this command on the Roll of Honor for this battle.

May 5, 1863, Brig.-Gen. A. P. Stewart recommended the promotion of Captain Stanford to a majority. "Were I permanently in command of a division he would be my choice as a Chief of Artillery."

Capt. Melancthon Smith was promoted to command of the artillery battalion of Cheatham's Division, to which Stanford's Battery was assigned during the Chickamauga campaign of September, 1863. The battery was attached to Strahl's Tennessee Brigade, which suffered heavily in the battle of the 19th against Thomas' wing of the Union army. The forest did not permit much use of Stanford's four 3-inch rifles, and they were not engaged until Strahl had been driven back. Strahl wrote: "My battery was at all times immediately in my rear and ready at a moment's notice to go into position had an opportunity offered where it could have been used with effect."

After the siege of Chattanooga and battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, the company was transferred to Stewart's Division, Captain Stanford commanding the battery, 116 present, four 12-pounder Napoleon guns. The winter was spent in camp near Dalton, Ga. In March, 1864, the company had 125 men present and absent. In the battles of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, 39 men had been killed and 11 horses. Major Eldridge, commanding the battalion, wrote at this date: "Captain Stanford is one of the eldest Captains of Artillery in this army; has seen much service and been in all the important battles fought. He is, therefore, respectfully recommended for promotion."

During Atlanta campaign, in Eldridge's Battalion, Stewart's Division, Hoods' Corps. In his report of the battle of Resaca, May 15, Gen. A. P. Stewart wrote: "During the advance Stanford's Battery was of material assistance, and I deeply regret the loss of that skilful and brave officer, Capt. T. J. Stanford, with whom it has been my good fortune to be associated with little interruption since March, 1862." Stanford's Battery was posted along the line of Gen. H. D. Clayton, who also mentioned the Captain's death. The gunners of the gun at which he fell having been ordered to bear his body to the rear, Private John S. McMath continued to serve the gun alone until the brigade had returned from a charge. In the battle of New Hope Church, May 25, Eldridge's Battalion of three batteries, Stanford's, Oliver's and Fenner's, "was admirably posted, well served and did great execution. They had 43 men and 44 horses killed and wounded." They repulsed, during nearly three hours, an attack by Federal infantry. "No more persistent attack or determined resistance has anywhere been made," said Stewart. Stanford's Battery had 2 killed and 13 wounded. Lieutenant McCall was commanding the battery in June, July and August.

In the final campaign of the army under General Hood the battery was commanded by Lieutenant McCall, Fenner of Louisiana commanding



the battalion, attached to S. D. Lee's Corps. Colonel Hoxton, Chief of Artillery, reported that eight guns of the battalion (which included McCall's four) were posted on the hill near Nashville to the right of the Franklin pike on General Clayton's line, on the morning of December 16. When the Federal charge was made Fenner's guns "did most splendid execution upon them with canister." During the whole day the batteries were subjected to a terrible artillery fire, which killed many horses, and exploded two limber chests. When the infantry gave way, the artillerymen did their best to save their guns, and succeeded in limbering up nearly all of them, but the horses were shot down before they could get away. The Stanford Battery was unable to attempt to save anything. General Holtzclaw reported that the battery "was so badly crippled as to be immovable, scarce a whole wheel remaining in its carriages, sustaining, without works, a fire from eighteen of the enemy's guns for seven hours." McCall lost his four guns. The loss of men in the artillery of the army was small, said Hoxton, "except in Stanford's Battery, which lost 12 men killed and wounded."

Capt. A. P. Baldwin, Sixth Ohio Battery, reported: "December 16, battery was placed in position to the left of the Franklin pike, fronting Overton Hill, which was held by the enemy's infantry and Stanford's Mississippi Battery. Battery opened fire and expended 696 rounds of ammunition. During the firing two of enemy's limbers exploded with shells. This line of works was carried with the capture of Stanford's battery about 4 P. M."

A history of this battery was published by B. W. L. Butt, in a newspaper in 1866; not available.

#### WATSON BATTERY.

This artillery company, organized at New Orleans about July 1, 1861, of men from various States, largely Irish, and equipped through the generosity of Lewis and James Watson, and others of Rodney, included twelve men from Jefferson and Claiborne Counties. D. Beltzhoover was the first Captain, and Albert Cage, of Wilkinson County, a Lieutenant. The second Captain was E. A. Toledano. The battery was distinguished in the actions of Belmont, Mo.; Shiloh, Baton Rouge, Corinth, Tusculumbia Bridge, Farmington, Vicksburg, 1862; Sandy Creek, La., and finally in defense of Port Hudson, where many were killed, including two from Jefferson County.

#### FOURTH LOUISIANA BATTERY.

Captain—Archibald J. Cameron.

Lieutenants—T. Jefferson Key, R. H. Truly, George M. Brown.

Captain Cameron, Second Lieutenant of the Jefferson Flying Artillery, returned home after the battle of Shiloh, and was commissioned by the

War Department to raise a battery to operate on the west coast of the river. He enlisted 140 in Jefferson County and Tensas Parish. They took part in the engagements at Choctaw Bayou, Yellow Bayou, on the Red River with the Banks expedition, at Ashton with the Marine Brigade, at fortifications below G. Lake, Ark. The strength of the company was 138 in April, 1865. Captain Cameron writes: "I can say I surrendered the last organized battery in the Confederate army."

#### VICKSBURG LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captains—Francis S. Tull, Isaac N. Edwards.

First Lieutenant—William R. Spears.

Second Lieutenant—John W. Bell.

Third Lieutenant—John D. Rine.

Enrolled, 64; Adjutant-General's report, 90; Warren County roll.

The officers above named were commissioned of date February 9, 1861. April 8, the Secretary of War asked that the company be sent to Pensacola. April 20, the company having been reorganized at Pensacola, was received in the Confederate service. It was attached to the Ninth Regiment, June 30, at Camp Magnolia.

#### WARREN LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Of Warren County, organized May 1, 1861; in service August 9, 1861.

Captain—Charles Swett.

First Lieutenants—James M. Oslin, H. Shannon.

Junior First Lieutenant—H. Shannon.

Second Lieutenants—Thomas Havern, Joseph Ashton, H. N. Steele, F. M. Williams.

Total, of Warren County, 116; county enrollment, 1863.

October 23, 1861, Major-General Hardee reported that his command at Cave City, Ky., was four regiments infantry, three battalions cavalry, and one section of artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Oslin. One of Hardee's regiments was commanded by Col. T. C. Hindman, in 1847 a Lieutenant in the Second Mississippi Rifles. He was General in command of the Arkansas Brigade at Bell's Station in December, and reported Swett's Battery in action near Woodsonville, December 17. The company continued in his command after the retreat to Tennessee and fought at Shiloh April 6-7 in the division which was under his command after General Hardee was wounded, and after Hindman was disabled they were under Gen. A. P. Stewart. The official reports indicate that the service of the battery was of the most important character, and dangerous. At one moment they were saved from a destructive fire by a charge made by Hindman's Brigade, which resulted in the capture of the camp of

Peabody's Federal Brigade. Swett's Battery was among those massed to defeat the reinforcement of General Prentiss, causing the surrender of that General and a large part of his division.

The battery was on duty during the siege of Corinth, May, 1862, and the battle of Farmington. Attached to Hardee's wing of the army in the Kentucky campaign, and participated in the battle of Perryville, October 8, 1862.

Under the command of Lieut. H. Shannon, with Liddell's Arkansas Brigade of Cleburne's Division, Hardee's Corps, participated in the battle of Murfreesboro, beginning at dawn, December 31, 1862. In Cleburne's resistless charge, two rifled cannon and ammunition were captured, which Shannon added to his battery and used at subsequent periods of the battle. General Liddell reported: "The battery under command of Lieutenant Shannon was of infinite service to me throughout the action, the men behaving with the greatest bravery, having the battery always ready, and, oftentimes, at the right place at the right time without receiving or awaiting orders, for which I am indebted to the good judgment and coolness of Lieutenant Shannon." Colonel Kelly, Eighth Arkansas, reported that he was saved from a flank attack by "the timely arrival of Swett's Battery." The guns taken, after the battery had been silenced by Shannon, were a brass 6-pounder rifle and a 10-pounder Parrott gun, and as one of Shannon's howitzers was disabled, the rifle gun was at once substituted. In this fight Corporal Martin Green was killed, Sergeant John McMullen and Charles McDermitt, Peter Hogan, Frank Bonengal and E. H. Duggar, wounded. In the battle that followed, the battery was in action near the Federal hospitals, commanded the Nashville pike, driving the Federal trains from the road, and on January 1 was in action against the Federal cavalry on Overall's Creek. They fought over about four miles of ground, took fourteen different positions, and fired 153 rounds to the piece, making a total of 612 rounds. Sergt. William P. McDonald commanded one section and rendered valuable service. Lieut. Thomas Havern had his horse killed under him by a cannon shot. Seven men in all were wounded and 11 horses killed and disabled.

At Liberty Gap, June 24-26, the battery fired 136 rounds, the section under Lieut. W. P. McDonald, including the Napoleon gun, first meeting the Federal attack, supported soon by Shannon and Swett with the other sections. After this engagement the retreat of Bragg's army to Chattanooga was begun.

In defense of Rocky Face Mt., Ga., February 25, 1864, and at some loss compelled withdrawal of a rifle battery, about one mile distance.

In the Chickamauga campaign the battery, Lieutenant Shannon commanding, two 12-pounder Napoleons and two 6-pounder rifles, served under Captain Charles Swett, acting Chief of Artillery for Liddell's Division, which included Walthall's Brigade. They were in action October 18th with Federal batteries at Alexander's Bridge on Chickamauga Creek, and that evening crossed the creek with Walthall's Brigade

at Byram's Ford. In the dense woods Shannon could not do much but take a position from which he checked pursuit of the brigade when it was outflanked and driven back. Later, taking another position while Cleburne advanced, Shannon shelled the Federal rear for half an hour, and brought off the field some captured artillery and ammunition. September 20 they fought on the northern extremity of Bragg's line, supporting Breckenridge, taking position in an orchard near McDonald's house. When Shannon opened upon the one battery visible he was answered by that and four others that had been masked, and he retired "as expeditiously as possible." In this movement the Federal skirmishers caused the upsetting of one of the guns and captured Lieut. W. P. McDonald, who was mortally wounded, and several other wounded men, also Corporal Joseph Ashton, who, however, made his escape when part of the Arkansas Brigade came to their help and rescued the gun and the wounded. Colonel Govan, commanding this brigade, reported that Shannon handled his battery with distinguished skill and gallantry and most effectively. The casualties were 2 killed and 2 wounded. Lieutenant Shannon and Corporal Warren Huffman were mentioned in the Roll of Honor.

After Chickamauga the battery was included with Key's Helena Battery and Semple's Alabama Battery in Hotchkiss' Battalion, the artillery of Cleburne's Division. Major T. R. Hotchkiss, commanding the battalion, entered the service in July, 1861, from Mississippi, as a private of artillery.

In his telegrams to Stanton, United States Secretary of War, during the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, Charles A. Dana said of the fight on the extreme north of the line: "Sherman undertook to take by storm a battery which the rebels obstinately maintained upon the hill above the tunnel. I saw the column sent up for this purpose twice repulsed, falling back the first time in disorder." General Cleburne, who defeated Sherman on this field, said in his report: "On the top of Tunnel Hill a space was left clear of infantry, and Swett's battery of four Napoleon guns, commanded by Lieut. H. Shannon, was posted on it so as to sweep north," in the direction of the ridge that Sherman occupied. When the serious fight of the day began about 11 o'clock a heavy charge was made on Swett's Battery at the apex of the hill. "The artillerymen stood bravely by their guns under a terrible crossfire, and replied with canister at short range, but still the enemy advanced." When within fifty paces of the guns a charge by Smith's Texans drove back the Federal line, though Smith and Mills fell wounded. A second assault was made, which Lowrey's Mississippians aided the battery in repelling. "In these attacks Lieutenant Shannon, commanding Swett's Battery, was wounded. The command devolved on Lieut. Joseph Ashton; in a few minutes he was mortally wounded. The command then fell on Corporal F. M. Williams. So many non-commissioned officers and men had been killed and disabled in the battery that Colonel Granbury was forced to make a detail from the infantry to work the guns." (Cleburne). A lull coming in the battle, two of the guns were sent to take the place of others found

inefficient, and Lieutenant Key with his battery came up and took command on Tunnel Hill, after which another attack was repulsed. Swett's Battery was bravely fought, said Cleburne in conclusion, "was hotly engaged all day and lost some noble officers and men."

December, 1863, near Dalton, Ga., four Napoleon guns, 107 men, Captain Swett commanding. When Sherman advanced from Chattanooga, the battery served in defense of Rocky Face Ridge, February 25, 1864, and at some loss compelled the withdrawal of a battery about one mile distant.

Up to 1864 the losses in killed had been 5 at Shiloh, 2 at Farmington, 2 at Perryville, 1 at Murfreesboro, 1 Lieutenant and 4 men at Chickamauga, 1 Lieutenant and 6 men at Tunnel Hill. Horses killed in the same battles, 33.

In the Atlanta campaign, 1864, at the battle of Resaca, May 14-15, Swett's Battery was one of those planted on the commanding hill, with Walthall's and Tucker's Brigades in support, forming a memorable feature of the conflict. General Walthall, in his report, gave "special commendation to Lieut. H. Shannon, the efficient officer commanding Swett's Battery, for his repeated acts of signal gallantry."

A newspaper account up to July 4 says: "The company threw up fourteen different breastworks from Dalton to the Chattahoochee and fought twenty days, firing 1,708 rounds of canister. At Resaca they wounded Brigadier-General Willich and killed or wounded three of his staff with one charge of canister. At Rocky Ridge a prominent gun was disabled by this battery, at New Hope good work was done and at Kenesaw Mountain four guns were disabled and an ammunition chest blown up." Casualties: Killed, at Resaca 2, at Rocky Ridge 1, at Kenesaw 1; wounded, at Resaca 12, at Calhoun 1, at New Hope 2, at Gilgal Church 4, at Kenesaw 8. Lieutenant Shannon is counted twice, with slight wounds, and Lieut. H. N. Steele was also slightly wounded. The killed were Sergeants William Fowler and W. Huffman, Privates C. C. Smith, F. B. Culbertson; P. Hogan mortally wounded.

Under Lieutenant-General Hood, Captain Swett was Inspector-General of Artillery, Army of Tennessee.

July 21, near Atlanta, Lieutenant Shannon was severely wounded, Lieutenant Williams slightly, Corporal Eckles and M. Kirmin and J. C. Mitchell killed, and 5 wounded. August 18, W. F. Johnson killed August 20 and 25, 5 wounded. At the battle of Jonesboro, September 1, the men stood by their guns until the Sixteenth Illinois made a bayonet charge through the battery, capturing the colors and 16 of the men, including Lieut. F. M. Williams, who was severely wounded. Five of the company were killed, 14 wounded. Two of the guns were turned against the Confederate line; but they were not the only ones lost that day. This was the end of the campaign that began at Dalton. The company casualties had been 10 killed, 40 wounded.

The remnant of the company was left at Macon, Ga., when General Hood moved on his last campaign, and it served in the campaign of the

Carolinas with the army of General Johnston, Lieut. H. Shannon commanding. Captain Swett continued on the staff of General Hood as Inspector-General of Artillery, through the Tennessee campaign.

The gallantry of Mississippi soldiers enlisted in the Army of Tennessee was not surpassed by those of any other army in the service of the Confederate States. At Shiloh, Franklin, Chickamauga, Atlanta and Vicksburg they displayed the same heroic qualities that marked the service of their brothers in the Army of Northern Virginia. The men under Johnston, Bragg and Hood sustained the cause of the Confederacy with the same steadfast devotion that characterized the soldiers of Lee, Jackson and Longstreet. The Army of Tennessee developed such Mississippi commanders as E. C. Walthall, Earl VanDorn, James R. Chalmers and M. P. Lowrey, who were gallant leaders on every hard-fought field from Shiloh to Bentonville.

## TROOPS 1862-65.

## MINUTE MEN AND GHOLSON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

## ALSO VARIOUS COMMANDS OF PARTISAN RANGERS.

The Minute Men were organized under the order of Maj.-Gen. H. C. Tupper, commanding State troops, dated May, 1862, in accordance with which the Colonels of Militia in each county made up the companies required of them severally from the militia companies. The term of enlistment was six months. The troops were not mustered into the Confederate States service, but were subject to the orders of Confederate officers. According to the report of Adjutant-General Jones S. Hamilton, bearing date November 1, 1863, but apparently of earlier date in fact, "there were at first seventy companies of infantry and thirteen companies of cavalry, from which there were organized five regiments and four battalions of infantry and one battalion of cavalry. The remaining cavalry companies were unattached and operated in the northern and northwestern part of the State. The cavalry battalion is now filled to a regiment and the unattached companies have entered other cavalry organizations since formed. Most of the infantry served out their term of enlistment in that arm of the service, but cavalry being greatly needed in April last, many were permitted to change their service, upon condition that they were to re-volunteer for twelve months. By this means nearly two regiments were formed of men whose term of enlistment had nearly expired."

The organization of Minute Men then were:

First Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawhorn, disbanded.

Second Regiment, Colonel Quin, now being reorganized.

Third Regiment, Col. W. J. Owens, disbanded.

Fourth Regiment, Col. W. C. Bromley, disbanded.

Fifth Regiment, Col. H. C. Robinson, Vicksburg.

First Battalion, Major Harper, disbanded.

Second Battalion, Major Cook, disbanded.

Third Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgin, Vicksburg.

Fourth Battalion, Major Fairley, being reorganized.

First Battalion Cavalry, Major G. L. Blythe.

As a result of the reorganization mentioned by the Adjutant-General the following commands were formed:

First Regiment Cavalry, Colonel Blythe.

Second Regiment Cavalry, Colonel Smith.

Third Regiment Cavalry, Colonel McQuirk.

Ham's Battalion Cavalry.

Davenport's Battalion Cavalry.

Perrin's Battalion Cavalry.

There were also unattached companies in North Mississippi, in the fall of 1863, being organized into a regiment by General George.

Charles E. Smedes was Brigadier-General commanding Third Brigade, Camp Tupper, at Bolton, August, 1862.

Reuben Davis commanded one brigade.

In September, 1863, Gen. S. D. Lee listed the following as State troops of mounted men organized under the call of General Johnston for defense of the State during the Vicksburg campaign, armed and provisioned and paid by the Confederate States but not enlisted in the Confederate States Provisional Army.

First Regiment, reorganized under Brigadier-General George.

Second Regiment—Lieutenant-Colonel Lowry.

Third Regiment, Colonel McQuirk.

Ham's Battalion.

Davenport's Battalion.

Companies of Captains Weatherell, Perry, Herden, Hartin, Red, Hall, Saunders, Brookten.

These included same companies that had been organized under the act of Congress authorizing Partisan Rangers, and had been in service from 1862. They were accustomed to meeting raiding parties, defending the country and attending to their crops in times of quiet. They were disposed to give little heed to demands for organization.

Brigadier-General George, of the State troops, began the work of reorganizing the independent commands in the north part of the State after Colonel Miller was killed (see First Regiment). The work was carried on by Maj.-Gen. Samuel J. Gholson, State troops, commissioned April 18, 1863, a work in which he was aided by his staff: Major L. Haughton, Adjutant-General; Maj. Thomas W. Harris, Inspector-General; Maj. R. M. Bradford, Quartermaster; Capts. James G. Payne and C. Ferguson, Aides.

At Tupelo, December 15, 1863, General Gholson had Lowry's Regiment (McQuirk's), Ham's Battalion, and the companies of Weatherall, Kilpatrick and Grace, aggregate 1,151.

Many companies were reorganized and re-enlisted early in 1864, when the brigade, known as Gholson's Independent Brigade, was composed of McQuirk's and Lowry's Regiments and Ham's and Harris' Battalions, aggregate 1,968. Ashcraft's Battalion was added, before the transfer to the Confederate States service May 1, 1864, after which the brigade included the regiments of McQuirk, Lowry, Ham and Ashcraft. General Gholson was commissioned as Brigadier-General in the Confederate States service May 6, 1864, and was severely wounded in each of his battles. February, 1865, the brigade was consolidated as Ashcraft's Regiment. Enrollment May 10, 1864, 2,707; effective 1,213.



## FIRST REGIMENT—MINUTE MEN.

Colonel—Benjamin King.

Lieutenant-Colonel—L. Lawhorn.

Major—B. F. Sutton.

Adjutant—Thaddeus C. Watson.

Quartermasters—John Dunning, Joel H. Norton.

Chaplain—Corydon Chamberlain.

Surgeons—William C. Hicks, Charles B. Galloway, W. D. Dunlap.

Company A, Copiah County Minute Men, organized 24 May, 1862.

Captain—George W. Ellis.

Lieutenants—John Dunning, Henry Hall, V. A. Hilburn.

Enrolled, 53.

Company B, Copiah Guards, organized 26 May, 1862.

Captain—Wiley J. Butler.

Lieutenants—William H. Crawford, Isaiah P. Rembert, Elbert L.

Fairchilds.

Enrolled, 60.

Company C, Raymond Company, organized 29 May, 1862.

Captain—N. H. Bradley.

Lieutenants—W. L. Hemphill, H. T. T. Dupree, G. W. Gibbs.

Enrolled, 77.

Company D, of Hinds County.

Captains—A. L. Brown, T. M. Griffin.

Second Lieutenants—C. W. Montgomery, T. M. Griffin.

Company E, Jackson Company, organized May 29, 1862.

Captains—James N. Daniel, John McAulis.

Lieutenants—John McAulis, R. L. Burney, Joseph H. Young.

Enrolled, 67.

Company F, of Madison County, organized June 2, 1862.

Captains—James W. Evans, W. C. Hamilton.

Lieutenants—John T. Crayton, John W. Suber, Daniel H. Gilmore.

Enrolled, 57.

Company G, of Rankin County.

Captains—A. H. Lamar, E. A. Ward.

Lieutenants—G. W. Rains, E. A. Ward, C. W. Bryant.

Enrolled, 46.

Company H.

Captain—J. A. Henning.

Company I, First Regiment State troops, of Rankin City.

Captains—B. F. Sutton, E. A. Enochs.

Lieutenants—E. A. Enochs, S. M. Laird, Aaron Price.

Enrolled, 54.

Company K, of Madison City.

Captains—Z. Lawhorn, elected Lieutenant-Colonel; James L. Meek.

Lieutenants—T. J. Alsworth, Jerry Wilson, Robert Williams.

Enrolled, 48.

Company L, Davis Guards, Attala County, organized 14 July, 1862.

Captain—David Love.

Lieutenants—W. F. Woods, A. B. Reeves, J. H. Weeks.

This regiment was organized at Grenada July 31, 1862; encamped at Camp Bruce, Warren County, in August, 1862; and at Camp Milldale in September.

#### SECOND REGIMENT—MINUTE MEN.

Colonel—D. H. Quin.

Lieutenant-Colonel—James Conerly.

Major—J. O. Magee.

Surgeon—J. K. Parker.

Quartermaster—R. G. Keller.

• Company A, Lawrence County, enlisted at Monticello 28 July, 1862.

Captain—G. W. Willson.

Lieutenants—C. S. Bronson, W. C. Maxwell, John S. Neal.

Enrolled, 93.

Company B, Lawrence County, enlisted at Monticello 2 July, 1862.

Captain—A. O. Cox.

Lieutenants—J. H. Lofton, Neil Mathison, Henry Dukes.

Enrolled, 91.

Company C, Amite County Minute Men, enlisted 12 July, 1862.

Captain—T. W. Gray.

Lieutenants—William R. Jones, James A. Faust, J. F. Martyn.

Enrolled, 66.

Company D, Covington Farmers, enlisted at Williamsburg 18 July, 1862.

Captain—Nathan Barnes.

Lieutenants—John Ford, W. L. Speed, M. E. R. Carter.

Enrolled, 71.

Company E, enlisted in Franklin County 14 July, 1862.

Captain—G. A. McGee.

First Lieutenant—Thomas J. McMillan.

Enrolled, 45.

Company F, enlisted at Meadville 21 July, 1862.

Captain—T. P. Kell.

Lieutenants—F. H. Dorsey, D. H. Adams, Cade Havard.

Enrolled, 50.

Company G, Marion Grays, of Marion County, organized 21 July, 1862.

Captain—Walter A. Lenoir.

Lieutenants—Jacob Pope, Allen McDaniel, M. H. Carlisle.

Enrolled, 64.

Company H, Pike County, organized 5 June, 1862.

Captain—James Conerly.

Lieutenants—John G. Leggett, E. Prescott, L. A. Blackwell.

Enrolled, 64.

Company I, enlisted at Holmesville 5 June, 1862.

Captains—J. C. Magee, elected Major 11 August, 1862; N. E. Price.

Lieutenants—Jarrot Caston, N. E. Price, John A. Greer.

Enrolled, 71.

The regiment was organized 11 August 1862, at Camp Tupper, Hinds County.

The regiment is reported in the returns of January, 1863, as 106 present effective, with Hebert's Brigade; same in February and March.

The Second Regiment and Second and Fourth Battalions, State troops, Maj. H. F. Cook commanding, were reported as 96 present, 648 absent, Station Milldale; April 15, 1863, Maj. J. D. Fairley commanding,

### THIRD REGIMENT—MINUTE MEN.

Colonel—William J. Owens.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. A. Hartin.

Major—F. C. Mercer.

Company A, enlisted at Coffeeville July 14, 1862.

Captain—G. L. Berry.

Lieutenants—J. F. Fly, W. D. Robertson, James M. York.

Enrolled, 70.

Company B, Carroll County Defenders, enlisted at Carrollton 28 June, 1862.

Captain—G. P. Lake.

Lieutenants—Daniel Adair, J. J. Wood, J. W. Wood.

Enrolled, 74.

Company C, enlisted at Carrollton June, 1862.

Captains—J. W. Walker, H. S. Hill, J. P. Hamilton, N. J. Dorsey, Z. P. Clark.

Lieutenants—W. M. Gauley, W. M. Harbin, Z. P. Clark.

Enrolled, 69.

Company D, enlisted at Coffeeville 12 July, 1862.

Captains—S. S. Munday, resigned; H. H. Barksdale, elected January, 1863.

Lieutenants—W. H. Powell, G. L. Martin, S. H. Garner.

Enrolled, 66.

Company E, enlisted at Grenada July 7, 1862.

Captain—T. A. Mitchell.

Lieutenants—E. J. Harden, J. A. Thedford, P. P. Williamson.

Enrolled, 61.

Company F, enlisted at Lexington 14 June, 1862.

Captain—B. W. Tradewell.

Lieutenants—John P. Povall, E. B. Steinbock, Wm. F. Cole, J. Q. Holmes, B. F. Cuthbert.

Enrolled, 62.

Company G, Holmes County, enlisted at Lexington July 12, 1862.

Captain—Thomas J. Kyle.

Lieutenants—John Ambrose, Thomas L. Stevens, W. A. Wilson, Samuel C. Johnson.

Enrolled, 82.

Company H, enlisted at Greensboro 21 July, 1862.

Captain—Thomas N. Davis.

Lieutenants—A. P. Harris, J. M. Jones, T. D. McGuire.

Enrolled, 47.

Company I, enlisted at Greensboro 12 July, 1862.

Captain—H. O. Stone.

Lieutenants—J. H. Ellis, D. S. Nations, Nathaniel Williams.

Enrolled, 75.

Company K, enlisted at Pittsboro 14 June, 1862.

Captain—W. G. Turner.

Lieutenants—J. J. Womble, R. M. Moorehead, W. G. Fuller, J. W. Lamar.

Enrolled, 69.

This regiment was organized August 7, 1862. The above rolls are nearly all of date February, 1863, when the regiment was stationed at Grenada.

#### FOURTH REGIMENT—MINUTE MEN.

Colonel—W. C. Bromley.

Lieutenant-Colonels—J. J. Stone, died; Thomas Whitesides.

Major—B. M. Kilgore.

Adjutants—John Weatherell, L. F. Gentry.

Surgeon—J. L. Wooten.

Quartermasters—George P. Boon, A. E. Love.

This regiment was organized at Grenada 25 August, 1862. Mentioned in official records as with Hebert's Brigade, March, 1863.

Company A, Captain G. W. Humphreys, enrolled 45, Lafayette County.

Company B, Captain W. D. S. Bowen, enrolled 22, Itawamba Chivalry.

Company C, Captain J. M. Carloe, enrolled 72.

Company D, Captain W. Gwartley, enrolled 72.

Company E, Captain E. L. Hawkins, enrolled 55.

Company F, Captain C. D. Fountain, enrolled 44.

Company G, Captain C. H. Williams, enrolled 49.

Company H, Captain J. M. McDaniel, enrolled 37, Itawamba State Guards.

Company I, Captains B. M. Kilgore and W. R. W. Spence, enrolled 35, Lafayette Defenders.

Company K, Captains W. C. Bromley, John W. Jackson and W. A. Mitchell, enrolled 46, Bee Minute Men of Itawamba County.

Company L, Captain E. B. Holland, enrolled 59.

One of these was the Bogue Fala Minute Men, original Captain, Thomas Whitesides; Lieutenants, James B. White, Thomas E. Godfrey, J. E. Cryder.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT—MINUTE MEN.

Colonel—H. C. Robinson.

Lieutenant-Colonel—D. W. Metts.

Major—S. J. Randall.

Adjutants—M. P. Ives, M. P. Jones, killed at Vicksburg; J. L. Bolton.

Quartermasters—J. R. Burrage, killed at Vicksburg; T. C. Wheaton, died July 8, 1863; E. J. Runnells.

Surgeon—S. H. Smith.

Assistant-Surgeon—R. M. White.

Chaplain—J. B. Stone.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—H. Stone.

Ordnance Sergeants—E. H. Edgar, J. G. Burwell.

Sergeant-Major—Thomas Neafsey.

Drum Major—Z. M. Hoyt.

Drummer—J. E. Montgomery.

Musician—A. Laird.

Company A, enlisted at Decatur 27 August, 1862.

Captain—Montgomery Carleton.

Lieutenants—John J. Graham, Andrew Gordon, J. L. Bolton, Joel W. Loper.

Enrolled, 100. One killed at Vicksburg.

Company B, enlisted at Paulding 25 July, 1862.

Captain—W. C. Porter.

Lieutenants—J. D. Arledge, G. L. Lightsey, C. W. Long.

Enrolled, 73. Captain Porter, Lieuts. T. J. Bankston and Lightsey and 30 men were surrendered and paroled at Vicksburg.

Company C, enlisted at Marion Station 2 August, 1862.

Captain—David Maggard.

Lieutenants—G. S. Pace, Robert Aiken, J. W. Williams.

Enrolled, 88. Captain John Stinson, Lieuts. Pace, Williams and Elias Barefield and 25 men were surrendered and paroled at Vicksburg.

Company D, enlisted at Enterprise 4 August, 1862.

Captain—F. M. Eckford.

Lieutenants—S. A. Kidd, wounded at Vicksburg; S. M. Hamilton, Daniel Brown, C. G. Saunders.

Enrolled, 82.

Company E, enlisted at Marion Station 11 August, 1862.

Captain—J. M. Harmon.

Lieutenants—John Lamkin, Francis Lansing, Peter Nicholson.

Enrolled, 54. Captain John Lamkin, Lieuts. E. F. Breland, W. J. Sadler, Peter Nicholson and 32 men were surrendered and paroled at Vicksburg. One killed, 3 died at Vicksburg.

Company F, enlisted at Louisville 15 August, 1862.

Captain—James A. Porter.

Lieutenants—R. W. Carter, W. V. McCameron, D. W. Metts (elected Lieutenant-Colonel September, 1862), J. P. Shaw, Wm. Roach.

Enrolled, 108. Sixteen died during siege of Vicksburg or soon after.

Company G, enlisted at Raleigh 23 August, 1862.

Captain—D. J. Ward.

Lieutenants—J. J. Boyd, F. W. Speed, Stephen Owens.

Enrolled, 71. Captain Ward, Lieutenant Boyd and 16 men were surrendered and paroled at Vicksburg. Three died at Vicksburg.

Company H, enlisted at Winchester and Ellisville August, 1862.

Captain—A. R. Fairly.

Lieutenants—J. M. Bates, A. G. Welborn, Thomas Hutchinson.

Enrolled, 71. Six died at Vicksburg.

Company I, enlisted at Scooba 16 August, 1862.

Captains—H. C. Robinson, elected Colonel 5 September, 1862; H. D. McLaurin, J. Teal.

Lieutenants—F. J. Tinsley, D. A. Peden, H. Bell.

Enrolled, 84. Lieuts. Tinsley, A. J. Lee and Elliott, and 29 men were surrendered and paroled at Vicksburg. Seven died during the siege. Five died of wounds during the siege, two of disease.

The above notes regarding the men surrendered and paroled at Vicksburg are from such rolls as are preserved, made after the surrender under an act of Legislature providing for compensation, also from Colonel Robinson's historic roll.

The Fifth Regiment was organized at Meridian, September 5-6, 1862, and remained there doing heavy guard and fatigue duty until about October 12, when ordered to Columbus, Miss. It was encamped in

Lowndes County, doing guard duty and picketing until April 7, 1863, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, where, during the siege of May 18 to July 4, officers and men with few exceptions did their duty faithfully, first in the trenches and afterward on guard, patrol and picket duty along the river, a large part of the regiment being on duty two hours of every six, day and night, during the siege. Some of the best officers of the regiment were killed during the siege and others died of disease. Adjutant Jones was killed when one of the largest shells thrown by Admiral Porter's fleet struck the courthouse where the regiment was quartered, killing and wounding fifteen or twenty men. After this the regiment was moved to the railroad cut, just above the station, where it remained until the surrender. (Notes by Colonel Robinson, 1864).

Gen. John Adams, commanding fourth district, reported the regiment, aggregate 384, as stationed north of Columbus, near the fortifications, in his report of January 1, 1863. The regiment, with the Third Battalion, formed the brigade of Gen. J. V. Harris. In February the regiment was reported 408 present, 568 aggregate, stationed at Columbus, except one company at Meridian.

Until after the battle of Baker's Creek the State troops on the Vicksburg lines, about 600 in number, including Robinson's Regiment and Burgin's Battalion, under the command of Gen. John V. Harris, were with Moore's Brigade, guarding the river front at Warrenton and the approaches from the lower fords of the Big Black. On May 18 they reported to General Baldwin, whose brigade occupied a line of works to the north of the city, its right near Riddle's house; on the 19th they went into the trenches here, and on the 20th Robinson's Regiment was ordered to the trenches on the river front of the city. Later, the two State commands were attached to Gen. John C. Vaughn's Brigade. Vaughn's report for May 31 shows two of the State troops killed and fifteen wounded, in town, and one wounded on the land line. After the surrender July 4, the regiment was paroled. At Columbus, September 21, 1863, the regiment and battalion were paid off and mustered out.

#### FIRST BATTALION MINUTE MEN.

Major—W. B. Harper.

Quartermaster—S. J. Smith.

Company A, enlisted in Scott County July, 1862.

Captain—Lewis B. Lyle.

Lieutenants—Thomas Harris, A. L. Presley, S. D. Kennedy.

Enrolled, 70.

Company B, enlisted at Carthage 12 July, 1862.

Captain—E. B. Howard.

Lieutenants—H. E. Chambers, Daniel Harkey, John R. Russell.

Enrolled, 65.

Company C, Leake County, enlisted at Carthage 12 July, 1862.

Captain—James M. Graham.

Lieutenants—George W. Agent, Samuel Morrow, John A. Walker.

Enrolled, 76. Called into service at Jackson; in service October 7, 1862 to 14 March, 1863.

Company D, Scott County Rebels, enlisted 5 July, 1862.

Captain—J. M. Hall.

Lieutenants—H. O. Porter, Joshua Spires, W. H. Copeland, D. L. Waters.

Enrolled, 58.

Company E, enlisted at Westville August 23, 1862.

Captain—W. T. May.

Lieutenants—John P. Brown, T. A. Youngblood, E. A. Floyd.

Enrolled, 59.

Major Harper was commissioned September 5, 1862. The battalion is included in the returns of Gen. John Adams, commanding Fourth District, in January, 1863. April same, headquarters Jackson.

In his report of the battle of Raymond, May 12, 1863, General Bragg said that when he reached Raymond there was no cavalry in his front to observe the enemy but "a small State company, under Captain Hall, who were scouting in the direction of Port Gibson." . . . Early next morning I was informed by couriers from Captain Hall that the enemy was advancing rapidly by the road from Utica. Owing to the smallness of the mounted force—Captain Hall having but 40 men, and these mostly youths from the neighborhood—I was unable to ascertain anything concerning the strength of the enemy."

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#### SECOND BATTALION—MINUTE MEN.

Major—Henry F. Cook.

This battalion is mentioned in the returns of January, 1863, as 88 effective, with Hebert's Brigade; so also in February and March. With Second Regiment and Fourth Battalion, 96 in all, Major H. F. Cook commanding, at Milldale, April 15, 1863. No list of companies.

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#### THIRD BATTALION—MINUTE MEN.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas A. Burgin.

Major—B. B. Moore.

Adjutant—J. B. Hudson.

Quartermaster—W. H. O'Neal.

Surgeon—A. K. Brantly.

Sergeant-Major—W. O. Dailey.

Ordnance Sergeants—W. G. Gillespie, R. Craig.



Company A, of Monroe County, enlisted July 29, 1862, at Aberdeen.

Captain—B. F. Sims.

Lieutenants—T. W. Baker, R. Leeman, G. S. Bryan.

Enrolled, 48.

Lieut. G. S. Bryan, commanding, and 31 men were captured, and 3 died at Vicksburg.

Company B, of Monroe County, enlisted July 28, at Aberdeen.

Captain—D. A. Thompson.

Lieutenants—W. G. Martin, J. C. Sarter, W. H. Thomas, Thomas F. Jones.

Enrolled, 58. Captain Thompson, Lieutenant Thomas, and 23 others captured and 4 died at Vicksburg.

Company C, enlisted at Macon 30 July, 1862.

Captain—John B. Hudson.

Lieutenants—W. W. Calmes, F. M. Carson, J. W. McDaniel.

Enrolled, 82. Captain Calmes, First Lieutenant J. J. Jenison, Second Lieutenant J. H. Bolton and 44 men were captured, and 5 died at Vicksburg.

Company D, Lowndes County Minute Men, enlisted 4 August, 1862.

Captains—Jeptha V. Harris, promoted Brigadier-General; E. W. Lacey.

Lieutenants—Ruffin Webb, Edward Lacey, J. H. Henry, James T. Clark.

Enrolled, 83. Died of wounds at Vicksburg, 4; of disease, 5.

Company E, of Oktibbeha County; enlisted 6 August, 1862.

Captain—James W. Ervin.

Lieutenants—T. A. Burgin, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, September 24, 1862; W. H. Ellis, John E. Joiner.

Enrolled, 56. Lieuts. J. E. Joiner (First), A. G. Henkel and W. G. McVey and 44 men were captured at Vicksburg.

Company F, of Chickasaw County, enlisted at Houston 9 August, 1862.

Captain—W. S. Harrington.

Lieutenants—J. F. Crockett, James Kennedy, J. M. Paden.

Enrolled, 79. Above officers, 5 Sergeants, 4 Corporals and 45 privates were captured at Vicksburg.

Company G, enlisted at Gainesville 21 September, 1862.

Captain—Joseph Robards.

Lieutenants—James A. Steward, C. W. Mitchell, Joseph Wheat.

Enrolled, 20.

Green and Perry County Squad, enlisted at Augusta 6 August, 1861.

First Sergeant—David M. Carter.

Enrolled, 33.

The battalion was enlisted for an indefinite period, picked men from the militia companies in the various counties, for defense of the State,

under orders of the Confederate army officers, and went into camp at Okolona in September, 1862. The field officers were elected September 25. Early in October they were ordered to Columbus. Gen. John Adams, commanding the Fourth District, reported January 1, 1863, Third Battalion, aggregate, 399. "They were sent to Vicksburg by order of General Pemberton November 28, 1862, and are now there in the actual service of the Confederate States. These troops never were mustered into the service of the Confederate States, but have been and still are performing guard and other duties at this post. The State troops are styled by the Governor Minute Men, have arrived at a certain degree of proficiency and will compare favorably with Confederate States troops of the same length of service." Colonel Burgin, who left Columbus in command of the battalion, was stationed at Snyder's Bluff, in command of a brigade. This battalion was the only organization of State troops listed in Gen. M. L. Smith's statement of January, 1863.

Captain Jephtha V. Harris, of the battalion, was promoted as Brigadier-General, commanding Minute Men at Columbus, September 2, 1862. M. P. Jones was his Adjutant. January 19, Gen. Ruggles, commanding at Columbus, ordered Brig.-Gen. Harris, commanding State troops, to remove his brigade, consisting of Fifth Regiment and Third Battalion, to a suitable position about one and one half miles north of this post on the Aberdeen road. Return of Fourth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. J. V. Harris, for February, 1863, Third Battalion, 246 present, 413 aggregate, stationed at Columbus. Gilleylin's Cavalry, 70 present, 86 aggregate, stationed at Cotton Gin, and Fifth Regiment.

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### THIRD BATTALION.

The troops of General Ruggles' command fought the battle of Palo Alto with Colonel Hatch, of Grierson's command, in April, 1863. At the outset of this famous raid of Grierson's, Ruggles sent Capt. L. D. Sandidge, his Adjutant and Inspector-General, with two guns on platform cars, and Col. Thomas A. Burgin, with a part of the State troops at Columbus, to reconnoitre the railroad and to protect the bridges across the Tibbee and Noxubee and the public stores at Macon.

Soon after this, Harris' Brigade was transferred to Vicksburg, arriving there before the campaign which resulted in the siege.

During the preliminary maneuvers and until after the battle of Baker's Creek, the State troops on the Vicksburg line, about 600 in number, under the command of Gen. J. V. Harris, were with Moore's Brigade guarding the river front at Warrenton and the approaches from the lower ferries of the Big Black. The battalion, under command of Lieut.-Col. T. A. Burgin, reported, on May 18, to Gen. W. E. Baldwin, whose brigade occupied a line of works to the north of the city, its right near Riddle's house, and on the 19th they went into the trenches. Later they were transferred to General Vaughn's Brigade, where they were on duty in the

trenches until the end, suffering frequent losses in killed and wounded, of which, however, no official summaries are available. Vaughn's daily reports mention 1 killed, 8 wounded. After the surrender, July 4, 1863, they were paroled. August 26, Brig.-Gen. Harris was ordered to have the State troops captured at Vicksburg forthwith assembled at Columbus, to be paid to the time of their paroles and mustered out of the service.

Wilkinson County Battalion, Minute Men. An armed force raised in July, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Robert Semple.

Major—Wiley B. Bryan.

Adjutant—Joseph Johnson.

Company A, Captain James M. Miller, total roll, 59.

Company B, Captain L. K. Barber, total roll, 59.

Company C, Captain J. B. Palmer, total roll, 54.

Company D, Captain T. W. Brown, total roll, 54.

Company E, Captain A. W. Jeter, total roll, 22.

Company F, Captain Frank B. Swayze, total roll, 61.

Pathfinders, of Wilkinson County, independent cavalry, State troops.

Captain—James F. Harris.

Lieutenants—J. T. Netterville, W. S. Feltus, A. P. Rodney.

Enrolled, 60. On duty in July, 1862. (Pay roll).

Wilkinson County, organized 27 October, 1862.

Captain—W. B. Bryan.

Lieutenants—James Martin, James G. Waller, J. B. Chambers.

Enrolled, 76.

Wilkinson County, organized 27 October, 1862.

Captain—R. A. J. Sessions.

Lieutenants—Peter Miller, A. L. Richards, Joel Glass.

Enrolled, 62.

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#### FOURTH BATTALION—MINUTE MEN.

Lieutenant-Colonel—A. J. Postlethwait.

Major—John D. Fairley.

Adjutant—James M. Grafton.

Organized 23 October, 1862. No list of companies.

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#### FIRST BATTALION CAVALRY—MINUTE MEN.

See Blythe's Regiment.

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#### SECOND REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Sixth Regiment, State Records.

Colonels—J. F. Smith, of State troops; William L. Lowry, of C. S. troops.

Lieutenant-Colonels—William L. Lowry, Joseph A. Johnson.  
 Major—L. L. Marshall.  
 Adjutant—Sidney Randall.  
 Quartermaster—O. H. Pollard.  
 Surgeon—S. N. Walker.

Company A, Citizen Guards, of Tippah County, enlisted State service 16 December, 1862; re-enlisted for two years 16 April, 1864.

Captains—Solomon G. Street, W. W. Rutherford.

First Lieutenant—J. H. Mauldin.

Second Lieutenants—William Reed, J. A. Ford.

Third Lieutenants—Elliott A. Street, H. H. Barksdale, W. J. McIntyre, W. Bills.

Enrolled, 123.

Company B, Johnson Partisans, enlisted in Chickasaw County December 26, 1862; re-enlisted, 1864.

Captain—W. K. Posey, J. R. Watkins.

First Lieutenants—R. B. Moore, J. R. Watkins, G. T. Baber.

Second Lieutenants—John K. Allen, John White, G. T. Baber, M. E. Spraggins.

Third Lieutenants—T. Otterson, J. L. Watkins.

Enrolled, 120.

Company C, of Monroe County, organized 31 January, 1863. Not in reorganization.

Captain—W. G. Martin.

First Lieutenant—J. M. Ray.

Second Lieutenant—Robert Crenshaw.

Third Lieutenant—F. M. Irvin.

Enrolled, 70.

Tuscumbia Rangers, organized 9 February, 1863.

Captain—J. F. Smith.

Lieutenants—William H. Dillingham, W. G. Dickson, J. A. Caruthers.

Company D, enlisted at Rocky Ford 13 February, 1863; re-enlisted 1864.

Captain—Wm. H. Wilson.

First Lieutenants—Wm. W. Furtick, K. B. Hale.

Second Lieutenants—Wm. J. McClusky, John S. Gallaher, T. J. Wilson.

Third Lieutenants—N. B. Hale, Andrew J. Dean, J. A. Alexander.

Enrolled, 98.

Company E, Mississippi Rangers, enlisted at Elliston February 18 1863; re-enlisted, 1864.

Captain—Elam M. Wells.

First Lieutenants—G. W. McWhorter, Andrew J. Roberts.

Second Lieutenants—A. J. Roberts, L. J. Latham, E. T. Phillips.

Third Lieutenants—L. J. Latham, J. H. McWhorter.

Enrolled, 92.

Company F, enlisted in Monroe County, February, 1863; re-enlisted, 1864.

Captains—Joseph A. Johnson, Robert Crenshaw.

First Lieutenants—E. B. Mosley, James M. Ray, S. W. Rye.

Second Lieutenants—B. F. Johnson, Robert Crenshaw, John Hill.

Third Lieutenants—S. W. Rye, John Hill, A. F. Budine.

Enrolled, 67.

Company G, enlisted at Chickasaw City 11 March, 1863; re-enlisted, 1864.

Captains—George Isbell, T. L. Irby.

First Lieutenants—C. T. Crittenden, W. T. Clarke, T. L. Irby, J. O. Clark.

Second Lieutenants—W. A. Harold, J. O. Clark, G. W. Owen.

Third Lieutenants—J. O. Clark, G. W. Owen, J. P. Hall.

Enrolled, 98.

Company H, J. V. Harris Guards, enlisted at Athens by Captain Gillelyn 12 November, 1862, and at Okolona by Captain Park 30 July, 1863; re-enlisted, 1864.

Captains—D. C. Gillelyn, B. Gillelyn, M. B. Park, O. H. Pollard at reorganization.

First Lieutenants—B. Hilliard, W. P. Boggan, J. R. Lyle.

Second Lieutenants—W. P. Boggan, Thomas Chisolm, W. J. Smith.

Third Lieutenants—Thomas Chisolm, J. R. Lyle, G. H. Robards.

Enrolled, 1863, 114; 1864, 67. This company was on duty with General Ruggles, headquarters Columbus, in January, 1863.

Company I, enlisted in Chickasaw County February 13, 1864.

Captain—W. T. Clarke.

First Lieutenant—W. D. Carr.

Second Lieutenant—Richard Thomas.

Third Lieutenant—T. W. McNamee.

"All captured, consisting of 1 Lieutenant, 7 privates, about the first June, balance having deserted whilst being transferred to C. S. Army." Company is included in roll of May 20, 1864, however.

Company K, Pettus Rangers, enlisted at Baldwyn, Pontotoc, etc. in Tippah and neighboring counties January, 1863—January 17, 1864.

Captains—W. L. Lowry, J. R. Wallis, E. A. Burton.

First Lieutenants—J. A. Horton, G. H. Cunningham, W. J. Page, James Watts.

Second Lieutenants—Wm. M. Robards, E. A. Bruton, G. A. Woods, H. W. Chisolm.

Third Lieutenants—G. A. Woods, W. J. Page, H. M. Willbanks.

Enrolled, 74.

Company L, enlisted in Tishomingo and neighboring counties January, 1863; re-enlisted, 1864.

Captain—John A. Lowry.

First Lieutenant—S. W. Frazier.

Second Lieutenants—John A. Lowry, T. G. Stocks.

Third Lieutenant—Wade Moody.

Enrolled, 69.

This regiment was organized partly from companies of Partisan Rangers, of which Sol. G. Street's company was one of the most famous. This company was on active duty in December, 1863. Major Emerson, West Tennessee Cavalry, reported an encounter January 25, 1863, between Bolivar and Ripley, with 15 men, who "were dressed party in Federal uniform and were a portion of the noted Sol. Street's command of guerrillas who infest that section of the country." General Brayman, at Bolivar, reported, March 25, Colonel Miller of Confederate troops killed, "Sol. Street said to be desperately wounded." In April, reported by General Chalmers as Mississippi Cavalry Company, Capt. Col. G. Street, under his command at Panola. Colonel Richardson, commanding in Northeast Mississippi, reported in October, 1863, that he had with him two companies under Major Street. January 25, 1864, assigned by General Forrest to Richardson's Brigade of Forrest's Cavalry.

Congress repealed the act permitting partisan companies, February, 1864. But, before this, General Forrest had given them energetic attention, reorganizing, consolidating and appointing officers. "This consolidation of commands took place principally in troops of Richardson's command and some scattered bands and battalions, claimed to have been raised by Collins, Dawson, Street, Bennett and others." (Report of Col. George W. Brent, Adjutant-General, June 10, 1864.) These organizations were principally merged in Gholson's Brigade.

This regiment was organized in the State service April, 1863 (see Minute Men), the original field officers being commissioned April 16, the date of their election. Lowry was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment was organized under the call of Gen. J. E. Johnston, and, by direction of President Davis, the men were not to be interfered with by conscript officers during their term of service. They were rationed and paid by the Confederate States. April, 1863, "in addition to Smith's Regiment of State troops (650 men) seven other companies are reported by General Gholson, tolerably well mounted and armed with shotguns." (Columbus Committee of Defense.)

At the outset of Grierson's raid, Hatch's Iowa Regiment moved through Ripley, April 18, skirmishing through the day, Hatch reported, "with Smith's Regiment of Partisan Rangers, organized near there at a place called Chesterville." After Hatch left Grierson below Houston and started for Macon, he was encountered at Palo Alto, April 22, by Colonel Barteau with his Tennessee Regiment, Smith's Regiment, and Inge's and Ham's commands, and the battle was going against Hatch when he changed front to rear, and opening artillery fire at short range, cut his way through the commands of Smith and Ham, though those officers gallantly strove to check the attack. Smith's Regiment after this was engaged in the

pursuit of Hatch as far as Camp Creek, near Birmingham, where a two hours' engagement was fought, and the bridge burned to stop the pursuit.

April 27, Colonel Barteau reported his regiment and Smith's near Prairie Mound, Chickasaw County.

The regiment was with the forces of General Gholson and General Ruggles, attacked at Tupelo, May 5, 1863, by Cornyn's Brigade of Dodge's Division, at the time of the Streight raid from Eastport to the Atlanta and Chattanooga Railroad.

June 22, General Ruggles reported that the regiment was turned over to Confederate service about June 4, but had virtually disbanded before the inspecting officer arrived. "The following day the enemy burned New Albany, near which it had been stationed. I respectfully recommend that the regiment be disbanded and that the conscripts be immediately put into Confederate service. The regiment has in the meantime been directed to concentrate for inspection at Pontotoc, preparatory to receiving them into Confederate service."

In July, 1863, when conscript age had been extended to forty-five years, General Ruggles reported that Smith's Regiment and Ham's Battalion "classed strictly as State troops, had virtually disbanded, no inspecting officer having been able to identify the enrollment as sufficiently legal to authorize taking them into Confederate service."

August, 1863, attached to Chalmers' command, during the Federal raid from the Big Black River and LaGrange, Tenn., to Grenada. Then disbanding on account of expiration of service, but some new companies were recruiting near Carrollton. August 31, Capt. J. T. Lawler, of the Seventh Tennessee, was sent to De Soto County to take command of the companies composing the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Lowry was reported in command in September. General S. D. Lee urged that the regiment, then near West Point, should be reorganized.

General Chalmers assigned the regiment and other State troops in the northeastern district to the command of Colonel Richardson, who was succeeded by General Ferguson. Colonel Lowry's Regiment was on the front line of the district of Northeastern Mississippi in October, 1863, under the command of General Gholson, State troops.

At the visit of President Davis in 1863 Governor Pettus made an agreement with him for the turning over of the State Cavalry organizations to the Confederate service, but in November, 1863, General Johnston reported that Governor Pettus never carried out the agreement and that Governor Clark had referred the subject to the Legislature. Governor Clark hoped all obstacles to immediate transfer would be removed. October 28, 1863, Colonel Richardson, commanding in Northeast Mississippi, reported: "Colonel Lowry, Major Ham and Major Harris have been assigned to me, but they are State troops and refuse to obey my orders, but promise co-operation. They are under the command of General Gholson, and are now in the front line of my district." There was a clash between Colonel Lowry and General Ferguson in December, which led General S. D. Lee to write that the State troops "have been

inefficient from the want of proper understanding between the Confederate States and State authorities and from no fault of the men."

In General Forrest's arrangements to meet the cavalry expedition from Memphis under Gen. Sooy Smith in February, 1864, he sent "Major-General Gholson with the State forces under his command to Palo Alto to watch any movement of the enemy from the direction of Houston." General Smith reported that in his advance he was met by an outpost of State troops under Gholson. This was ten miles south of Okolona, at an important road forking, where Gholson's camp had been, and where the General was found with part of his command, who made a warm fight before retiring. The battles about Pontotoc followed, after which Gholson was ordered to press the retreating Federals across the Tallahatchie, Forrest's command having been exhausted in repelling the Federal cavalry charge ten miles from Pontotoc. Gholson kept up the pursuit toward Memphis.

At Dresden, Tenn., having returned from his raid to Paducah, March 27, General Forrest wrote to Lieutenant-General Polk at Demopolis: "Have dispatched Gholson, at Tupelo, to meet prisoners at Corinth and take them to you." General Gholson covered Forrest's communications with the Confederate headquarters while he was in Tennessee. Gholson had about 550 prisoners at Aberdeen, April 9.

General Gholson reported with him near Buena Vista, March 17, 1864, Lieut.-Col. Lowry's Regiment, aggregate 350, with McGuirk's Regiment and Ham's and Harris' Battalions.

The brigade was transferred to the Confederate States service May 1, 1864, as a result of the efforts of General Forrest, who went into North Mississippi in October, 1863, to reorganize the scattered companies, particularly in the northeast, General Chalmers having the northwest pretty well in hand. Lowry, Johnson and Marshall were commissioned May 3, 1864, as field officers of the "Sixth Regiment Cavalry."

May 10, 1864, Col. William L. Lowry commanding, in independent brigade (Gholson's) commanded by Col. John McGuirk. May 22, by order of General Forrest, Grig.-Gen. S. J. Gholson assigned as commanding officer of the brigade of Mississippi State troops recently turned over to the Confederate States, now commanded by Colonel McGuirk. List June 1, brigade attached to Buford's Division, Forrest's Cavalry.

Sherman, to Stanton, June 14: "Forrest has only his own cavalry which had started for North Alabama, and the militia under Gholson. I cannot understand how he could defeat Sturgis with 8,000 men."

The brigade was transferred to Gen. Wirt Adams' command in June, 1864, but was ordered northward during Sturgis' raid, which was followed by the raids of A. J. Smith from Memphis and Slocum from Vicksburg. General Slocum marched from Vicksburg July 2, 1864, with 2,200 infantry, 600 cavalry and six guns, to destroy the railroad bridge which had been rebuilt at Jackson. At the same time A. J. Smith's formidable expedition was advancing against Forrest. Gholson's Brigade returned to the vicinity of Jackson in time to move under General Adams' com-



mand in an attempt to cut off Slocum's expedition as it retreated from the capital. There was severe fighting on the 6th near Jackson, and Lowry's Regiment was conspicuous in the fight, July 7, about two miles east of Clinton, making a bold but ineffectual attempt to capture a battery. Captain Irby was killed, Captain Crenshaw and Lieut. G. H. Roberts mortally, and Capt. J. R. Watkins, severely wounded. Total casualties 10 killed or mortally wounded, 21 wounded. A newspaper account said that 110 men of the regiment charged a battery supported by four regiments of infantry and were within twenty paces of the battery when withdrawn by General Gholson, who was severely wounded. General Adams had about a thousand men, including Scott's and Powers' Regiments. The casualties of Gholson's Brigade were 8 killed, 69 wounded, 3 missing. Slocum's casualties were 33 killed, 158 wounded, 30 missing.

In the latter part of July Gholson's Brigade, about 450 or 500 strong, was in Georgia. They took part, dismounted, in the battle of July 28, near Atlanta, under Gen. S. D. Lee, Major Marshall commanding the regiment, and had Sergt. Niblet, of Company A, killed, and 9 wounded. (See Third Cavalry for notice of brigade.)

General Gholson, with 250 mounted men, skirmished against the advance of General Grierson's raiders from Memphis on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad in December, 1864, falling back through Okolona and meeting reinforcements at Egypt, 700 men under Lieutenant-Colonel Burke and King's Battery mounted on flat cars, from Mobile. They were attached at Egypt, on the morning of December 28. General Grierson, with the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, attacked Gholson's command behind a railroad embankment and was held in check until a charge was made by the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. General Gholson was wounded (lost an arm), with 15 or 20 others of his command, and a number captured. Burke took position in a stockade and after a stubborn fight, in which Karge's Brigade had 90 killed and wounded, was compelled to surrender with 500 men. General Gholson was left at Egypt by General Grierson, with 35 or 40 severely wounded of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, under the care of Surgeon Krauter of that regiment.

Colonel Lowry was in command of the brigade at Palo Alto, January 24, 1865. General Gholson, at Aberdeen, was notified in February, 1865, that the Secretary of War had "no authenticated transfer of your brigade to the Confederate service." General Chalmers, by direction of General Forrest, notified him that the regiments of his command would necessarily be consolidated and placed in some other brigade. "He desires me to say that he has a high appreciation of your gallantry and capacity as a soldier and officer, and that if you should ever again be fit for active field duty, which he thinks highly improbable, he will endeavor to give you a suitable command."

February 18, 1865, Gholson's Brigade ordered consolidated in one regiment to be commanded by Colonel Ashcraft, and assigned to Armstrong's Brigade. (See Ashcraft's Regiment.) The brigade was then near Columbus, Miss. Armstrong's Brigade was distinguished for gal-

lantry in the defense of Selma against assault April 2, 1865. Many were killed, wounded and made prisoners when the city was carried by Wilson's Cavalry.

The brigade was paroled under Lieutenant-General Taylor's capitulation of May 4, 1865.

### THIRD REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—John McGuirk.

Lieutenant-Colonels—James A. Barksdale, 1863; H. H. Barksdale, 1864-65.

Majors—B. M. Kilgore, F. W. Webb.

Adjutant—Wm. Joe Walker.

Quartermasters—H. E. Williamson, F. M. Griffin.

Commissary—Perry M. Morgan.

Ordnance Sergeant—Robert F. Hubert.

Quartermaster-Sergeant—Robert R. Williamson.

Commissary Sergeant—William F. Baker.

Surgeons—R. B. Dandridge, J. F. Butler.

Assistant Surgeons— —Reid, A. F. Clayton.

Company A, organized September 22, 1862.

Captain—Thomas Stillwell.

First Lieutenant—S. J. Chester.

Second Lieutenant—Lewis Malone.

Third Lieutenant—H. S. Rogers.

Company B, organized April 10, 1863.

Captain—M. L. Ferris.

First Lieutenant—Thomas E. Hogg.

Second Lieutenant—W. M. Swindell.

Third Lieutenant—James Hogg.

Company C, organized 22 April, 1863; reorganized 25 April, 1864, a<sup>s</sup> Company A.

Captain—T. J. Kyle.

First Lieutenant—N. B. Towns, E. M. Fewell.

Second Lieutenant—F. J. Dudley, Joseph Fox.

Third Lieutenant—M. L. Rives, L. P. Pipkin.

Enrolled, 1864, 49.

Company D, organized April 24, 1863; reorganized April 25, 1864, as Company C.

Captain—John W Logan.

First Lieutenant—Samuel H. White.

Second Lieutenants—W. H. Dow, James Miller.

Third Lieutenants—J. H. Rowland, Josiah S. Ford.

Enrolled at organization, 80.

Company E, organized April 24, 1863; reorganized 23 April, 1864, as Company C.

Captain—T. M. Griffin.

First Lieutenant—S. S. Fatherree, J. F. Peeler.

Second Lieutenants—R. C. Stewart, Thomas J. Grafton.

Third Lieutenant—Aaron Price.

Enrolled at reorganization, 52.

Company F, Barksdale Rangers, of Yalobusha, organized 1 June, 1863; reorganized April 30, 1864, as Company H.

Captains—H. H. Barksdale, J. L. Brannon.

First Lieutenant—E. J. Hardin.

Second Lieutenants—J. E. Gillis, H. P. Bridges.

Third Lieutenants—J. E. Holley, W. L. Brannon.

Enrolled at reorganization, 66.

Company G.

Captains—James A. Barksdale, James D. McKie.

First Lieutenant—Perry M. Morgan.

Second Lieutenants—James D. McKie, L. C. Underwood.

Third Lieutenant—W. D. Hurt.

Company H, Kilgore Rangers, organized June 7, 1863; reorganized May 1, 1864, as Company D.

Captains—B. M. Kilgore, G. W. Gwartny (ley.)?

First Lieutenants—G. W. Gwartney, Samuel Downing.

Second Lieutenants—J. H. Alexander, E. H. Bogard.

Third Lieutenants—J. M. Johnson, R. A. Butler.

Company E, reorganized regiment, 24 March, 1864.

Captain—E. L. Richmond.

First Lieutenant—William O. Cochrane.

Second Lieutenant—C. G. Yarbrough.

Third Lieutenant—E. Q. Withers.

Enrolled, 51.

Company F, reorganized regiment, 25 April, 1864.

Captain—J. G. Kennedy.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Thornton.

Second Lieutenant—B. F. Bibb.

Third Lieutenant—G. W. Sadler.

Enrolled, 74.

Company G, reorganized regiment, 25 April, 1864.

Captain—S. T. Daniel.

First Lieutenant—Joseph L. Hamer.

Second Lieutenant—James G. Hamer.

Third Lieutenant—C. C. Wilkins.

Enrolled, 68.

Company I, reorganized regiment, 25 April, 1864.

Captain—C. W. Orr, enlisted October, 1863.

First Lieutenant—Charles M. Richards, enlisted July, 1863.

Second Lieutenant—R. F. Dickens.

Third Lieutenant—R. B. Shugog.

Enrolled, 90.

Company K, reorganized regiment, 25 April, 1864.

Captain—R. H. Turner.

First Lieutenant—John T. Dubard.

Second Lieutenant—J. H. Carr.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Griffis.

Enrolled, 88.

The companies were originally organized as Minute Men in 1862, and re-enlisted for twelve months in 1863, under the call of Gen. J. E. Johnston, it being understood between the Governor and President Davis that the men should be exempt from conscription during their term of service. They were understood to be rationed and paid by the Confederate States, but the pay was generally several months in arrears. It is first mentioned as Mississippi cavalry, three companies, Col. John McGuirk, with General Chalmers, headquarters Panola, April, 1863. April 8, at Holly Springs, ordered to take post near Chulahoma. April 19, detailed to defend Panola, time of Federal raid. May 30, assigned to brigade of Gen. J. Z. George, State troops. Colonel McGuirk was commissioned June 9, 1863; other officers June 11.

The regiment served under General George in the operations attending the raid of Colonel Mizner, June 15-25, 1863, who set out from LaGrange, Tenn., with orders to break the railroad south of Panola, turn on Chalmers and sweep the country of horses, mules, negroes and the new crop of wheat. Colonel McCulloch skirmished with Mizner after he had crossed the Tallahatchie at Wyatt, and, in view of the Federal strength, General George retreated from Panola across to Yockenev, sending one company to protect the railroad bridge. The whole command moved to that point, but too late to prevent the destruction of the bridge. Colonel McGuirk, with his regiment, then pursued the Federal column on its return to LaGrange, swimming the Tallahatchie at Belmont, overtaking Mizner at Tyro and pursuing eighty miles to Hudsonville, "where, on Sunday evening, he overtook and chastised him handsomely, killing and wounding several and capturing 27 prisoners with about the same number of horses and equipments, an extraordinary achievement," considering the arduous service of the command. George's headquarters were at Grenada, and Colonel McGuirk was in command of the brigade in July, 1863.

July 21, General George reported that a detachment from Colonel McGuirk's Regiment had cut the railroad and taken 15 prisoners near Germantown. In July regiment was orderéd to Vaiden for enlistment in Confederate service. General George reported, "I fear half of Mc-Guirk's Regiment cannot be gotten to Vaiden." The enlistment was not made.

In the field during the Federal raid from the Big Black and LaGrange, Tenn., to Grenada, August, 1863, of which there are no reports. Regiment then in Chalmers' Cavalry command, 200 in number, Colonel McGuirk commanding, but scattered between Panola and Grenada, arresting deserters and conscripts. Chalmers could not collect a command sufficient to hold Grenada, which the raiders occupied August 20, breaking the railroad and burning the rolling stock. The regiment, with Chalmers' command, moved from Grenada to Abbeville September 12. Assigned to Slemmon's Brigade October 18. "The battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale" was in Chalmers' command, September, 1863.

This regiment, the Seventh Tennessee (Colonel Duckworth), A. H. Chalmers' Eighteenth Battalion, and one rifled gun of McLendon's Battery, in all about 850 men, constituted the immediate command of General Chalmers when he was collecting forces for the raid to Collierville, Tenn., in October, 1863. With this command Chalmers was about to move to Salem for a juncture with Richardson's Brigade, when a column of Illinois cavalry, under Colonel McCrillis, advanced from LaGrange, Tenn., against Holly Springs, whither Chalmers moved on the 5th. McCrillis, with 750 cavalry, heard on his approach that Chalmers was ahead of him, and began to retrace the Coldwater, when Chalmers attacked at Lockhart's Mill, October 6. There was a brisk skirmish, in which the four howitzers posted by McCrillis on the north bank of the river, played an important part. Chalmers then moved to Salem, and on the morning of the 8th set out for Collierville, leaving Hovis' Regiment to occupy Salem. Meanwhile McCrillis had returned from LaGrange to the vicinity of Salem with 1,250 cavalry and mounted infantry and six guns. He attacked Hovis and drove him from the town, and Chalmers, learning of this, at a distance of ten miles, returned rapidly and attacked McCrillis, who occupied a strong position on a long ridge, with his skirmishers through the town. Chalmers had been reinforced and had 1,200 in the battle, but only one piece of artillery, which was useless after the third fire. After three hours' hard fighting, said Chalmers, the enemy was driven from every position. "In this affair the Second Missouri Cavalry (Lieutenant-Colonel McCulloch), Third Regiment Mississippi State Cavalry (Colonel McGuirk), and the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion (Major Chalmers) bore the brunt of the conflict, and although the last two were composed almost entirely of untried men, they behaved with a gallantry equal to that which has ever distinguished the veterans of the Second Missouri Cavalry." Colonel McGuirk, who moved from his camp at Wyatt, was the first to reinforce Hovis, and was ordered to take the two regiments and command the front attack, but Chalmers decided to also attack in front. The regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, charged the Federal position at Hamer's house, drove the skirmish line from the village and compelled the retreat of the artillery from a hill. Captain Hartin and Lieutenant Kennedy were wounded in the fight. Captains Logan, Farris, Griffin, Barksdale, McKie, Webb and

Lieutenants Thornton and Towns gallantly commanded the companies. The casualties of McGuirk's Regiment was 1 killed, 22 wounded; of the rest of Chalmers' troops 5 wounded. General Sweeney, commanding at LaGrange, reported that on October 8, "our cavalry, under Colonel McCrillis, with the mounted infantry and a section of Captain Tannrath's Battery, under Colonel Phillips, were attacked by the enemy at Salem and driven back on the railroad with considerable loss." In the night following Chalmers was reinforced by Richardson's Brigade, about 850 men. Colonel Hatch on the other side came up from LaGrange with 750 Union cavalry, and no artillery, expecting to join McCrillis and Phillips, but finding them gone, he sent for reinforcements from Davis' Mills. Chalmers remained most of October 9 in line of battle at Hamar's house, with his force of over 2,000 men and six guns, believing that Hatch had against him "nine regiments and nine pieces of artillery." He reported that "there was some slight skirmishing, but the enemy did not make his appearance in force." Hatch received orders to fall back to LaGrange, which made it possible for Chalmers to carry out his plan of a raid on Collierville, while Hatch, with a force of 2,200, returned again to hunt for him at Salem and Holly Springs. Chalmers moved to Holly Springs on the 10th for food and ammunition, and approached Collierville early on the 11th. In the disposition for attack, Colonel McGuirk, with his own regiment and First Mississippi Partisans, was sent to gain possession of the town and attack the fort from the rear. The movements on the left and right drove the garrison to the rifle pits and part of them into the fort, and possession was taken of the train of cars on which General Sherman was traveling with a battalion of regulars as an escort, but the movement on the rear was not so successful, and General Chalmers ascribed this to Colonel McGuirk's delay at the cavalry camp northwest of town. In the attack upon the cavalry camp, Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale commanded the regiment, about 175 men. He reported that after the First Partisans were repulsed, his regiment advanced upon the camp, firing steadily, and drove the enemy to shelter in the woods and swamp, and that he never saw men, even in the Army of Northern Virginia, deport themselves with more gallantry. He gave special mention to the conduct of Maj. B. M. Kilgore, who fell wounded while leading a charge, and to Captains Logan, Barksdale, Griffin, Gwartney and Lieutenants Towns and Thornton, company commanders. Lieutenant Turner, Company H, and Lieutenants Thornton and Tyer, Company K, collected the prisoners, 89 in number. Lieut. J. H. Alexander brought off 18 wagons with mule teams. Sergeant Grizelle, the color bearer, distinguished on this as on former fields for gallantry, fell with a severe wound as he was carrying the flag, with a captured flag in his other hand. Lieutenant White, Company D, carried the colors forward. The casualties of the regiment were 1 killed, 6 wounded. The attack on Collierville failed, and General Chalmers retreated. At the crossing of the Tallahatchie, near Wyatt, October 13, the Confederate command, under Col. R. V. Richardson, was attacked by Hatch. Mc-

Guirk recrossed the river with his two regiments, about 300 men, dismounted, and two guns of the Buckner Battery, and took position to check the pursuit. A body of Federals under the famous Captain Hodgman, Seventh Kansas Jayhawkers, occupied a log house, which Barksdale and his men charged in the face of a heavy artillery fire from two batteries. The house was taken and Hodgman wounded and captured. About dark the regiment was again in action with Hovis' Regiment, repelling twice the Federal attack. It came up with a charge and a yell, said McGuirk. About 9 o'clock the rear guard, volunteers from this regiment, crossed the river. The casualties were 1 killed, 6 wounded, 3 missing. Captain Logan, Acting Major; Captain Barksdale, Lieutenant Hurt (commanding Company G), were mentioned for gallantry. For their service in this expedition, including the engagements at Salem, Collierville and Wyatt, honorable mention was given to Lieut.-Col. James A. Barksdale, Major; B. M. Kilgore, Adjutant; (Captain) W. Joseph Walker, Sergeant-Major E. L. Richmond, Orderly C. C. Harris, Capt. H. E. Williamson, Quartermaster; Lieut. P. M. Morgan, Commissary; W. F. Baker, Acting Commissary.

The regiment, under the command of Colonel Barksdale, participated with George's Regiment in the gallant cavalry charge at Collierville, Tenn., November 3, 1863, which was repulsed by the unexpected volleys from revolving rifles of the Second Iowa, at the railroad. The advance of this regiment was on the Quinn's Mill road, and the attack was gallantly made, as was testified to both by Chalmers and Hatch, the officers commanding on each side. On the retreat, after crossing the Coldwater near Quinn's Mill, the regiment joined in the stubborn resistance which prevented their pursuers from crossing until the next day. The casualties of this regiment were the heaviest in General Chalmers' command—1 killed, 3 officers and 19 men wounded,

November 30, the same two regiments, crossing the Coldwater at very high water, moved into Tennessee with Chalmers' expedition in support of S. D. Lee and Forrest, reaching Moscow December 4. Slemons' brigade burned the railroad trestle over Grisson's Creek, between Moscow and Lafayette.

Colonel Meek, Eleventh Illinois, reported that his command, which had gathered up horses and mules and burned grain and cotton and shops on the Holly Springs road by way of Chulahoma, passed through Holly Springs on the evening of the 21st, stopped to feed on the Hernando road two miles from Hudsonville, and left that road for the LaGrange road when one of his pickets was shot, leaving two companies to bring in the wounded man. Later he sent back Major Funke with one company, hearing that a fight was on. McGuirk had come in by a by-road, and cut off the three companies, which extricated themselves with difficulty, losing 1 killed, 2 wounded and 26 prisoners.

Regiment assigned to Slemons' Brigade in the organization of the cavalry under S. D. Lee, January, 1864.

February 2, 1864, McGuirk skirmished near LaGrange, Tenn. The regiment participated in General Forrest's defeat of Sooy Smith's expedition near Okolona, February 20-22, 1864, and had 3 wounded (see Second Cavalry). At the outset of the famous raid of Forrest and Chalmers through Tennessee in April, 1864, Colonel McGuirk with his regiment and the First Partisans made a demonstration from Holly Springs toward Memphis, which was so effective as to make practicable the capture of Fort Pillow April 12.

In criticising the enlistment in State regiments to avoid conscription in the Confederate service General Chalmers wrote, January 6, 1864: "These State companies have done more harm than good. I do not include in this remark Colonel McGuirk's Regiment—that has done good service—but both he and his officers have long since been convinced that the regiment would be more effective if it were regularly in Confederate service."

Regiment ordered to report at Macon to the Governor for special and important service, March 3, 1864. Aggregate of regiment, 325. Governor Clark appointed April 30, 1864, as the day for State cavalry to assemble at Tupelo for transfer to the Confederate service. "As the regiment of Colonel McGuirk is one of those to be transferred, it is very desirable that they should be paid the amount due them for the time they were in Confederate service, some five or six months are due them, also pay for horses killed in battle." The Governor declared they were in as good a state of discipline and as effective as any troops, and he consented to their transfer to the Confederate service. The regiment was reorganized at Oxford in the latter part of April, 1864, and the Colonel commissioned April 25, 1864. May 1, 1864, the Gholson Brigade was turned over to the Confederate States, Colonel McGuirk commanding brigade. May 22, General Forrest ordered Brigadier-General Gholson to take command of his brigade. The brigade was attached for a time to Forrest's command, and then transferred to the command of Wirt Adams before Vicksburg, being ordered to Canton, May 26.

Gholson's Brigade was withdrawn from Adams by General Forrest before Slocum's raid to Jackson, July, 1864, but rejoined General Adams near Jackson, in time to participate in the attack upon Slocum's column about four miles west of Jackson on the evening of July 6, when McGuirk's Regiment charged and attempted to cut off the wagon train. Another attack was made in the morning of the 7th and a third, near Clinton, by Lowry's Regiment. McGuirk's Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Barksdale, had 8 wounded, 1 missing. General Gholson was severely wounded and Colonel McGuirk took command of the brigade.

Later in July the brigade was transferred to Georgia and was temporarily assigned to Walthall's Division on the Atlanta lines, July 25, and put with Reynold's Brigade. General Reynolds reported that McGuirk's command joined him just before he marched out to the battle on the Lickskillet road, July 28, and they marched out on the left of his line. Reynolds charged the Federal line, behind log works, and was repulsed



after a bloody fight. He reported that Colonel McGuirk, under orders from some field officer, charged the works a second time, but was compelled to fall back with considerable loss. "The loss in General Gholson's Brigade, some 450 strong, was 144 killed, wounded and missing." The casualties of McGuirk's Regiment was 8 killed, including Major T. W. Webb and Lieut. S. H. White, commanding Company C. Captain E. L. Richmond was dangerously wounded, Captains Daniel and Orr wounded and missing. Total wounded 43, including Lieuts. James Miller, R. A. Butler, W. O. Cockram, W. H. Thornton and John Griffin.

In the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., August 31, Colonel McGuirk, of Gholson's Brigade, reported to General Granbury with his regiment, dismounted, and a battalion of engineer troops (Major Presstman), and aided in the rout of the enemy in their front. Granbury wrote: "Seeing them endeavoring to rally at a crossing opposite my left flank, I ordered Colonel McGuirk to advance his two battalions in double-quick time, which was executed by that officer promptly and gallantly, and in time for his command to deliver a few volleys before the enemy escaped beyond the river." Moving his whole brigade up to Flint River, Granbury dressed his line on the position of Colonel McGuirk. September 19, General Hood, at Palmetto, ordered Gholson's Cavalry Brigade, then at Opelika, up the west side of the Chattahoochee River, opposite Newnan. September 28, with Ross' Brigade, formed Ross' Division of Jackson's Cavalry. December 12, 1864, McGuirk's Regiment was en route through Montgomery to Mobile. December 16-17, it took part in the pursuit of the Federal expedition to Pollard. January 6, 1865, regiment had been ordered to Brandon. January 20, marching to concentrate with Mabry's Brigade at Canton. February, 1865, McGuirk's Regiment ordered to report to Gen. Wirt Adams.

Paroled under the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor made at Citronelle, May 4, 1865.

### ASHCRAFT'S BATTALION.

#### THIRD BATTALION, STATE CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas C. Ashcraft.

Major—E. L. Hankins.

Adjutant—L. S. Owen.

Quartermaster—James Noe.

Assistant Surgeon—N. R. McGaughey.

Company A, enlisted January 9, 1864.

Captain—James S. Davis.

First Lieutenant—W. R. Bounds.

Second Lieutenant—C. H. Jones.

Junior Lieutenant—E. B. Reich.

Enrolled, 75.

Company B, enlisted January 23, 1864, at Chesterville.

Captain—John C. Fears.

First Lieutenant—A. J. Gayle.

Second Lieutenant—J. W. Cullen.

Junior Lieutenant—J. T. Stovall.

Enrolled, 78.

Company C, enlisted at Marietta, February 13, 1864.

Captain—John Patton.

First Lieutenant—Younger Pitts.

Second Lieutenant—W. J. Pitner.

Junior Lieutenant—G. W. Foster.

Enrolled, 77.

Company D, enlisted at Saltillo, February 13, 1864.

Captain—C. F. Kohlheim.

First Lieutenant—William A. Hall.

Second Lieutenant—A. K. Harper.

Enrolled, 65.

Company E, enlisted at Richmond, December, 1863; re-enlisted May 2, 1864.

Captains—John F. Story, R. J. Thurmond.

First Lieutenant—F. G. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant—William E. Thomas.

Third Lieutenants—S. E. Taylor, W. F. White.

Enrolled, 49.

Company F, enlisted at Fulton, February 8, 1864; reorganized May 4, 1864.

Captains—E. S. Hankins, J. M. Sallis.

First Lieutenant—S. W. Hankins.

Second Lieutenant—E. T. Leech.

Junior Lieutenant—T. A. Mann.

Enrolled, 83.

The above is the organization of Ashcraft's Battalion in the Confederate States service. Lieut. W. T. Stricklin's company seems to have been attached as Company A to Ashcraft's Battalion in the State service before the transfer.

The battalion was part of the brigade of State troops under General Gholson, transferred to the Confederate States service May 1, 1864. Field officers, as above, were elected May 3, 1864. In June battalion was consolidated with Maj. T. W. Harris' Battalion to form Ashcraft's Regiment, which see.

#### ASHCRAFT'S REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—Thomas C. Ashcraft.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Thomas W. Harris.

Major—E. L. Hankins.

Company A, Volunteer Cavalry, of Tishomingo County, organized 24 January, 1863.

Captain—J. M. Carpenter.

First Lieutenant—P. H. Michaels.

Second Lieutenant—Joel W. Booth.

Third Lieutenant—Alexander Johnson.

Company B, Captain Cole; Company C, Captain Wood; Company D, Captain Davis; Company E, Captain Fears; Company F, Captain Patton; Company G, Captain Kohlheim; Company H, Captain Rye; Company I, Captain Thurmond; Company K, Captain Sallis. (See Ashcraft's and Harris' Battalions).

This regiment was formed in June, 1864, from the consolidation of Ashcraft's and Harris' Battalions, and Carpenter's company, transferred to the Confederate States service May 1, 1864, as a part of Gholson's Brigade in Northeast Mississippi. The brigade was then under the command of General Forrest, but about the time of the consolidation was assigned to the command of Gen. Wirt Adams, in Western Mississippi. They were detached from Adams just before General Slocum made his raid on Jackson from Vicksburg, but joined Adams north of the city May 5, and took part in the attacks on the Federal column between Jackson and Clinton, as it started on the return march July 6-7. Casualties, 7 wounded.

July 28 the brigade, dismounted, was fighting in the battle of Ezra Church, west of Atlanta, Ga., with Gen. S. D. Lee's Corps. Major Hankins was in command of the regiment. Among the killed were Captain Carpenter, commanding Company A; and among the wounded Lieutenant Lankford of Company B, Captain Sallis, Lieutenant Harper, Captain Patton. Casualties of regiment, 4 killed, 37 wounded. (See Third Regiment, McGuirk.) The brigade served as cavalry throughout that campaign and during Hood's advance into North Georgia. In December General Gholson, with a small command, was in battle with Grierson's raiders at Egypt. (See Second Cavalry, Lowry).

The brigade was consolidated early in 1865 while near Columbus, Miss., as Ashcraft's Regiment (which see).

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#### ASHCRAFT'S REGIMENT—CAVALRY (CONSOLIDATED).

Colonel—T. C. Ashcraft.

Lieutenant-Colonel—W. P. Curlee.

Major—L. L. Marshall.

Company A (Companies B, D, E, G, Lowry's Regiment consolidated).

Captain—T. Brownrigg.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Hill.

Second Lieutenant—George W. Owen.

Total roll, 48.

Company B (Company A, Ham's Regiment).

Captain—George W. Bynum.

First Lieutenant—W. A. Parish.

Second Lieutenant—K. M. Harrison.

Company C (Companies C, D, E, G, I, K of Ham's Regiment).

Captain—J. R. Wallis.

First Lieutenant—T. K. Strickland.

Second Lieutenant—L. P. Brown.

Company D (Company L, Lowry's Regiment).

Captain—J. A. Lowry.

First Lieutenant—S. W. Frazier.

Second Lieutenant—T. G. Stokes.

Company E (Company B of Ashcraft's Regiment).

Captain—A. B. Cole.

First Lieutenant—J. E. Davis.

Second Lieutenants—Lafayette Weatherell (Lucius Herndon).

Company F (Companies D, E, G, K of Ashcraft's Regiment).

Captain—J. C. Fears.

First Lieutenant—C. S. Morton.

Second Lieutenant—W. H. Keyes.

Company G (Company C, Ashcraft's Regiment.)

Captain—S. H. Wood.

First Lieutenant—W. D. Graves.

Second Lieutenant—L. P. McCord.

Company H (Company F, Ham's Regiment).

Captain—M. W. Howard.

First Lieutenant—L. M. Coburn.

Second Lieutenant—A. C. Tatum.

Company I (Company I of Ashcraft's Regiment).

Captain—T. J. Rye.

First Lieutenant—F. G. Thomas.

Second Lieutenants—W. E. Thomas (L. T. Taylor).

Company K—(Companies A, H, F or Lowry's Regiment).

First Lieutenant—J. R. Gilleylen.

Second Lieutenant—J. L. Laughridge.

February 18, General Chalmers ordered Colonel Lowry, commanding Gholson's Brigade, to consolidate the same into one regiment to be commanded by Colonel Ashcraft.

Assigned to Armstrong's Brigade, Chalmers' Cavalry, February, 1865. March 20, General Chalmers announced his organization of the regiment as above given.

The regiment was with Armstrong's Brigade in the campaign occasioned by the raid of Gen. J. H. Wilson through Alabama and Georgia,

April and May, 1865. The brigade made a gallant and stubborn defense of the works at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865, fighting as infantry, and many were killed, wounded and captured. Those who escaped returned to their homes and were paroled under the capitulation of May 4 by Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor.

#### BLYTHE'S CAVALRY.

First Battalion Cavalry, Minute Men; First Regiment Cavalry, State troops; Second Regiment, Partisan Rangers.

Colonel—Green L. Blythe

Lieutenant-Colonel—A. C. Edmundson.

Major—C. W. Bowen.

Quartermasters—Joseph Carter, T. W. Wilkinson.

De Soto Partisans, of De Soto County, organized 18 September, 1862.

Captain—T. P. Manning.

First Lieutenant—A. C. Edmundson.

Second Lieutenant—Robert Perry.

Third Lieutenant—Eli Mehary.

Stillwell's Company, organized in Marshall County, September 22, 1862. See Third Regiment.

Captain—Thomas Stillwell.

Company A, De Soto Partisans, organized in De Soto County 28 June, 1862.

Captains—Green L. Blythe, T. P. Manning.

First Lieutenants—Lewis C. Taylor, A. C. Edmundson.

Second Lieutenants—T. P. Manning, J. R. Perry.

Third Lieutenants—H. C. Merritt, Eli Mehary.

Enrolled, 139.

Bowen's Rangers, Volunteer Cavalry, organized 25 July, 1862.

Captain—C. W. Bowen.

First Lieutenant—W. H. Shinpack.

Second Lieutenant—W. Pitt Eason.

Third Lieutenant—T. T. Paine.

The above are some of the companies. There is no further information in this department. Green L. Blythe, of De Soto County, was commissioned Major of the First Battalion of Cavalry, State troops (Minute Men), 25 September, 1862. He was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment Cavalry, State troops, 29 April, 1863. The companies of his command were to a considerable extent organized under the act of Congress authorizing partisan rangers. The command was sometimes referred to as the Second Regiment, Partisan Rangers.

Blythe's Battalion was part of the command collected or attempted to be collected by General Chalmers in the region open to raids from Memphis, early in 1863. A Federal report, February, 1863, says: Van-

Dorn's movement "clears our front of all cavalry except that of G. L. Blythe's which is operating in the direction of Panola." Three prisoners from this command were reported by Gen. Quinby, commanding expedition across Nonconnah Creek. February 16, Gen. Hurlbut proposed an expedition under Col. A. L. Lee to "sweep around toward Panola and Hernando, enveloping Blythe's force and driving them to the Nonconnah or into the swamp." February 25, Hurlbut reported "Richardson's guerrillas, near Covington, and Blythe's below, still in motion." May 6, General Chalmers reported from Oxford, "half of Blythe's Regiment have never been in camp." May 16, Capt. T. P. Manning ordered to scout in direction of Memphis. May 19, General Chalmers recommended that "the regiment commanded by Col. Green L. Blythe be converted into Confederate troops." May 19, Hurlbut wrote, ordered Gen. W. S. Smith to advance from LaGrange against Chalmers, "Blythe's Battalion is about twelve miles south of Memphis, engaged in conscripting and obtaining horses." Floyd's company mentioned, appears to have been from along the Mississippi River. May 26 Blythe's Regiment in country west of Hernando. May 26, General Chalmers reported: "Colonel Slemons, with Second Arkansas and Second Mississippi Partisans, fired on transports near Austin without effect. Troops of Ellet's mounted marines were disembarked and repulsed, leaving eighteen dead horses. Slemon's casualties, 1 Captain and 2 men killed, 12 wounded and 2 missing."

April 8, driven across Coldwater by Federal expedition, Captain Stillwell's company engaged. Blythe, with seven small companies, about 300 according to Federal report, skirmished with Bryant's Infantry Brigade, raiding from Memphis, with engagements at Hernando, April 18, and on the Coldwater, 19th.

A Federal expedition from Memphis to Hernando May 23-24, 1863, reported an encounter with Captain Manning's company near Colonel Blythe's plantation, in which three of the command were killed. Captain Manning's plantation was in the same vicinity. Another raid passed these places May 26.

July 9, General Chalmers feared that few would re-enlist with the possibility of being removed from defense of their homes, but the regiment could be kept in the service as an organization for service as guerrillas (detached companies).

July 21, George reported that very few of Blythe's Regiment could be gotten to Vaiden for re-enlistment, but he could organize a battalion in the regiment, if he had a fair chance.

Blythe's command served under General George in the operations attending the raid of Colonel Mizner, who set out with 1,900 cavalry, June 15-25, from LaGrange, Tenn., with orders from Hurlbut to break the railroad south of Panola, turn on Chalmers, and sweep the country of horses, mules, negroes and the new crop of wheat. George retreated from Senatobia across the Yockeney when he had learned the strength of Mizner's command and reached the railroad bridge too late to protect it. Blythe's Regiment did not accompany McQuick in the pursuit across the

Tallahatchie, being exhausted. April 29, 1863, Blythe, Edmondson and Bowen were commissioned as field officers of the First Regiment, State troops. In August the regiment was reported as reorganizing, and not available during the Grenada raid. The regiment was reorganized by General George.

When General Chalmers made his second raid to Collierville, November 3, 1863, he intended to have Major Blythe burn the water tank at White's Station, near Memphis, but Chalmers was informed that Blythe would not obey his orders. The General wrote: "I have already reported that this command, if allowed to continue its independent action, would greatly demoralize my cavalry."

In 1864-65 Major Blythe was commanding a battalion of State troops, in which were included the following:

Company B, of Senatobia.

Lieutenants—W. L. Martin, R. O. Moseley, C. G. Callicut.

Enrolled, 66.

Company A, of Senatobia.

Lieutenants—J. F. Walker, Hugh L. Johnson, C. Cooper.

Enrolled, 66.

#### CLAIBORNE LIGHT INFANTRY.

Captain—A. J. Lewis.

Aggregate present, 38, with troops at Baton Rouge, August, 1862, listed then as partisan rangers, in October as infantry. In April, 1863, on provost duty, Lieut. C. L. Barrot. Served in the Port Hudson lines during the siege of May 25 to July 8, 1863, and after the surrender, were paroled.

#### DAVENPORT'S BATTALION CAVALRY.

Major—Stephen Davenport.

Company A, enlisted 1 July, 1863, at Itawamba.

Captain—H. B. Brown.

First Lieutenant—W. J. Priddy.

Second Lieutenant—J. F. Clifton.

Third Lieutenant—William Dulaney.

Roll, 63.

Company B, enlisted 5 July, 1863, in Itawamba County.

Captain—W. P. Pardue.

First Lieutenant—J. T. McDougal.

Second Lieutenant—W. L. Moody.

Third Lieutenant—G. Vinyard.

Roll, 65.

Company C, enlisted 8 August, 1863, in Tishomingo County.

Captain—Charles H. Carter.

First Lieutenant—William Gilmer.

Second Lieutenant—William H. Beardin.

Third Lieutenant—S. G. Champion.

Roll, 65.

These companies, previously in Davenport's Battalion, State troops, were enlisted for the war on the above dates and formed Davenport's Battalion in the Confederate service.

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#### DAVENPORT'S BATTALION.

General Dodge, at Corinth, reported October 21, 1863: "Davenport is at Fulton, not armed and only partly mounted. He has one company at Bay Springs, Captain Pardue's."

Col. R. V. Richardson, commanding in Northeast Mississippi, reported October 28, 1863, that he had with him, besides his West Tennessee Brigade, three companies under Major Davenport and two companies under Major Street.

The battalion was merged in the Sixth Regiment Cavalry, organized at Columbus by Colonel Harrison.

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#### DUNN'S BATTALION RANGERS.

First Battalion State Troops.

April 18, 1863, Gen. J. Z. George ordered by the Governor to organize the State cavalry in Chalmers' district, and order Captains Prince, Forrest and Dunn, with their commands, to report to him at Panola. Battalion assigned by Chalmers in May, to brigade of State troops under General George.

Mississippi Rangers, organized 18 June, 1862.

Captain—J. B. Dunn.

Lieutenants—J. W. Knox, S. B. Hammond, W. L. D. White.

Pettus Partisans, organized as independent cavalry 4 August, 1862.

Captain—W. B. Prince.

Lieutenants—S. C. Colburn, W. B. Helm, W. Graydon.

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#### FORREST'S BATTALION.

"Sixth Battalion Mississippi State troops, Capt. A. H. Forrest, near Carrollton, 150 men." General Chalmers' report at time of Federal raid to Grenada, August, 1863.



## HAM'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

## Sixteenth Battalion State troops.

Major—T. W. Ham.

Surgeon—M. W. Bynum.

Quartermaster—W. L. Williams.

Adjutant—G. W. Bynum.

Sergeants—A. W. Petty, T. W. Jones, W. Smith.

Company A, Tishomingo Rangers, enlisted at Kossuth March 10, 1863.

Captain—Benjamin H. Estes.

First Lieutenant—Wm. A. Parish.

Second Lieutenant—L. B. Estes.

Third Lieutenant—John Hughes.

Enrolled, 75.

Company B, of Tishomingo County, enlisted at Booneville, January 2, 1863.

Captains—T. W. Ham, T. F. M. Payne.

First Lieutenants—J. W. Donelson, G. A. Weathers.

Second Lieutenants—J. D. Muse, L. Davis.

Third Lieutenants—J. W. Curtice, P. C. Randolph.

Enrolled, 67.

Company C, enlisted at Booneville January 25, 1863.

Captains—J. M. Yates, J. S. Burns.

First Lieutenants—J. M. Mullins, J. S. Burns, J. W. Southerlin.

Second Lieutenants—J. S. Burns, R. W. Adair.

Third Lieutenants—J. W. Hennell, J. P. Yates.

Enrolled, 57.

Company D, enlisted at Booneville March 10, 1863.

Captain—W. L. White.

First Lieutenants—R. A. Sappington, J. M. Winters, killed at Atlanta.

Second Lieutenant—W. A. Humphrey.

Third Lieutenant—F. M. Hughes.

Enrolled, 77.

Company E, enlisted at Grenada May 11, 1863.

Captains—C. W. McNeil, E. C. Bourland.

First Lieutenants—E. C. Bourland, T. R. Strickland.

Second Lieutenant—G. J. Reeves.

Third Lieutenant—P. B. Wood.

Enrolled, 78.

Company F, enlisted at Brown's Mill February 21, 1863.

Captains—J. C. Gilstrap, M. W. Howard.

First Lieutenants—E. F. Jackson, L. M. Coburn.

Second Lieutenants—Elijah Edge, J. M. Barnes.

Third Lieutenant—A. C. Tatum.

Enrolled, 34.

Company G, enlisted at Guntown August 31, 1863.

Captains—S. T. Mayes, I. N. Shilling.

First Lieutenants—T. L. Williams, I. N. Shilling.

Second Lieutenants—J. W. Rogers, J. P. O'Callaghan.

Third Lieutenant—P. A. Green.

Enrolled originally, 35; 63 in 1864.

Company H, enlisted at Camp Creek August 22, 1863.

Captain—J. T. Rees.

First Lieutenants—J. B. Thomason, F. M. Ivey.

Second Lieutenant—E. M. Williams.

Third Lieutenant—R. J. Hill.

Enrolled, 62.

The above companies were organized under the call of Gen. J. E. Johnston, March 20, 1863. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, commanding at Columbus, reported "Weatherall's, Ham's, Carpenter's, Warren's and Cox's State Cavalry organizing."

Captain Ham, with four companies, and Smith's State Regiment and Inge's Battalion, and the Second Tennessee, all under Colonel Barteau, of the latter regiment, fought the battle of Palo Alto, April 22, 1863, with Hatch's Iowa Cavalry Squadron, which had been detached from Grierson's main column to strike at Macon. Barteau reported that Colonel Smith and Captain Ham acted gallantly, but he blamed their commands with allowing the enemy to escape. Hatch reported that he was being worsted in the fight, one of his companies cut off and nearly captured, and his whole command attacked from all sides, when he changed front to rear, and at close range opened with his artillery and broke the lines, cut his way out and recaptured his lost company. Grierson abandoned his purpose and turned north pursued by Barteau, with frequent skirmishing and a fight of over two hours at Camp Creek, near Birmingham, where Hatch burned the bridge, stopping the pursuit.

Major Ham's Battalion, entitled the First Battalion, Mississippi State Cavalry, was organized at Guntown, May 18, 1863, including Companies A, B, C, D, E. Companies F, G, H, were added during 1863. "It appears that by an agreement understood by the President, the Governor and General Pemberton, the upper tier of counties and one-half of the second tier, being considered outside our military lines, were exempted from conscription, and State and partisan companies were authorized to be raised and the conscripts in them were not to be interfered with." (S. D. Lee, report September, 1863). The Governor stated that the men were mustered in for twelve months; but their rolls were never verified by Confederate States officers. Many of the men also attended to their home duties, and threats to conscript them, and the general uncertainty of their enlistment did not encourage them as efficient troops. They were unpaid for months also. They were under orders of the Confederate authorities and rationed and paid by the Confederate States. Generals Chalmers and Ferguson, commanding in the north of the State, were directed to assume command of them.

Samuel J. Gholson, commissioned Major-General of State troops, April 18, 1863, took command of State troops in the northeast.

General Ruggles was notified June 4, 1863, of the order by Governor Pettus that Smith's Regiment and Ham's Battalion should be turned over to the Confederate authorities, but only 35 men of Ham's Battalion could be assembled for that purpose. In October they were yet State troops under General Gholson's command, on the front line, but not under the orders of Colonel Richardson, the district commander in the northeast. September 7, the battalion drove back a Federal battalion through Jacinto.

November 3, 1863, while General Chalmers made his second attack on Collierville, General Gholson organized a force of 270 men, including part of the battalion under Major Ham, which, under the command of Colonel Neely, left camp at Knight's Mill, and burned three trestles on the railroad and the depot, barracks and stockade at Middleton.

In February, 1863, they took part in Forrest's campaign against Sooy Smith (see Second Cavalry, Lowry). In March the strength was reported 320 aggregate.

The battalion was re-enlisted early in 1864, in the State service, and transferred early in May to the Confederate States service. Soon afterward it was increased to Ham's Regiment, which see.

## HAM'S REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

### SEVENTH REGIMENT, STATE RECORDS.

Colonel—T. W. Ham, killed at Atlanta.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William P. Curlee.

Major—George W. Bynum.

Adjutant—George C. Summey.

Surgeon—M. W. Bynum.

Quartermaster—W. L. Williams.

Chaplain—E. C. McElzea.

This regiment was formed May 3, 1864, by adding two companies to Ham's Battalion of Cavalry, transferred to the service of the Confederate States about the same date (see Ham's Battalion). The regiment is entitled Seventh Regiment Cavalry in the State record of commissions, but does not appear to have gained that title in the Confederate organization. It was known as Ham's Regiment.

The companies added to the battalion were:

Company I, enlisted September 30, 1863.

Captains—William P. Curlee, L. R. Burris.

First Lieutenant—L. R. Burris.

Second Lieutenant—P. H. Perkins.

Third Lieutenant—R. M. Martin.

Company K, organized March 18, 1864.

Captain—J. R. Wallis.

First Lieutenant—G. H. Cunningham.

Second Lieutenant—W. J. Page.

The regiment, with Gholson's Brigade, participated in the attacks of July 6-7, 1864, by the forces under Gen. Wirt Adams, upon the command of General Slocum, between Jackson and Clinton, Miss. Three determined attacks were made in the attempt to cut off Slocum's retreat from Jackson, which he had occupied one day, advancing from Vicksburg. In Ham's Regiment Capt. W. L. White and Private J. N. Turner were killed and 18 wounded, including Lieut. W. J. Page, dangerously.

July 25 the regiment was with the brigade in the lines of Atlanta, Ga., and on July 28, fighting west of Atlanta under Gen. S. D. Lee, dismounted, in Walthall's Division, they made a desperate charge upon the breastworks in the woods, and sustained heavy losses. Colonel Ham was mortally wounded, and died July 30. Captain Estes, of Company A, and Lieutenant Winters, commanding Company D, were killed; Lieutenant Tatum and Captains Wallis and Burns, commanding companies, were wounded; Lieut. P. B. Wood, wounded and missing; the total casualties being 4 killed and 33 wounded, several of the latter missing.

In December, 1864, General Gholson was severely wounded in command of a part of his brigade at Egypt, fighting the last of Grierson's raids. While posted ten miles south of Columbus the brigade was consolidated as Ashcraft's Regiment, under an order of General Chalmers, made February 18, 1865. This command, of which Curlee was Lieutenant-Colonel, was assigned to Armstrong's Brigade, which made a gallant fight against odds, in the works at Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865. Here a considerable number were killed, wounded or captured. General Long, whose division made the assault, reported on his side, 42 killed, 270 wounded.

The officers and men were finally paroled in May, 1865, under the capitulation of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor, May 4. (Also see Second Cavalry, Lowry; Third Cavalry, McGuirk; Ashcraft's consolidated Regiment).

### HARRIS' BATTALION.

#### SECOND BATTALION, STATE TROOPS.

Major—Thomas W. Harris.

Adjutant—James Moore.

Quartermaster—Carroll Ferguson.

Surgeon—John E. Turner.

Company A, originally Pontotoc Minute Men, organized 8 September, 1862; re-enlisted 16 September, 1863.

Captains—John T. Weatherall, died December 10, 1863; Armistead B. Cole.

First Lieutenants—Armistead B. Cole; Silas H. Wood, Samuel B. Bigham.

Second Lieutenants—Silas H. Wood, S. B. Bigham, N. A. Lankford.

Third Lieutenants—Samuel B. Bigham, N. A. Lankford, J. A. Davis.

Enrolled, 78. See Pontotoc Dragoons, First Cavalry.

Company B, Wood's Company, of Pontotoc, organized as Minute Men, August 9, 1862; enlisted at Pontotoc 16 December, 1863; re-enlisted January 26, 1864.

Captain—Silas H. Wood.

First Lieutenant—Wm. D. Graves.

Second Lieutenant—L. P. McCord.

Third Lieutenant—Scott Turner.

Enrolled, 69.

Company C, enlisted January 23, 1864, in Monroe County.

Captain—James Moore.

First Lieutenant—J. T. Dilworth.

Second Lieutenant—J. R. Gillelyn.

Third Lieutenant—W. J. Martin.

Enrolled, 66.

Company C, organized 1863; reorganized 14 April, 1864.

Captains—J. P. Grace, Thomas J. Rye.

First Lieutenant—S. W. Weatherall.

Second Lieutenant—G. T. Wilsford.

Third Lieutenant—J. D. Malone.

This battalion was first organized for State service, in the fall of 1863, in Northeast Mississippi, Second Battalion State Cavalry, and reorganized under the direction of General Gholson and transferred to the Confederate States service May 1, 1864. Aggregate, March, 1864, 177.

General Forrest, in May, sent Major Harris to confer with Gen. S. D. Lee. "Major Harris is anxious to fill up his battalion to a regiment, and has several companies on their way to him." The battalion was consolidated in June with Ashcraft's Battalion, to form Ashcraft's Regiment, with Harris as Lieutenant-Colonel. (See Ashcraft's Regiment and Ashcraft's consolidated Regiment).

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#### JOHNSON'S CAVALRY COMPANY.

With General Ruggles, commanding First Military District, headquarters Columbus, April, 1863. Participated in the action of General Chalmers' command with Bryant's Federal command on the Coldwater, in March.

## MATTHEWS' BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Part of General Chalmers' command, headquarters Panola, in April, 1863. Participated in the action on the Coldwater, with Bryant's Infantry, in March.

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## OUTLAW'S BATTALION—PARTISAN RANGERS.

Major—Drew A. Outlaw.  
No information.

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## PARTISAN RANGERS.

Capt. G. E. Tola's company.  
Capt. J. M. Poitevent's company.

Only Mississippi partisan organization that had forwarded rolls to Secretary of War, September 12, 1862.

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## PERRIN'S BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel—R. O. Perrin.  
Major—A. C. Reid.

See Eleventh Regiment. The battalion was composed of the companies of Captains Perrin, J. R. Allen, M. A. Metts, G. M. Mosley, Montgomery, J. H. Rayburn, Thomas B. Foard, C. M. Thomas and W. L. Walker.

The Adjutant-General's list of July 7, 1863, shows the following State Cavalry on duty at Jackson: Perrin's company, total 45; J. R. Allen's company, total 57; Lieut. G. M. Moseley's company, total 28; Mett's company, total 42. This was just before Sherman's siege.

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## YAZOO BATTALION.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles F. Hamer, commissioned June 7, 1862.  
Company A, Captain Walter L. Johnson, of Yazoo County.  
Company B, Captain Robert H. Sanders, of Yazoo County.

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## SAUNDERS' BATTALION.

Major—B. F. Saunders.  
Company A, of Chickasaw County.  
Captain—L. Hill, killed at Thompson's Station, Tenn.  
Lieutenants—John Brown, Sadler.  
Company B.  
Captain—B. F. Saunders.

Company C.

Captain—Paralus Mann.

See Inge's Twelfth Battalion.

General Forrest ordered Capt. B. F. Saunders, with his company of scouts, operating in the Mississippi bottom, to join Rucker's Brigade, May 24, 1864. Chalmers, at Water Valley, ordered to leave Forrest's and Saunders' companies at Panola in observation of enemy, as Chalmers moved to Grenada. In March General Chalmers relieved Capt. Saunders of command, but the order was suspended by General Forrest and Saunders ordered to report to Col. J. A. Forrest at Hernando. It was hoped that Saunders' and Mitchell's old companies could be filled and used to break up the cotton trade with Memphis and arrest deserters.

March 16, 1865, at Columbus, Miss., Saunders' company was assigned as Company B, Capt. B. F. Saunders commanding, to a consolidated regiment formed from Chalmers' Battalion and part of Fifth Regiment Cavalry, which see.

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#### STREET'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—Solomon G. Street.

"Merged into Stewart's Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry." (Official Records List).

See Second Regiment Cavalry, Minute Men and Gholson's Brigade.

## 1863-65.

## STATE TROOPS AND RESERVES.

## MAINLY TROOPS OF 1864.

In August, 1864, Governor Clark was authorized to call out every able-bodied man in the State to repel invasion, and all capable of bearing arms were called to assemble at Grenada, Okolona or Macon. In August also, the Legislature authorized General Forrest to order on military duty for thirty days boys and men between the ages of 16 and 55 years.

Col. J. J. Pettus, commissioned August 8, 1864, was put in command of rendezvous at Grenada, with P. S. Layton as his Adjutant. Col. John M. Simonton, commissioned August 13, was assigned to command of the rendezvous at Okolona. Col. Jephtha V. Harris, commissioned August 26, was in command at Macon. There was also a rendezvous at Brandon, under Colonel Thornton. Col. O. J. E. Stewart commanded District No. 5.

## FIRST REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Organized August 24, 1864.

Colonel—William S. Patton.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Samuel M. Meek.

Major—W. D. Outlaw.

Assistant Surgeon—J. G. Carroll.

Chaplain—P. P. Neely.

Adjutants—A. J. Gillespie, Phil. M. Jenkins.

Quartermaster—J. D. Tolson.

Company A.

Captain—A. J. Halbert.

Lieutenants—L. Jones, E. Redus, W. S. Bray.

Enrolled, 23.

Company B.

Captain—W. G. Grace.

Lieutenants—Daniel Maggard, W. L. Mayfield, E. W. Lacy.

Company C.

Captain—Jesse Blythe.

Lieutenants—F. M. Shields, W. B. Augustus, J. W. Messengall.

Company D, enlisted at Columbus 18 August, 1864.

Captains—Samuel M. Meek, elected Lieutenant-Colonel at Macon Miss., 24 August, 1864; Collins C. Hornsby.

Lieutenants—Harrison Hale, Thomas J. Gibson, James W. Irion.

Enrolled, 126.



Company E, Kemper Deer Hunters, enlisted at Macon 18 August, 1864, mainly from Kemper County.

Captain—Edmond Newell.

Lieutenants—John C. Gilbert, Duncan D. Briggs, William B. Pettus.  
Enrolled, 64.

Company F, mainly from Noxubee County, enlisted at Macon 19 August, 1864.

Captain—Abram Greer.

Lieutenant—George L. Haynes.

Enrolled, 41.

Company G, of Lowndes County, enlisted at Artesia 18 August, 1864.

Captain—Cornelius Hardy.

Lieutenants—Richard C. Sanderson, Herbert E. Hardy, Addison W. Butler.

Enrolled, 66.

Company H.

Captain—S. W. Chapman.

Lieutenants—T. S. Parker, M. B. Knight, C. A. Stovall.

Company I, of Winston, Leake and Neshoba, enlisted at Macon 22 August, 1864.

Captain—Thomas Houston.

Lieutenants—G. B. Shinn, M. C. Gage, J. Watkins.

Enrolled, 72.

Company K.

Captain—S. H. Shannon.

Lieutenants—W. W. Hale, Wright Pifford, S. S. Williams.

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## SECOND REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Organized September 2, 1864, for thirty days.

Colonel—Greene C. Chandler.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William L. Cole.

Major—William T. Powe.

Quartermaster—J. M. Bradley.

Adjutant—D. C. Chamberlain.

Chaplain—R. J. Jones.

Company A, enlisted at Enterprise and Macon 22 August, 1864.

Captain—John W. C. O'Ferrall.

Lieutenants—C. S. Jackson, J. W. Griffin, P. S. Delamar.

Enrolled, 72.

Company B, enlisted in Wayne County mainly, 23 August, 1864.

Captain—J. L. Pickens.

Lieutenants—John McKay, B. T. Harris, H. C. Chapman.

Enrolled, 90.

Company C, enlisted at Macon 22 August, 1864.

Captain—William Kellis.

First Lieutenant—S. G. Clay.

Enrolled, 50.

Company D, enlisted at Paulding 23 August, 1864.

Captain—James A. Chapman.

Lieutenants—W. F. Byrd, A. J. Hyde, B. J. Morrison.

Enrolled, 109.

Company E, enlisted in Jasper County 23 August, 1864.

Captain—J. U. McCormick.

Lieutenants—E. M. Ball, C. C. Reed, W. Brain.

Enrolled, 76.

Company F, enlisted in Clarke County 22 August, 1864.

Captain—J. W. Lankford.

First Lieutenant—L. A. Kidd.

Enrolled, 36.

Company G, enlisted at Starkville 23 August, 1864.

Captain—S. D. Sessions.

Lieutenants—Thomas Watt, William E. Saunders, M. E. Owens.

Enrolled, 85.

Company H, enlisted at Macon 22 August, 1864.

Captain—John H. Cochrane.

Lieutenants—John Brown, G. B. White, W. C. Dobbs.

Enrolled, 70.

Company I, enlisted at Ruckersville 20 August, 1864.

Captain—P. H. Singleton.

Lieutenants—J. M. Hancock, R. K. Hill, G. T. Cotton.

Enrolled, 72.

Company K, enlisted at Monroe City 22 August, 1864.

Captain—M. B. Steward.

Lieutenants—W. W. Troup, S. W. Seely, J. I. Crosby.

Enrolled, 59.

Company L, enlisted at Jasper City 23 August, 1864.

Captain—M. Vaughn.

First Lieutenant—Asa Loftin.

Enrolled, 23.

Company M, enlisted at Oktibbeha 29 August, 1864.

Captain—J. P. East.

First Lieutenant—H. Quinn.

Enrolled, 26.

Company O, enlisted in Jones County 12 September, 1864.

Captain—R. C. Windham.

First Lieutenant—James Bynum.

Enrolled, 23.

## CHANDLER'S REGIMENT.

General Maury, commanding the department, asked Governor Clark, at Meridian, September 5, 1864, to send Chandler's Regiment to Bucatunna to protect the railroad. The regiment was posted accordingly, under the orders of General Maury.

## THIRD REGIMENT—INFANTRY.

Colonel—James Summerville.

Lieutenant-Colonel—William Buckner.

Major—T. C. Harris.

Adjutant—A. M. Harlow.

Company A.

Captain—J. A. Hale.

Lieutenants—J. C. Kittrell, M. W. Callahan, R. W. Smith.

Company B.

Captain—G. G. Gordin.

Lieutenants—J. E. Phillips, T. C. Everitt, O. J. Moore.

Company C.

Captain—J. L. Milton.

Lieutenants—J. C. Stokes, R. Coffman, D. L. Corley.

Company D.

Captain—J. C. Hayman

Lieutenants—J. W. Slater, M. S. Sparks, A. C. Hale.

Company E.

Captain—T. L. Stevens.

Lieutenants—J. Dean, A. M. Harlow, J. N. Bozett.

Company F.

Captain—D. M. McLeod.

Lieutenants—J. C. McCarthy, W. C. Irby, Thomas S. Johnson.

Company G.

Captain—J. C. Riley.

Lieutenants—R. Bowie, C. G. Harris, E. F. Parkerson.

Company H.

Captain—J. Bankhead.

Lieutenants—J. Hubbard, R. C. Higginbotham, V. Taylor.

Company I.

Captain—E. B. Pegues.

Lieutenants—C. H. Gray, N. D. Porter, W. S. Wilson.

Company K.

Captain—J. Hill.

Lieutenants—H. F. Day, A. P. Harris, T. B. J. Lusk.

## FIRST BATTALION—INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—J. Y. Harper.

Major—N. H. Bradley.

Formed from eight companies of infantry that reported at Brandon and were enlisted there August 20-31, 1864.

Company A.

Captain—James Marshall.

Lieutenants—G. F. Spann, R. S. Taylor, J. L. Vinson.

Enrolled, 79.

Company B.

Captain—B. F. Sutton.

Lieutenants—James A. Watford, J. M. Miller, Thomas R. Ford.

Enrolled, 67.

Company C.

Captain—Thomas Harris.

Lieutenants—J. W. Bailey, G. W. Barner, J. W. Turner.

Enrolled, 78.

Company D.

Captain—Joseph Eakins.

Lieutenants—J. A. Everitt, J. C. McKee, B. Griffin.

Enrolled, 84.

Company E.

Captain—D. W. Hamilton.

Lieutenants—R. A. Graham, A. B. Woodham, A. G. Pace.

Enrolled, 73.

Company F.

Captain—T. D. Paddleford.

Lieutenants—J. W. Owens, J. M. Futch.

Enrolled, 77.

Company G.

Captain—J. J. Lamar.

Lieutenants—Henry Collier, D. S. McDonald, Asher Jackson.

Enrolled, 59.

Company H.

Captain—Robert Noblin.

Lieutenants—W. G. Barnes, T. H. Batte, M. J. Howard.

The above rolls cover the period August-September, 1864, when the battalion was encamped at Brandon.

## FIRST REGIMENT—CAVALRY, STATE TROOPS.

Colonel—H. W. Foote, July 6, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel—W. P. Malone, August 23, 1864.

Major—George M. Moseley, August 23, 1864.

Quartermaster—Daniel McIntosh.

Company A, enlisted at Macon 11 July, 1864.

Captain—W. M. Connor.

Lieutenants—A. J. Boswell, J. A. Burch, D. G. Dismukes.

Enrolled, 58.

Company B.

Captain—John Kennedy.

Lieutenants—D. M. Wilson, J. C. Doss, A. A. Hood.

Company C.

Captain—J. R. Johnson.

Lieutenants—W. W. Eddins, John Gilmer, H. S. Potts.

Company D.

Captain—J. W. Gully.

Lieutenants—L. K. Floyd, H. D. White, R. J. Edmunds.

Company E.

Captain—John Gilmer.

Lieutenant—H. S. Potts.

Company F.

Captain—C. C. Allen.

Lieutenants—J. E. Watkins, J. M. Graham, S. B. Woodruff.

Company G.

Captain—J. C. Holmes.

Lieutenant—Hugh McQuin.

Company H.

Captain—James Riley.

Lieutenants—S. M. Stribling, D. M. Bockstrum.

Company I.

Captain—R. L. Cannon.

Lieutenants—H. S. Holloman, D. Robertson, A. J. Powell.

Company K.

Captain—J. W. Harden.

Lieutenant—O. Y. Neely.

Company L.

Captain—H. H. Dunn.

Lieutenants—R. O. Wier, N. M. Gooch, A. P. Bush.

## SECOND REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Organized 13 September, 1864.  
 Colonel—J. L. J. Hill.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel—Merriman Pounds.  
 Major—M. B. Parks.  
 Adjutant—Milton E. Bacon.  
 Quartermaster—John T. Dyke.  
 Chaplain—O. F. Rogers.  
 Surgeon—B. L. Hatch.

No rolls or lists on file. This regiment was on duty at Corinth. Chalmers wrote, September 28, it had been withdrawn without his knowledge.

## THIRD REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Colonel—W. K. Easterling.  
 Company A, enlisted July 4, 1864.  
 Captains—W. K. Easterling, promoted Colonel; A. Speer.  
 First Lieutenant—A. Speer.  
 Second Lieutenant—W. S. Myers.  
 Third Lieutenant—Richard Cooper.  
 Enrolled, 104.

Company B, enlisted July, 1864.  
 Captain—William Thames.  
 First Lieutenant—J. C. McElroy.  
 Second Lieutenant—William Graham.  
 Third Lieutenant—James A. Ware.  
 Enrolled, 77.

Company C, enlisted 20 July, 1864, at Raymond.  
 Captain—H. V. Barr.  
 First Lieutenant—A. Lacy.  
 Second Lieutenant—J. G. Austin.  
 Third Lieutenant—W. L. Hemphill.  
 Enrolled, 63.

Company D, enlisted at Forest 16 July, 1864.  
 Captain—James C. Harper.  
 Lieutenants—J. H. Beeman, Wyatt Wooten, H. W. Copeland.  
 Enrolled, 53.

Company E, enlisted at Gallatin July 6, 1864.  
 Captain—Wiley J. Butler.  
 Lieutenants—Samuel H. Aby, H. G. L. Brown, A. G. Carter.  
 Enrolled, 94.

Company F.  
 Captain—Benjamin F. Martin.

Lieutenants—Orville L. Johnson, John Thompson, Peter L. Trawick.  
Enrolled, 79.

Company G, enlisted at Canton 17 August, 1864.

Captain—William E. Haneld.

Lieutenants—William C. Love, W. M. C. Jones, A. H. Dinkins.

Enrolled, 55.

Company H, enlisted at Brandon 27 August, 1864.

Captain—H. W. Pierce.

Lieutenants—M. J. Zunts, Samuel Milton, F. M. Baldwin.

Enrolled, 53.

Company I, enlisted at Hillsboro and Morton 18 August, 1864.

Captain—John R. Owen.

Lieutenants—T. F. Pettus, W. M. Thornton.

Enrolled, 41.

Company K, enlisted at Brandon 29 August, 1864.

Captain—William Vinzant.

Lieutenants—W. H. Quarles, commanding; T. J. Feazell, Jesse Craft.

Enrolled, 114.

The designation of this regiment appears to have changed from First to Third Cavalry. The regiment was organized by the election of Colonel Easterling August 30, 1864, at Brandon.

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#### FOURTH REGIMENT—CAVALRY.

Organized September 6, 1864.

Colonel—E. S. Fisher.

Lieutenant-Colonel—A. S. Pass.

Major—P. S. Alston.

Company A.

Captain—A. Barr.

Lieutenants—H. T. McLurty, A. G. Hallam, W. C. Grim.

Company B.

Captain—A. H. Booth.

Lieutenants—J. W. Wood, N. M. Crenshaw, T. B. Bozwell.

Company C.

Captain—R. C. Wynn.

Lieutenants—W. M. Rings, R. P. Lake, J. C. James.

Company D.

Captain—D. W. Dyer.

Lieutenants—D. F. Floyd, J. J. Wright, J. L. Walton.

Company E.

Captain—A. M. Davis.

Lieutenants—F. L. James, L. M. Nash, M. L. Tanner.

- Company F.  
 Captain—H. H. Smith.  
 Lieutenants—F. W. Goff, J. M. Boyd, H. W. Hill.
- Company G.  
 Captain—J. M. Wilson.  
 Lieutenants—S. T. Smurr, W. O. Benford, E. B. Stanbach.
- Company H.  
 Captain—W. S. Hudson.  
 Lieutenants—S. P. Brantly, J. Thedford, A. W. Breer.
- Company I.  
 Captain—T. J. N. Bridges.  
 Lieutenants—H. T. St. Clair, I. L. Vizier, T. J. Delasight.
- Company K.  
 Captain—T. K. McCord.  
 Lieutenants—B. Fuller, E. D. Stephens, W. S. Embry.
- Company L.  
 Captain—C. A. Lewers.  
 Lieutenants—J. M. Lamar, James Enochs, M. Tankersly.

#### FIRST BATTALION—CAVALRY:

- Major—John E. McNair.
- Company A.  
 Captain—N. W. Lee.  
 Lieutenants—T. R. Gowan, G. B. Weathersly, J. P. Brown.  
 Enrolled, 95.
- Company B.  
 Captains—John E. McNair, elected Major; John McRaney.  
 Lieutenants—John McRaney, H. A. McLeod, C. M. Edmondson, W. L. Strahan.  
 Enrolled, 99.
- Company C.  
 Captain—Robert D. Lanier.  
 Lieutenants—James E. Harper, James L. Tynes, James M. Butler.  
 Enrolled, 74.
- Company D.  
 Captain—George J. Mortimer.  
 Lieutenants—O. Newton, J. M. Davis, Henry Hall.  
 Enrolled, 82.
- Company E.  
 Captain—A. E. McClellan.  
 Lieutenants—J. J. Wall, J. F. Burnett, A. J. Morrison.  
 Enrolled, 43.

The first four companies were enlisted at Brandon August 30 to September 1, and Captain McNair elected Captain of the battalion September 2, after which the last company joined, September 7.



## THIRD BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Third Battalion State Cavalry, composed of four companies, was reported 76 present; total, 225, station near Dry Grove, October 29, 1864, Capt. D. G. Cooper commanding.

## PETTUS' BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—J. J. Pettus.

Company A, of Panola County.

Captain—J. R. Dickens.

First Lieutenant—J. D. Farley.

Second Lieutenant—J. Bishop.

Third Lieutenant—James Cox.

Company B, of De Soto County.

Captain—William Ruffin.

First Lieutenant—J. G. Jackson.

Second Lieutenant—S. C. Davis.

Third Lieutenant—D. H. Sanders, Jr.

Company C.

Captain—V. A. Merriwether.

First Lieutenant—S. C. Russworm.

Second Lieutenant—W. B. Wright.

Third Lieutenant—W. P. Eason.

Company D.

Captain—W. B. Locke.

First Lieutenant—A. York.

Second Lieutenant—J. G. Barnett.

Third Lieutenant—G. R. Bonds.

Major Pettus was commissioned 7 September, 1864. This was a battalion of State troops.

## UNATTACHED.

Cavalry company.

Captain—W. A. J. Boon, organized August 28, 1864.

Gavin's Company.

Captain—H. H. Gavin, organized 29 August, 1864.

Grace's Company.

Captain—W. G. Grace, organized September 14, 1864; discharged March 15, 1865.

Shield's Company.

Captain—F. M. Shields, organized September 10, 1864; discharged March 15, 1865.

Kelly's Company.

Captain—John Kelly, organized October 10, 1864; discharged March 15, 1865.

Caperton's Company.

Captain—W. G. Caperton, organized December 15, 1864; discharged March 15, 1865.

Doss' Company.

Captain—C. M. Doss, organized September 13, 1864; discharged March 15, 1865.

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## RESERVES.

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### FIRST REGIMENT RESERVES.

Colonel—Jules C. Denis.

Lieutenant-Colonel—D. W. Metts.

Major—J. F. Meston.

Gen. W. L. Brandon, commanding at Enterprise, reported August 14, 1864, that he had in camp six companies of Dennis' Battalion, which would be ready to take the field August 18. He had sent one company of this cavalry to Jones County, a company of infantry to Jackson County, and one other company of infantry was doing guard duty at Enterprise. Maury to Chalmers: "Dennis' Battalion of reserves left Enterprise 18th." Major Dennis was commandant of conscripts. The regiment was supposed to be of men under 18 and over 45 years of age.

Dennis' command was reported on the Coldwater, November 16.

November 20 report: First Mississippi Cavalry Reserves, Second Mississippi Cavalry Battalion Reserves, Third Mississippi Cavalry Battalion Reserves, Col. Jules C. Denis commanding, brigaded with Moorman's Battalion, under Col. Dennis.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Martin, commanding in Northwest Mississippi, ordered all of Dennis' command to Holly Springs, December 23, on account of Grierson's raid, supposed to be toward Corinth. When Grierson's purpose was discovered, the destruction of the Mobile and Ohio, Denis was ordered in pursuit.

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### GAMBLIN'S CAVALRY, STATE TROOPS.

Company enlisted at Dawe's Store, Kemper County, 30 April, 1864.

Captain—E. D. Gamblin.

First Lieutenant—A. C. Gamblin.

Second Lieutenant—J. W. McCraw.

Third Lieutenant—C. L. Smith.

Enrolled, 88.

Gamblin's Cavalry Battalion, Capt. E. D. Gamblin, listed in Mabry's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry, September 30, 1864.

## MORPHIS' SCOUTS.

July 18, 1864, General Forrest ordered Captain Morphis, commanding scouts, to report to Forrest's Regiment, Chalmers' Division.

## PEYTON'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Major—E. A. Peyton.  
Adjutant—A. B. Watts.

Company A, enlisted at Brookhaven April 26, 1864.

Captain—J. W. Pierce.  
First Lieutenant—C. O. Nelson.  
Second Lieutenant—F. M. Pierce.  
Third Lieutenant—L. G. Sessions.  
Roll, 63.

Company, of Rankin County, enlisted at Brandon 15 January, 1864.

Captain—D. G. Cooper.  
First Lieutenant—W. J. Kersh.  
Second Lieutenant—R. H. Cooper.  
Third Lieutenant—D. S. Myers.

Enrolled, 56; all but two exempt by age. "This company was raised by Captain Cooper and with three others formed a battalion of four companies, commanded by Major D. G. Cooper, for the last year and a half of the war for Southern independence. When Captain Cooper was promoted, Lieut. R. H. Cooper succeeded to command of this company (A), Third Mississippi Battalion, on duty on the Big Black. Major Cooper entered the service as a private in Bob Smith's company from Jackson and went to Florida, obtained authority to raise a company, joined the Sixth Regiment, served two years, was appointed Adjutant-General on staff of General Lovell, commanding post at Brandon, and when relieved raised this company and was put in command of Third Mississippi Battalion." (Note on roll). Also noted on roll, "was formerly commanded by Peyton, latterly by Cooper."

Little's Company, enlisted at Bahala January-April, 1864.

Captain—Francis M. Little.  
First Lieutenant—W. J. P. Patterson.  
Second Lieutenant—A. J. Spikes.  
Third Lieutenant—H. E. Dunbar.  
Enrolled, 64.

W. B. Yerger's Company, enlisted at Bahala 5 April, 1864, by Major Peyton.

Captain—W. B. Yerger.  
Lieutenants—R. J. Stillman, W. W. Ward, J. W. Dunbar.  
Enrolled, 67.

August 1, 1864, Cavalry Battalion State troops, Maj. E. A. Peyton, attached to Wood's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry. Also called Mississippi Reserves.

They were enlisted for two years of the war at dates above given. Discharged March 15, 1865.

#### STUBB'S BATTALION—CAVALRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel—George W. Stubbs.

Major—George W. Stubbs, May 16, 1864; promoted 17 November, 1864.

Quartermaster—William Norwood.

Assistant Surgeon—W. D. Bragg.

Company A, organized 12 April, 1864.

Captain—J. C. Barnes.

First Lieutenant—G. W. Walker.

Second Lieutenant—Owen Weathersby.

Third Lieutenant—J. W. Goodwin.

Company B, organized 6 April, 1864.

Captain—W. J. Eaton.

First Lieutenant—D. J. McLeod.

Second Lieutenant—A. S. Davis.

Third Lieutenant—R. McInnis.

Company C, organized 16 April, 1864.

Captain—N. B. Barnes.

First Lieutenant—M. M. Lott.

Second Lieutenant—G. W. Lott.

Third Lieutenant—Daniel Pierce.

Company D, organized 16 February, 1864.

Captain—James E. Griffith.

First Lieutenant—N. W. Lambeth.

This battalion of State Cavalry, Reserves, was listed in August, and later, 1864, Maj. George W. Stubbs commanding, with Wood's Brigade, Wirt Adams' Cavalry, district north of Homochitto. The battalion participated in the battle of Griffith's (Mabry's) Brigade with Osband's expedition, December 1, 1864, at Concord Church, near Yazoo City. Discharged March 15, 1865.

Montgomery's Scouts, enlisted in Hinds County November 1, 1864.

Captain—W. A. Montgomery.

Lieutenants—E. C. Montgomery, W. H. Irish, J. H. Ellis.

Total roll 83, including 3 killed; roll 31 January, 1865.

Took position on line of Big Black November 5, 1864. Twenty-five of the company in skirmish near Yazoo City, December 1, had three

wounded, captured Lieutenant Woodward and 16 men, Second Wisconsin Cavalry. In January ordered to scout around Natchez, being relieved on the Big Black line by Captain Wilkinson, Moorman's Battalion.

September 5 General Maury asked Governor Clark, at Meridian, to send Montgomery's company of unattached cavalry as scouts with Chandler's Regiment to Bucatunna, to guard the railroad.

Colonel Griffith, commanding Mabry's Brigade, reported that Bradford's scouts and the independent company of scouts under Capt. Will Montgomery, fought on his skirmish line in the battle of Concord Church, near Yazoo City, December 1, 1864, and he awarded them "the highest praise."

Discharged from service March 13, 1865.

## MONTGOMERY'S BATTALION.

### SECOND BATTALION, STATE CAVALRY.

Major—W. E. Montgomery, June 29, 1864.

Adjutant—A. K. Stafford.

Rebel Troop, enlisted 17 February, 1864, in Choctaw and Winston Counties mainly.

Captain—S. B. Hammond.

First Lieutenant—W. W. Taylor.

Second Lieutenant—D. L. Roach.

Enrolled 89.

Cameron's Company.

Lieutenant—John R. Cameron.

Herndon Rangers, enlisted in Bolivar County, 27 October 1862, as an independent company of Partisan Rangers; re-enlisted 28 May, 1864.

Captains—D. C. Herndon, W. E. Montgomery, Daniel S. Cameron.

First Lieutenants—W. E. Montgomery, J. A. Stafford, D. S. Cameron.

Second Lieutenants—J. J. Aycock, Joseph Seller, T. L. Lewis.

Third Lieutenants—J. W. Lawler, J. A. Stafford.

Roll of June, 1863, 97 aggregate.

A portion of the company skirmished with a Federal party at the home of Col. F. A. Montgomery, in Bolivar County, near the river, February 30, 1863.

Company D, Yazoo Rangers, enlisted at Yazoo City, April 16, 1862, and recruited in August by Second Lieutenant Gartley.

Captains—H. C. Tyler, Wm. F. Gartley.

First Lieutenants—W. S. Epperson, W. F. Gartley, promoted Captain October, 1862; H. M. Thompson.

Second Lieutenants—H. M. Thompson, W. F. Gartley, P. B. Cook.

Third Lieutenants—C. W. Boyd, N. H. Ingram.

First Sergeant—Samuel Harrison.

Total roll, 65.

This company was attached to General Hebert's Brigade, January and March, 1863.

Reorganized 1 June, 1864, assigned to Montgomery's Battalion, scouts on Mississippi River, battalion ordered to report to Gen. Wirt Adams in August, 1864.

(Gartley's company of independent scouts, raised in Yazoo County, went to Arkansas and Missouri in 1861, served with General Price at Springfield, Mo., and in the battle of Elkhorn, and returned to Mississippi with VanDorn—*Robert Bowman*).

#### MONTGOMERY'S BATTALION.

This battalion of State Cavalry, four companies, under the command of Major Montgomery, served as scouts along the Mississippi River in 1864, until ordered in August to report to Gen. Wirt Adams, whose command they joined at Livingston. September 30, Montgomery's Battalion State Cavalry, Reserves, attached to Colonel Wood's Brigade, Wirt Adams' command, district north of Homochitto.

#### FIFTH REGIMENT, FOURTH BRIGADE, STATE MILITIA.

Two hundred rank and file petitioned President Davis March, 1864, stating they were not liable to conscription, had been in service eight months, and asked to be allowed to return home to plant crops. President advised Governor Pettus to grant the request, unless they were absolutely needed.

#### VARIOUS COMPANIES, STATE TROOPS.

Henley's Invincibles, enlisted at Biloxi, 5 July, 1861.

Captain—John L. Henley.

Enlisted men, 35. On duty 26 days in July, 1861. This company served on board the Confederate steamer "Oregon," in Mississippi Sound.

Lexington Guards, independent company, of Holmes County, organized 21 April, 1861.

Captain—L. R. Page.

Lieutenants—Arthur Doyle, George M. Cole, Cass Oltenburg.

Pope Guards, independent company, of Panola County, organized 13 April, 1862.

Captain—James J. Houston.

Lieutenants—Frank M. Pugh, William H. Wray, William J. Brandon.

Herndon Rangers, Lieut. Montgomery; Mississippi Rangers, Capt. W. B. Peery; Gholson Guards, Capt. T. C. Bookter, and companies of Capts. J. T. Weatherall, J. A. Hartin, J. H. Buford, B. F. Saunders and Hall (also Captains Thames, disbanded; and Red, gone into Confederate service), mentioned as unattached companies in Adjutant-General's report of November, 1863. "Captains Weatherall's, Peery's and Herden's unattached companies; Perrin's Battalion, and Hartin's, Red's, Hall's, Saunder's and Bookter's companies, organized under a call of Gen. J. E. Johnston, and now in service, are not to be interfered with, and the conscripts now in them, by direction of the President, are to remain till the term of service of these troops are expired \* \* \* are under the orders of the Confederate authorities \* \* \* Paid and rationed by the Confederate States." (Orders of Gen. S. D. Lee, September, 1863. Most of these companies will be found included in the regiments under the head of Minute Men and Gholson's Brigade.

Attala County Cavalry, organized 8 August, 1863; six months.

Captain—J. H. Buford.

Lieutenants—J. B. Talor, James Meigs, T. W. Buford.

Enrolled, 48.

Dixie Rangers, of Banner, organized 20 June, 1863.

Captain—J. A. Hartin.

Lieutenants—James C. Kennedy, D. A. Tyre, W. H. Thornton.

Yalobusha Rangers, organized as independent company 11 April, 1863.

Captain—A. B. Fly.

Lieutenants—G. Q. Martin, Jesse Pipkin, R. J. Lacy.

Senatobia Rangers, of De Soto County, organized as independent State cavalry 28 July, 1862.

Captain—James E. Matthews.

Lieutenants—A. G. Jackson, J. G. Smith, John H. Spring(?).

Sunflower Rangers, of Sunflower County, organized as independent cavalry 9 August, 1862.

Captain—A. H. Farrar.

Lieutenants—S. H. Rogers, F. W. Goff, D. C. Portwood.

Crump Avengers, of Panola County, organized as partisan rangers 16 August, 1862.

Captain—Samuel Matthews.

Lieutenants—G. W. Nelson, Samuel Z. Williamson, George W. Bonner.

Original roll, 62.

Lafayette Cavalry, organized as independent company 18 October, 1862.

Captain—D. W. Rogers.

Lieutenants—B. M. Mitchell, J. L. Pitman, J. C. Murray.

Hunt Rangers, organized in De Soto County 12 March, 1863.

Captain—Williamson Hunt.

Lieutenants—Alexander Hay, John T. Hunt, Thomas Ruffin.

Rebel Troop, Holmes County, independent cavalry, organized July, 1862.

Captain—R. L. Adams.

Lieutenants—L. W. Red, James M. Wilson, H. Harrington.

Yalobusha Company, organized 1 June, 1862.

Captain—W. J. Owens.

Lieutenants—J. T. Fly, W. D. Robertson, J. M. York.

Kilpatrick's Company, enlisted at Camp Gholson July, 1863.

Captain—William Kilpatrick.

First Lieutenant—W. G. Halbert.

Enrolled, 35.

Attala Rangers, organized 11 July, 1862. Minute Men.

Captain—Samuel Williams.

First Lieutenant—S. G. Jennings.

Second Lieutenant—R. M. Harris.

Third Lieutenant—Wiley Holly.

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#### ARMSTRONG'S COMPANY—CAVALRY.

A company organized by Capt. F. M. Armstrong, of men under 18 and over 45 years of age. Ordered from Cotton Gin May 15, 1864, to report at Aberdeen for provost duty.

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#### LOCAL DEFENSE COMPANIES.

Under the call of the Governor for companies for local defense, to serve six months, in 1863, a large number of companies were formed throughout the State. A list of twenty-six is given in the Adjutant-General's report of November, 1863. Rolls are on file of the following:

• Home Guards, company enlisted 19 October, 1863.

Captain—J. C. Barnes.

Lieutenants—G. W. Walker, William Norwood, J. P. Touchstone.

Thirty-three non-conscripts.

Capital Guards, organized at the machine shop of J. O. Stevens May 2, 1863, at Jackson.

Captain—W. W. Hardy.

Lieutenants—J. F. O'Sullivan, A. F. Cameron, T. Smith.

Original roll, 71.



Brandon Company, Mounted Infantry, local defense, organized 26 April, 1863.

Captain—William P. Maxey.

Lieutenants—B. M. Melton, William Thornton.

Enrolled, 59.

Merwin Guards, Reserves.

Captain—H. Newton Berry.

Lieutenants—Joseph A. Thompson, Nathaniel M. Collins, William L. Evans.

Company raised at Enterprise by Captain Berry, formerly of Fourteenth Infantry, enrolling officer.

Brandon Company, Infantry, local defense, organized 27 April, 1863.

Captain—Richard Cooper.

Lieutenants—J. A. Whitfield, L. D. Rhodes.

Enrolled, 55.

## WAR WITH SPAIN, 1898.

The State of Mississippi was first involved in a Cuban revolution during the administration of Governor John A. Quitman. There was a Mississippian among the revolutionists executed at Santiago in 1848 with Lopez. The final revolution began in February, 1895, under the leadership of Maceo and Marti, who sailed to the island from Fernandina, Fla. In 1896, when the revolution was at its height, and General Weyler had not yet taken command, the Legislature of Mississippi adopted a resolution extending sympathy to the Cuban people in their struggle for liberty and independence, adding: "We call on the Congress and the President of these United States, and request them to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban Republic." In January, 1898, upon information of the condition of the island under the Weyler administration, received from Maj. George L. Donald, the Legislature resolved that "we believe it to be the duty of the United States Government to at once intervene, peaceably if it can, but forcibly, if it must, to save the people of Cuba from the cruel fate of annihilation by the barbarous and inhuman methods of the Spanish Government." The representatives of the United States Government in the first year of the McKinley administration led to the recall of Weyler, and the proposal of Cuban autonomy. But the revolution continued, and on February 15, 1898, the battleship *Maine*, sent to Havana harbor on the request of Consul Fitzhugh Lee, was destroyed by an explosion. This was followed by a popular demand for war, but the government restricted itself to proposals of intervention and demand for an armistice. Attempts to form an European coalition against the United States, and preparation in the United States for war, followed, until war was declared in April, upon which the President called upon the States, April 21, for 125,000 men.

The quota of Mississippi was two regiments, and Governor McLaurin, on April 29, 1898, called for volunteers. The State had no funds on hand, but as all expenses were to be borne by the United States, individual credit sufficed. Camp Port Henry was established near Jackson, under command of Col. George C. Haskins, May 10, and the Capitol Light Guards was the first company to go into camp there, rapidly followed by other companies of the National Guard, which furnished over half the men enlisted.

The First Regiment Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, was mustered in at the camp May 26, 1898, and left for the United States Army camp at Chickamauga Park, May 30. The principal officers of this regiment were as follows: Colonel, George M. Govan; Lieutenant-Colonel, H. O. Williams; Majors, George L. Donald, D. Price Porter; Surgeon, Robert L. Turner; Assistant Surgeons, H. L. Bauer, F. M. Sheppard; Adjutant, George S. Yerger; Quartermaster, William Henry, succeeded by R. H.

Campbell; Chaplain, Frank M. Keene; Chief Musician, Carl Leake; Captains—Company A, Thomas H. Shields, Vicksburg; Company B, Edgar N. Coffey, Fayette; Company C, Frank L. Balin, Natchez; Company D, Edgar R. DuMont, Scranton; Company E, Henry E. Ramsey, Hazelhurst; Company F, James O. Fuller, Jackson; Company G, William F. Scales, Wesson; Company H, Daniel D. Ewing, Fernwood; Company I, Charles W. Schamber, Meridian; Company K, R. M. Dease, Hickory; Company L, Archie Fairly, Hattiesburg; Company M, Charles R. Shannon, Ellisville.

The Second Regiment was mustered at the Jackson camp June 9, 1808, about the time the first army sailed from Tampa. The principal officers of this regiment were: Colonel, William A. Montgomery; Lieutenant-Colonel, Devereaux Shields; Majors, George C. Hoskins, John P. Mayo; Adjutant, Joseph M. Jayne, Jr.; Quartermaster, Hiram Cassedy, Jr.; Surgeon (Major) M. W. Hamilton; Surgeon (Captain) Henry C. Kent; Chief Musician, Hiram K. Ford, succeeded by W. G. Leslie; Chaplain, E. D. Soloman; Captains—Company A, Elles Cromwell, West Point; Company B, Edgar H. Woods, Rosedale; Company C, Henry T. Ireys, Greenville; Company D, Cicero L. Lincoln, Columbus; Company E, John W. Henderson, Tunica; Company F, Louis M. Southworth, Carrollton; Company G, Harvey J. Jones, Water Valley; Company H, Eugene Montgomery, Natchez; Company I, James S. Butler, Yazoo City; Company K, Edmond F. Noel, Lexington; Company L, John B. McFarland, Aberdeen; Company M, James A. Glover, Friars' Point. Company M was from Memphis, and there was a sprinkling of recruits from Western and other States in both regiments, but mainly in the Second.

Under the second call by the President, in which the quota of Mississippi was six companies, the Third Regiment was organized at Camp Henry, and mustered in August 4, with the following principal officers: Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert W. Banks; Majors, Robert L. Cook, Jr., Washington D. Gibbs, Jr.; Assistant Surgeons, P. A. Scale, R. A. Anderson, D. S. Humphreys; Chaplain, John A. Randolph; Captains—Company A, Samuel L. Gwin, Greenwood; Company B, W. E. Hopkins, Hickory; Company C, Charles G. McGhee, Columbus; Company D, Alden Trotten, Lexington; Company E, Robert L. Butler, Meadville; Company F, F. T. Raiford, Senatobia. Some of these companies were almost entirely enlisted in Chicago and New Orleans and in various States outside of Mississippi. The regiments included some of the finest young men of the State, and their Colonels were veterans of the Confederate Army. It was not the fortune of these commands to reach the field of battle. They were part of that "mighty army in camp, ready and eager for the field," in the words of President McKinley, that "should be given equal credit with those who participated in the short but decisive campaigns in Cuba. It was their presence, ready at an hour's notice, for any emergency, that taught the enemy that further resistance would be hopeless." The First Regiment was mustered out at Columbia, Tenn., December 20, 1898; the Second at the same place on the following day,

and the Third at Albany, Ga., March 17, 1899. Colonel Govan died not long after the war.

Another command formed in the State was the Fifth Immune Regiment, U. S. Volunteers, mustered in at Columbus, composed of enlistments from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and commanded by Colonel H. D. Money, Jr., of Mississippi. James K. Vardaman, of Mississippi, was one of the Majors. This regiment was one of those that relieved the army of General Shafter at Santiago, when courage was required to face the danger of pestilence, and did garrison duty from August, 1898, to March, 1899.

List of General Officers in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, appointed from the State of Mississippi, as shown by records on file in the Record and Pension Office, War Department.\*

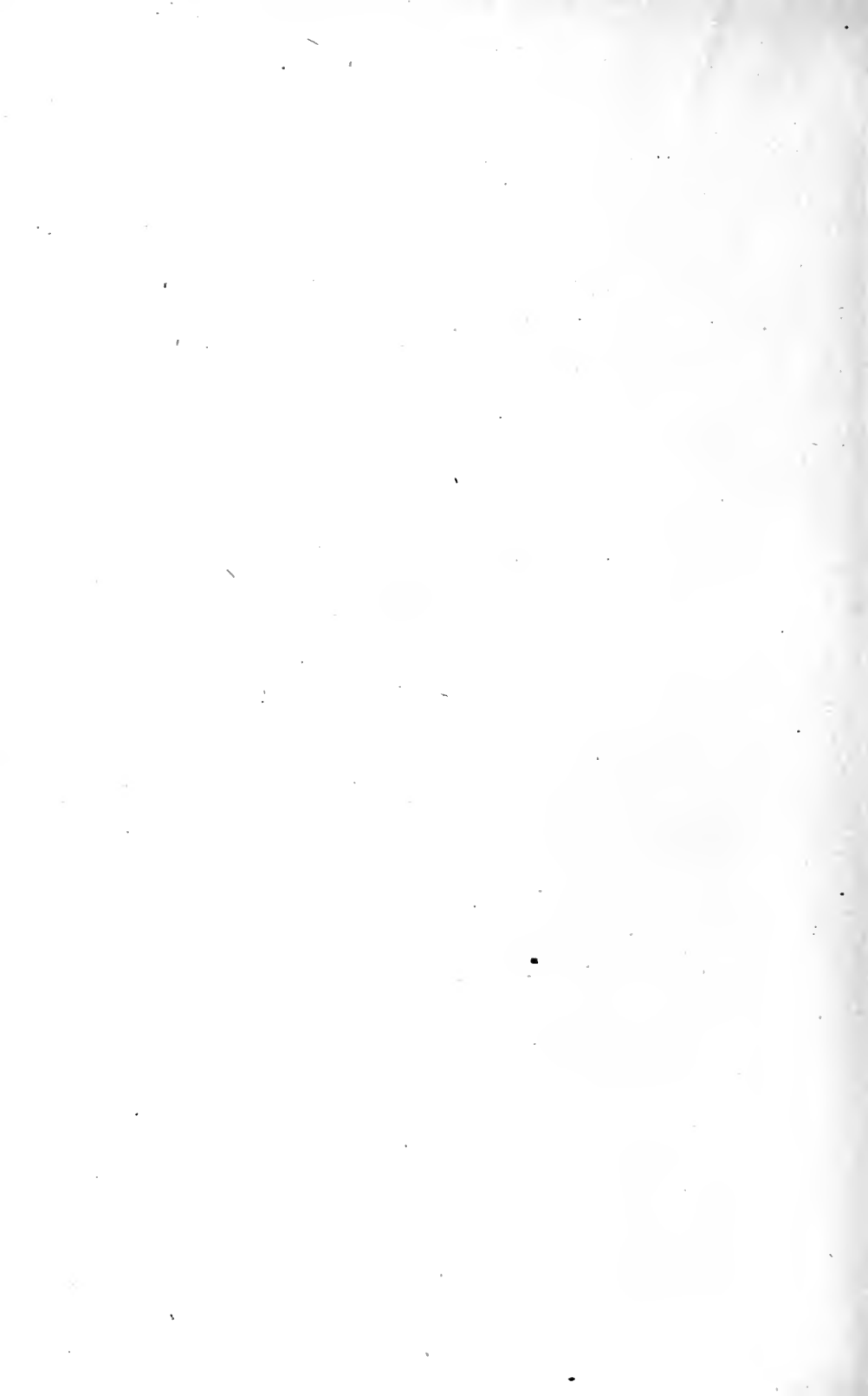
LIST OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

947

Name.	Rank.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Rank.	Remarks.
Adams, Wirt.....	Brigadier-General.	September 28, 1863--	September 25, 1863--	
Baldwin, William E.....	Brigadier-General.	October 3, 1862----	September 19, 1862--	
Barksdale, William.....	Brigadier-General.	August 12, 1862----	August 12, 1862----	
Benton, Samuel.....	Brigadier-General.	July 26, 1864.....	July 26, 1864.....	
Brandon, William L.....	Brigadier-General.	June 18, 1864.....	June 18, 1864.....	
Brantley, William F.....	Brigadier-General.	July 26, 1864.....	July 26, 1864.....	Temporary rank.
Chalmers, James R.....	Brigadier-General.	February 13, 1862--	February 13, 1862--	
Clark, Charles.....	Brigadier-General.	May 22, 1861.....	May 22, 1861.....	
Cooper, Douglas H.....	Brigadier-General.	June 23, 1863.....	May 2, 1863.....	
Davis, Joseph R.....	Brigadier-General.	October 8, 1862----	September 15, 1862--	
Featherston, Winfield S.....	Brigadier-General.	March 5, 1862----	March 4, 1862----	
Ferguson, Samuel W.....	Brigadier-General.	July 28, 1863.....	July 23, 1863.....	
Frazer, John W.....	Brigadier-General.	May 19, 1863.....	May 19, 1863.....	
French, Samuel G.....	Brigadier-General.	October 23, 1861----	October 23, 1861----	Senate refused to confirm.
{	Major-General.	October 22, 1862----	August 31, 1862----	
{	Brigadier-General.	June 1, 1864.....	May 6, 1864.....	
Gholson, Samuel J.....	Brigadier-General.	November 2, 1861----	November 2, 1861----	
Griffith, Richard.....	Brigadier-General.	February 17, 1864----	January 20, 1864----	
Harris, Nathaniel H.....	Brigadier-General.	August 14, 1863----	August 12, 1863----	
Humphreys, Benjamin G.....	Brigadier-General.	October 6, 1863----	October 4, 1863----	
Lowrey, Mark P.....	Brigadier-General.	February 13, 1865----	February 4, 1865----	
Lowry, Robert.....	Brigadier-General.	December 2, 1862----	December 2, 1862----	
{	Major-General.	November 12, 1863----	November 10, 1863----	
{	Brigadier-General.	November 1, 1862----	November 1, 1862----	
Posay, Carnot.....	Brigadier-General.	March 7, 1864.....	March 1, 1864.....	
Sears, Claudius W.....	Brigadier-General.	July 26, 1864.....	July 26, 1864.....	
Sharp, Jacob H.....	Brigadier-General.	December 26, 1864----	November 4, 1864----	
Sharke, Peter B.....	Brigadier-General.	March 7, 1864.....	March 1, 1864.....	
Tucker, William F.....	Brigadier-General.	June 5, 1861.....	June 5, 1861.....	Temporary rank.
Van Dorn, Earl.....	Major-General.	September 19, 1861--	September 19, 1861--	
{	Brigadier-General.	April 23, 1863.....	December 13, 1862----	
{	Major-General.	June 10, 1864.....	June 6, 1864.....	
Walthall, Edward C.....	Brigadier-General.	August 28, 1861----	July 21, 1861----	Temporary rank.
Whiting, William H. C.....	Major-General.	April 22, 1863.....	February 28, 1863----	

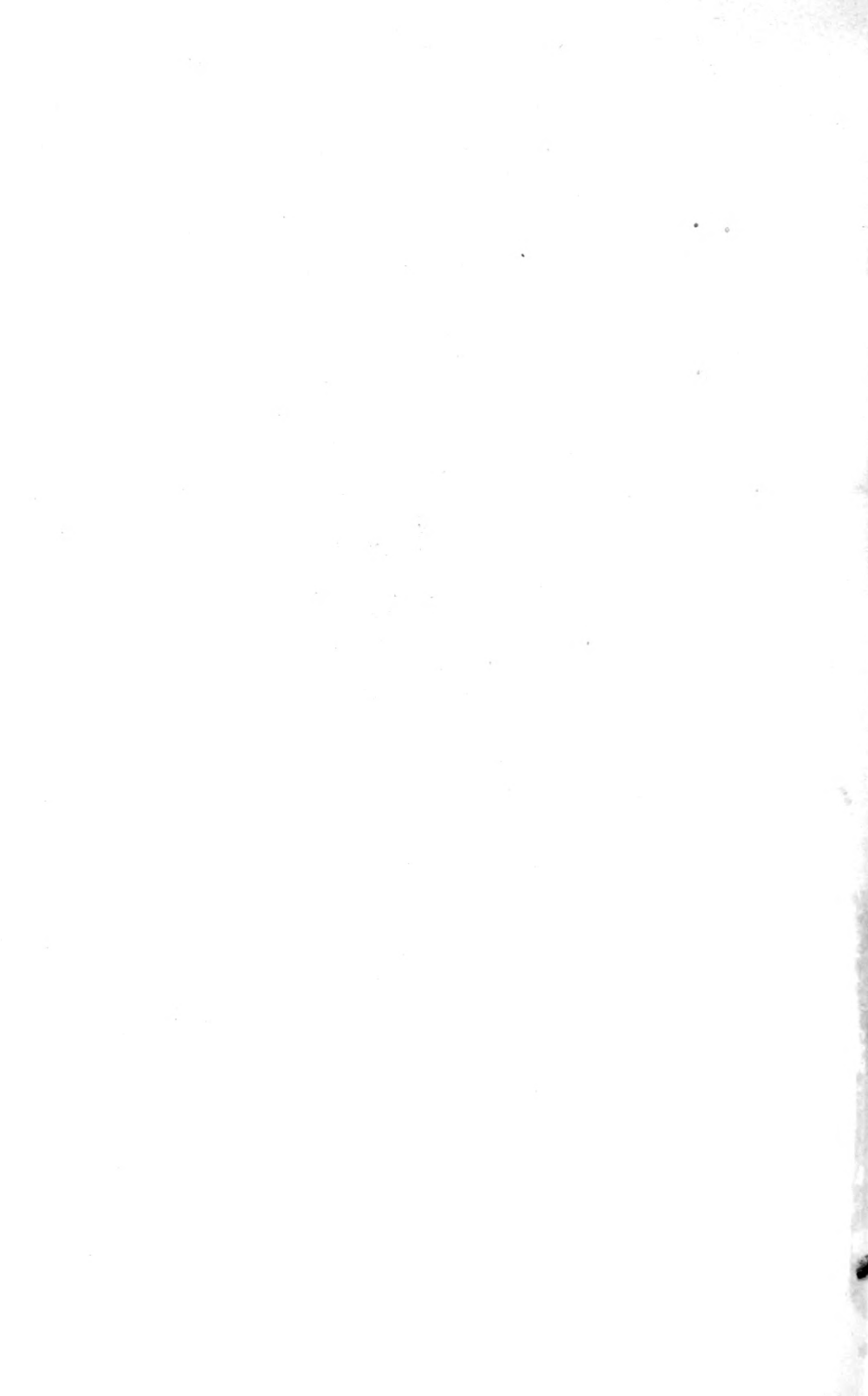
\*Furnished for the information of Hon. Dunbar Rowland, Record and Pension Office, War Department, December 12, 1903.

F. C. AINSWORTH,  
Chief, Record and Pension Office.





MAGNOLIA—STATE FLOWER OF MISSISSIPPI.





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PART VI.

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Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

Biographical.

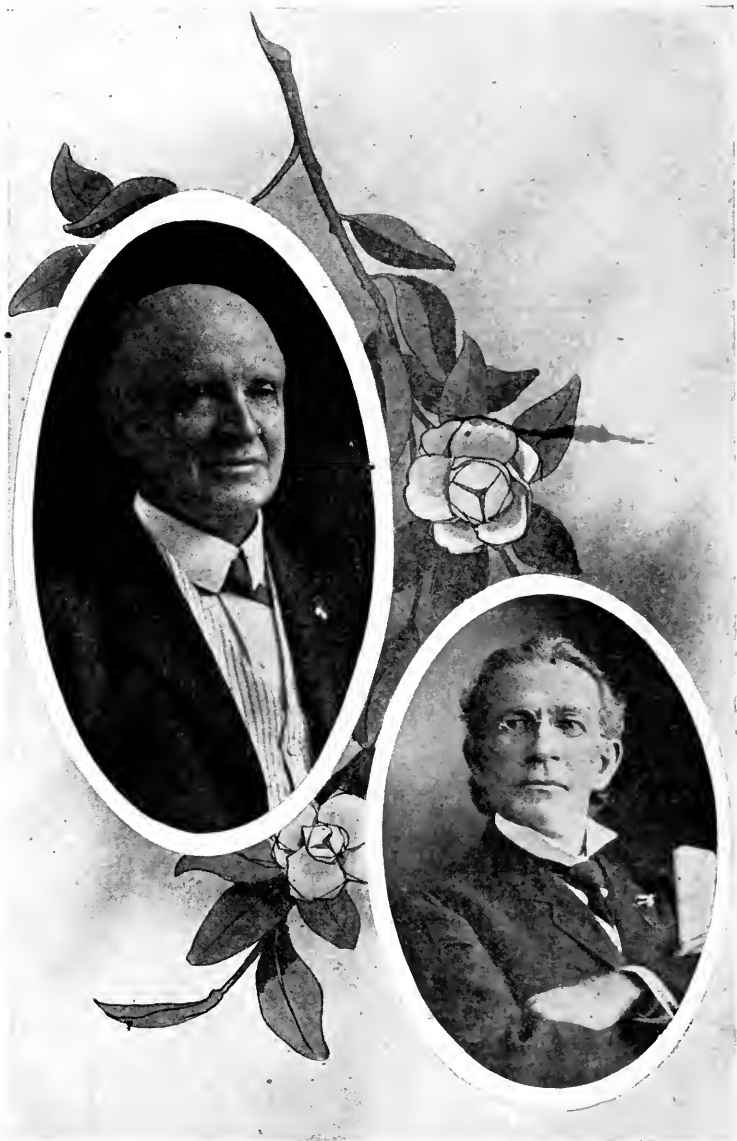
Sketches of State Officials.

Sketches of Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Sketches of State Senators and Representatives.

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Hon. Edmond Favor Noel, Governor.

Hon. Luther Manship, Lieut.-Governor.

# EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, OFFICES AND BOARDS.

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## CHIEF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

(Code, 1906, Sec. 2370, *et seq.*; Constitution, Art. V.)

*Governor*—His Excellency, EDMOND FAVOR NOEL, of Lexington.

*Lieutenant-Governor*—LUTHER MANSHIP, of Jackson.

*Private Secretary*—WILLIAM J. BUCK, of Jackson.

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### EDMOND FAVOR NOEL.

Edmond Favor Noel, Governor of the State of Mississippi, was born March 4, 1856, on his father's farm near Lexington, in Holmes County, Miss. He is the son of Leland Noel and his wife, Margaret M. (Sanders) Noel. His paternal ancestors came from France to England about the time of the Huguenot massacre, and from England to the Rappahannock River district, Essex County, Virginia, in 1680. There they lived until in 1835, the Governor's father, Leland Noel, came to Mississippi, settling in Holmes County, on the farm which is still in the possession of the family. He served in the Confederate Army, and while a prisoner in the hands of the Federals in 1863 suffered such exposure that he lost his eyesight therefrom, and was blind to the time of his death, thirty-three years later. Governor Noel attended irregular country schools until the fall of 1872, when he entered the high school at Louisville, Ky., taking a three years' course there. Each year he took one of the highest honors, and at the close of his last session was awarded the highest honor of his class. He did not enter a college or professional school, but read law under his uncle, Major D. W. Sanders, an attorney of Louisville; was admitted to the bar in March, 1877, at Lexington, after an examination in open court. He located for practice in Lexington, where he has since resided and practiced; his last law partner was A. M. Pepper. Governor Noel was elected Representative in 1881, District Attorney of Fifth Judicial District in 1887, State Senator in 1895 and again in 1899, candidate for Governor in 1903, elected Governor in 1907. During the Spanish-American war he was a Captain in the Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, under General Fitzhugh Lee, serving from May to December, 1898. He is a Democrat and has been a member of the State Executive Committee and Chairman of the County Committee for several years each; is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a Knight Templar, a Shriner, Knight of Honor, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. He was married September 12, 1905, at Pickens, Miss., to Mrs. Alice (Tye) Neilson, daughter of Col. J. F. Tye and wife, Josephine (Clarke) Tye. Mrs. Noel's ancestors came from Mecklenburg County, N. C., her grandmother's brother,

Nathaniel Alexander, was one of the first Governors of North Carolina, and her great-grandfather, Abraham Clarke, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Governor Noel was the author of the present Primary Election Law, of the proposition to make all officers elective for terms of four years, presented as a Constitutional amendment to the Legislature in 1882, also of the amendment making judges elective, which received three-fourths of the popular vote. It may be noted of Governor Noel that though not winning in every political contest, he has never failed of election to an office which he sought. His contests have always been purely individual, free from combinations or factional alignments, and the same may be said of his entire political career.

#### LUTHER MANSHIP.

Luther Manship, of Jackson, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Mississippi, was born April 16, 1853, in that city. He is the son of Charles Henry Manship and his wife, Adaline (Dailey) Manship. His father was a native of Maryland, his mother's parents came from Boston, Mass., to New Orleans in 1826, thence to Jackson, Miss., in 1834. The father of the subject of this sketch was Postmaster of Jackson under the Confederate Government two terms, was City Clerk and Mayor of Jackson three times before 1863, in which year he surrendered the city to General Sherman and the Federal Army. He served as a member of the Insane Asylum Building Board, as member of the Penitentiary Board, and at the time of his death was member of the Blind Institute Board, in fact he served the State on one or another of these boards for fifty years. Mr. Manship was educated at the public schools of Jackson, Miss. He served an apprenticeship in the machine shops of the Illinois Central Railroad at McComb City, and acted as engineer on that line for a short time. He was a member of the City Council of McComb City 1880-81; member of Jackson City Council, 1885-1895; member of Mississippi State Legislature, 1896-1900. He served as Major on General William Henry's staff under Governor A. J. McLaurin, 1896-1900; as Major on Gov. James K. Vardaman's staff, 1904-1908; was Trustee of Mississippi Blind Institute, 1896-1900 and Trustee of Jackson public schools for several years; was elected Lieutenant-Governor November 5, 1907. Mr. Manship is a Democrat and was President of the Executive Committee of Pike County, 1882-83. He is a Methodist, a Mason, a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He is the author of a number of well known and successful lecture entertainments, to wit: "Lights and Shadows," "Song and Story," and "From the Big House to the Cabin." He was married January 26, 1881, at Magnolia, Miss., to Mary Belmont Phelps, daughter of James Fisher Phelps and wife, Elizabeth Certain Phelps, of Huntsville, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Manship have six children, as follows: Charles Phelps Manship, of Baton Rouge, La.; Luther Manship, Jr., of Jackson; Mrs. Belmont (Manship) Voltz, of Jackson, and Douglas James, William Lewis and Elizabeth Theresa, all of Jackson.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State.....J. W. POWER  
 Assistant Secretary.....HENRY YERGER

## JOSEPH WITHERS POWER.

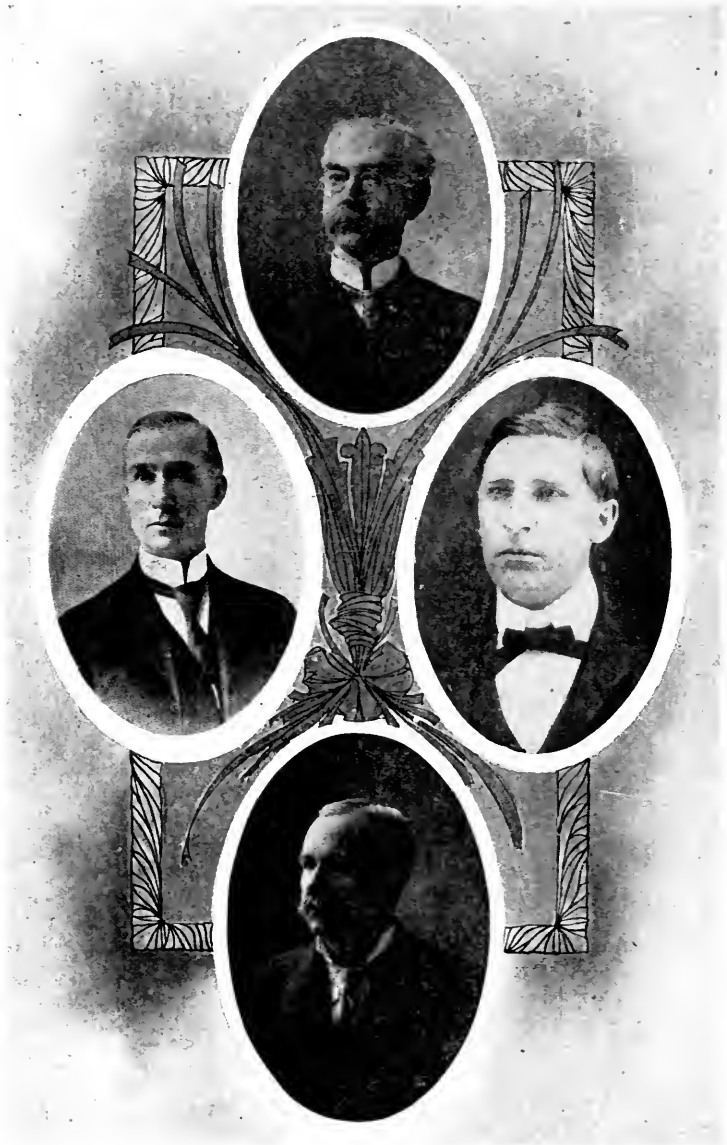
Joseph Withers Power, Secretary of State, was born March 2, 1867, at Jackson, Miss., and is the son of John Logan Power and wife, Jane (Wilkinson) Power. His paternal ancestors were of pure Irish descent, his maternal line was from Scotland. His father came to America from Ireland when about fifteen years old; was a printer and publisher for years, a Confederate veteran and was serving his second term as Secretary of State at the time of his death, September 23, 1901. The Wilkinsons and Smylies of the maternal line have been citizens of Mississippi since 1798. Joseph W. Power received his primary education in the schools of Jackson, and later attended the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn. After leaving school he assisted his father in the publishing business, and was afterwards a bookkeeper. At the death of his father he was assistant in the office of the Secretary of State, and was appointed to succeed his father in 1901 by Governor A. H. Longino; he was elected in 1903 and re-elected in 1907. Mr. Power is a Democrat, member of the Episcopal Church, Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He was married November 18, 1896, at Fayette, Miss., to Eva Truly, daughter of Richard Harrison Truly and wife, Mary Key Truly. Mrs. Power's paternal ancestors came to Mississippi from Virginia, maternal from South Carolina. Her ancestor, James Truly, came to the Natchez District from Virginia in 1773. Her paternal grandfather was with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and served as Sergeant in the "Jefferson Troop" under Colonel Thomas Hinds. Her father was a soldier of the Confederacy. Mr. and Mrs. Power have two children—Dorothy Hunter and Mary Evalyn.

## DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

Created by Act of the Legislature, approved February 26, 1902, organized March 14, 1902. The government of the department is vested in a board of nine Trustees; its management is in the hands of a Director, elected by the Board for a term of six years.

<i>Trustees.</i>	<i>Term expires.</i>
Stephen D. Lee, <i>President</i> .....	January 1, 1912
Charles B. Galloway.....	January 1, 1910
Richard W. Jones.....	January 1, 1914
J. R. Preston.....	January 1, 1912
Edward Mayes.....	January 1, 1910
R. H. Thompson.....	January 1, 1914
Franklin L. Riley.....	January 1, 1910
J. M. White.....	January 1, 1912
G. H. Brunson.....	January 1, 1914

STATE OFFICIALS



Hon. George Clifton Myers, Supreme Court Clerk.

Hon. Dunbar Rowland, State Historian. Hon. Robert Virgil Fletcher, Att'y-General.

Hon. Thomas Monroe Henry, Insurance Commissioner.

*Director* ..... DUNBAR ROWLAND  
*Assistant* ..... MRS. ERON OPHA ROWLAND

## DUNBAR ROWLAND.

Dunbar Rowland, Director of the Department of Archives and History, was born August 25, 1864, at Oakland, Miss. He is the son of Dr. William Brewer Rowland and wife, Mary (Bryan) Rowland. His mother was a direct descendant of Charles Moorman, of Louisa County, Virginia, who emancipated his slaves in 1778. Dr. William Brewer Rowland was the son of Col. Creed T. Rowland and wife, Matilda (Brewer) Rowland, both of whom were natives of Henry County, Virginia. In 1840 Creed T. Rowland removed from Virginia and settled in Lowndes County, Mississippi, after which he moved to Aberdeen, Monroe County, and lived on his plantation near that city until his death in 1866. He was the son of Michael Rowland and Elizabeth (Hairston) Rowland, of Henry County, Virginia. Michael Rowland was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and took part in the battle of Guilford Courthouse. He was the son of Andrew Rowland, a descendant of John Rowland, who was a native of Egham, Surrey County, England. John Rowland immigrated to America in 1635 in the ship *Dorset*—John Flower, Master—and settled in Virginia. He was the son of John Rowland and wife, Scolis (Pemberton) Rowland, of Surrey County, England, and grandson of Thomas Rowland, of Baconsthorpe, England. The name Rowland is of Norman origin, and was brought to England in the train of William the Conqueror. From England branches of the family spread into Wales and Scotland, and continued to be identified with the literature of Europe.

Dunbar Rowland received his primary education in the private schools of Memphis, Tenn., and was prepared for college at Oakland Academy. In 1882 he entered the Freshman Class of the Mississippi A. and M. College, and was graduated in 1886 with the degree of B. S.; was first anniversarian of the Philotechnic Society in 1885, and delivered the second alumni oration in 1888. In 1886 he entered the Law Department of the University of Mississippi, and was graduated from that institution in 1888 with the degree of LL.B.; was senior debater at commencement, June, 1888. In November, 1888, he located in Memphis, Tenn., for the practice of law, where he remained four years, his culture and scholarly attainments attracting to him many friends and associates. In 1893 Mr. Rowland returned to Mississippi and opened a law office at Coffeeville, at which place Dr. Edward Mayes, L. Q. C. Lamar and Gen. E. C. Walthall had practiced in the past. In 1902, when the Department of Archives and History was created by the Legislature, he was elected Director of the Department March 14, 1902, to which position he was re-elected November 1, 1907, for the term beginning March 15, 1908. He has written and edited a number of historical volumes, some of the most important being the Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1904; Mississippi Territorial Archives, Vol. 1 (1906); Ency-

yclopedia of Mississippi History (1907), Mississippi Official and Statistical Register, 1908. In recognition of his services to the State the University of Mississippi conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., June, 1906. In the summer of 1906 he went abroad for the purpose of investigating the official archives of England, France and Spain which relate to the provincial history of Mississippi, the Legislature having provided funds for securing transcripts of original records.

Dr. Rowland is a member of the Episcopal Church, member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, and an active and honorary member of a number of historical societies in the United States. On December 20, 1906, he was married to Eron Opha Gregory, daughter of Major Benjamin B. Moore and wife, Ruth (Rowland) Moore. Major Benjamin B. Moore was the son of Dr. Lemuel Moore and wife, Eron Opha (Byrd) Moore, his mother was a descendant of the Byrd family of Westover; he was a soldier in both the Mexican and the Civil War, and at one time was associate editor of the Wetumpka *Argus* with William L. Yancey, of Alabama.

#### OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Auditor Public Accounts</i> .....	E. J. SMITH
<i>Deputy Auditor</i> .....	D. L. THOMPSON
<i>General Bookkeeper</i> .....	MISS ELIZABETH BRAND
<i>Individual Bookkeeper</i> .....	LEIGH WATKINS
<i>Revenue Clerk</i> .....	SMITH BRAND
<i>Warrant and Pension Clerk</i> .....	MISS ELLIE HEDERMAN

#### ELIAS JEFFERSON SMITH.

Elias Jefferson Smith, of Jackson, Auditor of the State of Mississippi, was born November 7, 1858, near Buena Vista, in Chickasaw County, Miss. He is the son of John Edward Smith and wife, Martha Elizabeth (Brewer) Smith. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Virginia, going from there to North Carolina, and thence to Alabama and Mississippi; those on his mother's side came from Kentucky and Alabama. The father of the subject of this sketch enlisted, in 1861, in the Confederate Army, joining the "Buena Vista Rifles," afterward known as Company A, Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment; he was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg, in 1863. Mr. Smith obtained his early education in the country schools of Chickasaw County and later took a course at Leddin's Business College, Memphis, Tenn. He was Auditor of the city of Jackson for six years, and has been employed in the State Auditor's office for seventeen years. He is a Democrat, a Methodist, a Knight of Pythias, Woodman of the World and member of the Order of Elks. Mr. Smith was elected Auditor of Public Accounts November 5, 1907. He was married November 8, 1882, at Aberdeen, Miss., to Minnie Troup, daughter of Colonel Walter Wells Troup and wife, Mary Ewing Troup.



## OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER.

*Treasurer*.....G. R. EDWARDS, JR  
*Cashier*.....G. R. EDWARDS  
*Bookkeeper*.....J. G. GALCERAN

## GEORGE ROBERT EDWARDS.

George Robert Edwards, Jr., of McCool, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, was born January 7, 1873, at Carthage, Leake County, Miss. He is the son of George Robert Edwards and wife, Emma (Colbert) Edwards. His paternal ancestors came from Georgia to Mississippi; his father was a soldier in Walthall's Brigade, and took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain; was taken prisoner and confined at Rock Island, Ill., for sixteen months. Mr. Edwards obtained his early education at Carthage High School and at French Camp Academy; attended the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., during the year 1890-91. He began life as a teacher in the common schools of Mississippi and taught for several years in Attala and Holmes Counties. He then learned stenography and reporting at Meridian, and from 1895 to 1903 was Private Secretary of Hon. John Sharp Williams. He became Governor James K. Vardaman's Private Secretary January 16, 1904, and held that post till November 1, 1906; was elected State Treasurer November 5, 1907. Mr. Edwards is a Democrat; belongs to several Masonic organizations, also Woodmen of the World, Knights and Ladies of Honor and the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. He was married, at McCool, June 18, 1903, to Nina Winters, daughter of Calvin Jiles Winters and Nancy Margaret Winters. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have two children—Margaret Ruth and Emma Colbert.

## OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

*Attorney-General*.....R. V. FLETCHER  
*Assistant Attorney-General*.....GEORGE BUTLER  
*Stenographer*.....J. B. DODSON

## ROBERT VIRGIL FLETCHER.

Robert Virgil Fletcher, of Pontotoc, Attorney-General of the State of Mississippi, was born September 27, 1869, at Williamstown, Grant County, Ky. He is the son of John M. Fletcher and wife, Mary Luman Fletcher. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were originally from Virginia and settled in Tennessee and Kentucky. Mr. Fletcher obtained his early education in the common schools, and in the high schools of Williamstown and Taylorsville, Ky. For several years he was a post-graduate student at the University of Mississippi but did not complete the course. He taught in the public and high schools of Mississippi from 1893 to 1899, then was admitted to the bar in the latter year, after a course of reading in the law office of the late C. B. Mitchell, of Pontotoc.

STATE OFFICIALS



Hon. Wirt Adams, Revenue Agent.



Hon. J. N. Powers, Supt. Education.



Miss Mattie Plunkett, State Librarian.



Hon. Henry Edward Blakeslee,  
Commissioner of Agriculture and  
Commerce.



Hon. E. H. Nall, Land Commissioner.



Hon. G. R. Edwards, State Treasurer.

He became Assistant Attorney-General by appointment of Attorney-General Williams, January 1, 1906. Upon the death of his chief he was appointed to the office of Attorney-General by Governor Vardaman, March 26, 1907; at the primary election in August, 1907, he was nominated for a full term and was elected November 5, 1907. Mr. Fletcher is a Democrat and has served for years as Secretary of the County Executive Committee; he is a member of the M. E. Church South, and is steward of his church; is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias, holding high rank in all three orders. He was married June 28, 1893, in Corinth, Ky., to Etta Childers, daughter of W. H. and Louisa S. Childers. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher have three children—Ernest Lamar, Louise and Paul.

## OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

*Superintendent of Education*.....J. N. POWERS  
*Secretary*.....W. H. WHITE

## JOSEPH NEELY POWERS.

Joseph Neely Powers, of West Point, Superintendent of Education of the State of Mississippi, was born March 15, 1869, at Havana, Hale County, Ala. He is the son of Rev. William Ira Powers and wife, Julia Westwood (Towler) Powers. His father was a pioneer preacher of the M. E. Church South and was a Chaplain in the Confederate Army; his mother had literary tastes, writing much for the current magazines. Mr. Powers attended a county school at Bladen Springs, Ala., also studied at Livingston Academy and Tuskegee Military Institute. He began his collegiate course at Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., and completed it at the University of Chicago, receiving the degree of A. M. He spent one year at Louisville Medical College, where he won the medal on microscopy. He has been a teacher in the public schools of Mississippi for many years; was appointed Superintendent of Education by Governor Vardaman in 1907 and was elected by the people November 5, 1907. Mr. Powers is a Methodist, a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, an Odd Fellow and member of the Order of Elks. He was married, December 22, 1889, at Butler, Ala., to Ada Gavin, daughter of David Gavin and wife, Jennie Davis Gavin, of Bergamot, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have two children—Davis Neely and Ada Aline.

## OFFICE OF REVENUE AGENT.

*Revenue Agent*.....WIRT ADAMS  
*Deputy*.....A. D. GALLOWAY  
*Deputy*.....J. C. JOHNSON  
*Deputy*.....P. L. CLIFTON  
*Deputy*.....L. F. CHILES

## WIRT ADAMS.

Wirt Adams, of Jackson, Revenue Agent of the State of Mississippi, was born February 12, 1852, at Jackson, Miss. He is the son of William Wirt Adams and wife, Sallie Huger Mayrant. George Adams, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was United States District Attorney of Mississippi from 1830 to 1836, and United States District Judge from 1836 to 1839. General William Wirt Adams, his father, was a soldier of the Confederacy; was commissioned Colonel in the First Cavalry Regiment October 15, 1861, and Brigadier-General September 28, 1863, and served throughout the war; was tendered a cabinet commission in the Confederate Government by President Davis, but declined to accept, preferring a position in the field. Mr. Adams attended the preparatory schools in Jackson, Miss., and in Virginia; entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1873; was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1878; appointed State Revenue Agent by Governor Robert Lowry in 1886, and was twice reappointed by Governor John M. Stone; elected by the people in 1895, and re-elected in 1899, 1903 and in 1907, without opposition. Mr. Adams is a Democrat; member of the Episcopal Church; Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, Knight of Pythias and Odd Fellow; was married at Jackson, Miss., November 21, 1882, to Sallie Yerger, daughter of William Swann Yerger and wife, Henrietta Rucks, of Washington County, Miss. Mrs. Adams' father was a soldier of the Confederacy; he was a son of George S. Yerger and nephew of Edward Yerger. Mrs. Adams died at Charlottesville, Va., November 1, 1905, leaving two children, Mayrant and Norvelle. During his term as a State official, which is the longest continuous term in the same office in the history of the State, Mr. Adams has made a record for steadfast devotion to the public interests.

## OFFICE OF INSURANCE COMMISSIONER.

<i>Insurance Commissioner</i> .....	T. M. HENRY
<i>Deputy</i> .....	W. J. MILLER
<i>Clerk</i> .....	S. P. HENRY
<i>Clerk</i> .....	

## THOMAS MONROE HENRY.

Thomas Monroe Henry, of Jackson, Insurance Commissioner of the State of Mississippi, was born February 4, 1857, at Hillsboro, Scott County, Miss. He is the son of Patrick Henry and wife, Mary Ann Chambers. The father of the subject of this sketch came to Mississippi from Alabama and settled in Scott County; was a soldier of the Confederacy and served throughout the war; was made a Lieutenant in 1862 and served in the Thirty-sixth Mississippi Regiment in the army of General Joseph E. Johnston. John M. Henry, subject's grandfather, served under General Andrew Jackson in the Creek War. Mr. Henry attended the public schools of

Scott County, under the instruction of Miss Whittington, Miss Laura Bennett, Mr. Hamiter and Mr. Herndon; left school at fourteen years of age and went to work for his support; was employed as clerk and bookkeeper at Forest and Morton until 1878; resided in Brookhaven from 1878 to 1883, bookkeeper and merchant; appointed Revenue and Insurance Clerk in Auditor's office by Sylvester Gwin in 1885; reappointed by W. W. Stone; appointed Deputy Auditor by W. D. Holder and W. Q. Cole; elected Auditor of Public Accounts November 3, 1903. Mr. Henry has been active in the establishment of the Confederate Soldiers' Home at Beauvoir by the Sons of Veterans. He has always been a Democrat; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men and Masons; was married to Laura Brown Pickens, daughter of Samuel Anderson Pickens and wife, Martha Eidom Pickens, of Holmes County; married second time to Carrie Maud Pickens. Mr. Henry has two children by his first marriage, Samuel Pickens and Laura Mabel. He was elected Insurance Commissioner November 5, 1907, succeeding Hon. W. Q. Cole, who was not a candidate for re-election. Mr. Henry has faithfully served the State in various capacities for twenty-five years.

## OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

*Adjutant-General* .....

## RAILROAD COMMISSION.

*First District* ..... J. A. WEBB  
*Second District* ..... F. M. LEE  
*Third District* ..... W. R. SCOTT  
*Secretary* ..... T. R. MAXWELL

## JOHN ADDISON WEBB.

John Addison Webb, of Jackson, Railroad Commissioner of the State of Mississippi, was born September 16, 1843, near Lexington, in Rockbridge County, Va. He is the son of Michael Douglass Webb and wife, Mary (Wilson) Webb. His maternal grandparents came from County Down, Ireland, and settled in Virginia. Mr. Webb attended the rural schools of his county in boyhood, but the Civil War cut off his opportunity for advanced education. He enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourth Virginia Infantry; in January, 1862, joined the "Rockbridge Grays." He was with Gen. Stonewall Jackson in all his campaigns; was wounded twice in Second Battle of Manassas; returning to service, was wounded at Spottsylvania in the "Bloody Angle"; after recovery was attached to General Early's staff till the surrender. His title of Captain was given him in the troubled days of 1875. Mr. Webb began railroad work in 1866, and from express messenger advanced until he had choice of the best agencies in his State; has been General Agent at Shreveport, La.,

STATE OFFICIALS



Hon. John Addison Webb  
Railroad Commissioner.



Hon. Francis Marion Lee  
Railroad Commissioner.



Hon. W. R. Scott,  
Railroad Commissioner.



Col. William Alexander Montgomery  
Penitentiary Trustee.



Hon. LeRoy Thomas Taylor  
Penitentiary Trustee.

for the V. S. & P. R. R. and at Jackson and Greenville, Miss., for the I. C. R. R. In 1898 he was elected Secretary of the Mississippi Railroad Commission, serving until 1904; in 1907 was elected Railroad Commissioner. He was a member of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Jackson from 1901 to 1904. Mr. Webb is a Democrat; served on his County Executive Committee from 1876 to 1907; is a Presbyterian, and belongs to the order of Masons, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Knights of Pythias and others. He was married June 8, 1870, at Vaiden, Miss., to Sallie Adaline Gordon, daughter of Edward B. and Mary (Calhoun) Gordon, of Carroll County. His wife's ancestors came from South Carolina to Kentucky and thence to Mississippi; her great-great-grandfather, Patrick Cain, was a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Webb have ten children, as follows: William Gordon Webb, of Jackson; John Guy Webb, of Beaumont, Texas; Maurice Sidney Webb, of Jackson; Leila May Webb and Nina Poague Webb, both of Jackson; Mrs. Bessie Sykes (Webb) Hoar, of Greenville, Miss.; Sadie Elizabeth, Clara Belle, Lillian Hardy and George Hunter Webb, all in Jackson.

## FRANCIS MONROE LEE.

Francis Monroe Lee, of McComb, Railroad Commissioner of the State of Mississippi, was born August 29, 1856, near Osyka, in Pike County, Miss. He is the son of Zachariah Zion Lee and wife, Sophrona (Courtney) Lee. Mr. Lee acquired the rudiments of education at a rural school of the pioneer type, in a building which he describes thus: "A log house with a log sawed out of one end of the building to furnish light; this opening was closed with a rough board fastened with a leather strap and opening downward, with small sticks as legs, and this was the writing desk for the scholars." He was a farmer, and later a blacksmith for ten years; was City Marshal of McComb City for eleven years, then was elected Sheriff of his county; in 1907 was elected to the office of Railroad Commissioner. Mr. Lee is a Democrat, a Baptist and deacon of his church, a Mason, Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. He was married, December 24, 1879, at Tangipahoa, La., to Elizabeth Quillin, daughter of Avery Breed Quillin and wife, Elizabeth (Barksdale) Quillin, of Osyka. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have two children—Mrs. Birdie (Lee) Lovette and Francis Collins Lee, both living at McComb.

## WILLIAM ROBERT SCOTT.

William Robert Scott, of Eupora, Railroad Commissioner, was born August 29, 1868, near Vaiden, Carroll County, Miss., and is the son of Andrew J. Scott, of Carroll County, and wife, Sallie (Teat) Scott, of Attala County. Mr. Scott attended the primary schools of Calhoun County at Slate Springs, his first teacher being Hon. A. F. Fox, M. C., of West Point; was editor of "Eupora Progress" from 1890 to 1896; elected Mayor of Eupora, Webster County, Miss., in 1892; served until 1897; resigned and entered the drug business in that year. He was

elected to the State Senate in 1903 and served for a term of four years. In the Senate of 1904-1908 he was a member of the following committees: Public Works, Printing, Penitentiary and Prisons, Insurance, and Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. Mr. Scott is a Democrat; a member of the Baptist Church, and unmarried. While a member of the press he was known as the "Sam Jones of Mississippi Journalism," having been designated as such by Major James K. Vardaman, when editor of the "Greenwood Enterprise." Mr. Scott was elected Railroad Commissioner November 5, 1907.

#### OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

*Commissioner*.....HENRY EDWARD BLAKESLEE  
*Clerk*.....D. G. HALEY

##### HENRY EDWARD BLAKESLEE.

Henry Edward Blakeslee, of Jackson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce of the State of Mississippi, was born November 22, 1866, at Pine Grove, Benton County, Miss. He is the son of Charles Thomas Blakeslee and wife, Mattie (Klyce) Blakeslee. His father was a native of Ashtabula County, Ohio; came to Tennessee in 1854 and was a soldier of the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment, Vaughn's Brigade, during the Civil War. Mr. Blakeslee attended the public schools of Mississippi, but did not take a college course. He was a farmer until he was twenty-five years old; edited a newspaper at New Albany from 1891 to 1901; was at Tupelo in 1902, after which he went back to the old home; was Superintendent of the State Capitol grounds at Jackson 1904-05; was appointed Commissioner of Agriculture and Commerce May 1, 1906, and in 1907 was elected to this office for the regular term. Mr. Blakeslee is a Democrat, and was a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions of 1896 and 1900. He is a Methodist, a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He was married January 10, 1895, at New Albany, to Jennie Crockett Mothershead. Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee have four children—Charlie Cappleman, Lewie Crockett, Anna Vardaman and Henry Edward.

#### OFFICE OF STATE LIBRARIAN.

*Librarian*.....MISS MATTIE D. PLUNKETT  
*Assistant Librarian*.....MISS LAURIN PLUNKETT

##### MISS MATTIE DRUNETTA PLUNKETT.

Miss Mattie Drunetta Plunkett, of Jackson, State Librarian of Mississippi, was born December 24, 1864, at Carthage, Miss., and is the daughter of Joseph Lawson Plunkett and wife, Eliza Melinda Rawls. Her



father came to Mississippi from North Carolina and settled in Scott County, and was a practicing physician at Carthage for forty years. She attended the public schools at Carthage under the instruction of George J. Leftwich, and the Iuka Normal College under the instruction of Prof. H. A. Dean; taught school for several years; elected State Librarian by the Legislature January 15, 1900; re-elected in January, 1904, and in January, 1908. Miss Plunkett is a member of the Baptist Church at Carthage, Miss. During her administration of the State Library it has been enlarged and developed, and is now occupying some of the handsomest apartments of the new Capitol.

#### BOARD OF TRUSTEES STATE PENITENTIARY.

(Code of 1906, Chapter 107, Sections 3589-3652.)

<i>Trustee</i> .....	C. C. SMITH
<i>Trustee</i> .....	W. A. MONTGOMERY
<i>Trustee</i> .....	L. T. TAYLOR

#### WILLIAM ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

William Alexander Montgomery, of Edwards, Trustee of the Penitentiary of the State of Mississippi, was born October 18, 1844, at Davis' Mill, in Winston County, Miss. He is the son of Charles Warren Montgomery and wife, Olivia Feree (Moore) Montgomery. His paternal ancestors came from South Carolina to Mississippi in the early part of the nineteenth century; his mother's family came from Tennessee. His mother's father, Gen. William Moore, was in the Seminole War, and with General Jackson at New Orleans in the War of 1812; was for many years a member of the Tennessee Legislature and was sent by that body in 1861 to bear to the Confederate Government at Richmond the news of the secession of the State of Tennessee. Returning he raised a regiment for the Confederate service, but was persuaded to stay at home because of his advanced years and to hand his command over to his son, who went to the front and was killed at Murfreesboro. Mr. Montgomery obtained his early education in country schools and under private tutors, and later entered the Union University at Murfreesboro, Tenn., but left soon after to enter the Confederate Army. He enlisted as a private; in March, 1864 was commissioned from the ranks as Captain. After the war he went to Lexington, Ky., and took one course of law lectures. Being compelled to leave college through the death of his father in 1866, he continued his law studies by private reading, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar and began practice. Mr. Montgomery was in command of the citizen soldiery that induced Governor Ames to disband his negro militia in 1875; in fact throughout the troubled reconstruction time he was tireless in his efforts to overthrow the base element that had gained control. He was a member of the State Senate in 1878, and of the House of Representatives in 1897. During the Spanish-American War he commanded the Second Regiment Mississippi Volunteers. He organized

and commanded for a time a division at Panama Park, Fla., under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, and affiliates with a number of secret societies—Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Knights Templar, Shriners, Woodmen of the World and Legion of Honor. He was married December 23, 1868, to J. Mella Dupree, daughter of Colonel James Dupree and wife, Charlotte (Biggs) Dupree. She died March 28, 1882. On April 16, 1884, Mr. Montgomery was married a second time to Bettie Henry, daughter of Captain B. W. Henry and wife, Sue (Randolph) Henry. Of his first wife's children two are living—Charles Warren Montgomery of Edwards and Mrs. Olivia Feree (Montgomery) Champion; also two by his second marriage, William A., Jr., and Wilkins Henry.

#### LE ROY THOMAS TAYLOR.

LeRoy Thomas Taylor, of Verona, Trustee of the Penitentiary of the State of Mississippi, was born December 10, 1846, at Woodlawn, Itawamba County, Miss. He is the son of Col. Clark Washington Taylor and wife, Louisa Jane (Keys) Taylor. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Virginia; those on his mother's side, the Keys family, came originally from Wales to North Carolina, but both his grandmothers were of Irish descent. Mr. Taylor attended the rural schools of his county and the high school at Fulton, but his hope of a collegiate education was thwarted by the breaking out of the war. In 1863 he was enrolled as First Lieutenant, Company I, Eleventh Mississippi Cavalry, Armstrong's Brigade. He was wounded and captured by the enemy at the battle of Selma, Ala., April 2, 1865; he had received his commission as Captain four days previous to this fight. Mr. Taylor's principal occupation has been that of farming, though he has given some time to commercial traveling and merchandizing. He has been a member of the Board of Aldermen of his town for ten years; was a State Senator 1900 to 1904; Election Commissioner two years, and was elected Mayor of Verona in 1906. He is a Democrat, has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of his county; is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and of the Masonic order. He was married December 15, 1868, at Palmetto, Miss., to Sallie C. Calhoun, daughter of Dr. William Henry Calhoun and wife, Jane Stuart Calhoun. His wife's grandfather, James Calhoun, was a brother of Vice-President John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. The Calhoun family came originally from Scotland. Her maternal grandfather, Christopher Orr, was of Irish descent, and was the father of Governor James L. Orr, of South Carolina, and Judge J. A. Orr, of Columbus, Miss. Mrs. Sallie Calhoun Taylor died, leaving three children—Erin Taylor, now of Tupelo, Miss.; Mrs. Nellie (Taylor) Honnall, Tupelo; and Swepson DeLette Taylor, of Verona. Mr. Taylor was married a second time, August 29, 1899, at Verona, to Laura Manor Holden, daughter of George Washington Holden and wife, Martha Susan (Jarratt) Holden, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. Her family, of mingled English and Welch descent, came from North Carolina.

## CHARLES CLARK SMITH.

Charles Clark Smith, of Insmore, Trustee of the State Penitentiary of Mississippi, was born February 12, 1862, at Hickory Ridge, in Claiborne County, Miss. He is the son of Hezekiah Ford Smith and wife, Frances Jane (Owin) Smith. His paternal ancestors came from South Carolina, maternal from Virginia; his mother's grandmother was Sarah Harrison, a cousin of General William Henry Harrison. Mr. Smith is not indebted to the schools for education, but says that all he has acquired was taught him by his mother. His occupation has been that of farmer and merchant. He is a Democrat and a member of the Order of Elks. He was married March 15, 1897, at Edwards, Hinds County, to Agnes Bethunia Goosey, daughter of Harvey Clay Goosey and wife, Clara Madaline (Petrie) Goosey, of New Orleans, La. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children—Charles Arrighi and James Vardaman.

## BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS.

E. F. Noel, Governor; J. W. Power, Secretary of State; R. V. Fletcher, Attorney-General.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

J. W. Power, Secretary of State; E. J. Smith, Auditor of Public Accounts; R. V. Fletcher, Attorney-General.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

J. N. Powers, Superintendent of Education; J. W. Power, Secretary of State; R. V. Fletcher, Attorney-General.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court and such other courts as are provided for in this Constitution.

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 1; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 1; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 1.)

Constitution, 1890, Sec. 144.

The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom, when convened, shall form a quorum. The Legislature shall divide the State into three Supreme Court Districts, and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one Judge for and from each district; but the removal of a Judge to the State Capital during his term of office shall not render him ineligible as his own successor for the district from which he has removed. The present incumbents shall be considered as holding their terms of office from the State at large.

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 2; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 2; 1869, Art. VI Sec. 2.)

Constitution 1890, Sec. 145.

MEMBERS OF SUPREME COURT.



Hon. Albert Hall Whitfield, Chief Justice.

Hon. Solomon Saladin Calhoun.

Hon. Robert Burns Mayes.

*Districts*—The State shall be divided into three Supreme Court Districts, as follows, to wit:

The counties of Attala, Bolivar, Hinds, Holmes, Issaquena, Kemper, Lauderdale, Leake, Madison, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Sunflower, Warren, Washington, Winston and Yazoo shall constitute the First District.

The counties of Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Clarke, Copiah, Covington, Franklin, Forrest, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jefferson Davis, Jones, Lamar, Lawrence, Lincoln, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Simpson, Smith, Wayne, and Wilkinson shall constitute the Second District.

And the counties of Alcorn, Benton, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Coahoma, DeSoto, Grenada, Itawamba, Lafayette, Lee, Lowndes, Marshall, Monroe, Montgomery, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Tunica, Union, Webster and Yalobusha shall constitute the Third District.

Code 1906, Secs. 4900-4953.

#### SUPREME COURT.

(Judges appointed by the Governor for a term of nine years.)

*Chief Justice*—Albert Hall Whitfield, of Jackson.

*Associate Justice*—Solomon Saladin Calhoon, of Jackson.

*Associate Justice*—Robert Burns Mayes, of Jackson.

*Clerk*—George Clifton Myers, of Jackson.

*Deputy Clerk*—Clayton H. Myers, of Jackson.

*Marshal*—C. L. Johnson, of Jackson.

*Stenographer*—J. M. McCracken.

#### ALBERT HALL WHITFIELD.

Albert Hall Whitfield of Jackson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, was born October 12, 1849, near Aberdeen, Monroe County, Miss. He is the son of Robert Donnell Whitfield and wife, Jane Amanda (McMiHan) Whitfield. His ancestors immigrated from England in 1679 in the ship "Prosperous," and settled in Vandemond County, Virginia, the first of the name to settle in America being Matthew Whitfield. The father of the subject of this sketch was a native of North Carolina, who lived and had large planting interests near Aberdeen, Miss.; he was a graduate of Bingham's School in North Carolina, and entered the Sophomore Class at Yale. Judge Whitfield was prepared for college by Prof. Henry Tutwiler, of the famous Greene Springs School (now in Hale County, Alabama) and Capt. G. W. Wright and Prof. Robert P. Tutwiler, assistants in the same school; entered the University of Mississippi and was graduated in 1871 with first honor, taking the B. A. degree; was Adjunct Professor of Greek at the University of Mississippi from 1871 to 1874; also taught Latin, English and History; took the degrees of A. M. and LL.B. while acting as Adjunct Professor; located at Aber-

deen, Miss., for the practice of law in 1875, and continued there during 1875 and 1876; removed to Grenada, Miss., in 1876 and continued the practice there until 1889; removed to Oxford, Miss., in 1889 and formed a partnership for the practice of law with W. V. Sullivan; succeeded Chancellor Edward Mayes as Professor of Law at the University of Mississippi in 1892; appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi in 1894 by Governor John M. Stone, and reappointed in 1903 by Governor A. H. Longino; has been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from April 1, 1900, to the present time, January 14, 1908. He is a Democrat and member of the Baptist Church. Judge Whitfield is fond of literature, is a writer of ability and force, and has contributed to the magazines of the country, one of the most notable contributions being "Shall the Philippines be Annexed?" which appeared in the January number, 1903, of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*; was married December 13, 1876, at Grenada, Miss., to Isadore Buffaloe, daughter of Joseph George Monroe Buffaloe and wife, Marina Kitchen Robbins, who lived at Raleigh, North Carolina, and later at Grenada, Miss. Judge and Mrs. Whitfield have five children: Marina Robbins Alexander, wife of Chalmers Alexander, Esq., of the Jackson bar; Garland Quinche, Kate Coffman Hardy, wife of J. C. Hardy, President of the A. and M. College; Albert Hall, Jr., and Robert Joseph.

During Judge Whitfield's service on the bench he has handed down some of the most important decisions which have been made in the history of the court, some of the most notable being: *Railroad v. Adams*, 77 Miss., 194, which was, on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, unanimously affirmed; *Adams v. Colonial Mortgage Co.*, 82 Miss.; *Ballard v. Cotton Oil Co.*, 81 Miss., 507; *Attorney-General v. Powell*, 77 Miss., 543; *Insurance Co. v. Phelps*, 77 Miss., 625; *Brahan v. Building and Loan Association*, 80 Miss., 407; *Millsaps v. Shotwell*, 76 Miss., 923; *Fire Insurance Co. v. State*, 75 Miss., 24, and *Morrison v. American Snuff Co.*, 79 Miss., 330.

Judge Whitfield's term expires May 10, 1912.

#### SOLOMON SALADIN CALHOON.

Solomon Saladin Calhoon, of Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, was born January 2, 1838, at Brandenburg, Meade County, Kentucky. He is the son of George Calhoon and wife, Louise Brandenburg. The Calhoons are of Scotch-Irish descent and immigrated to Virginia early in the eighteenth century; in the latter part of the century removed to Kentucky. The father of the subject of this sketch was a prominent lawyer of Kentucky and served as a member of the State Legislature in 1836; removed to Madison County, Miss., in 1838, bringing his son, the subject of this sketch, with him. The Brandenburs, Judge Calhoon's maternal ancestors, immigrated to Virginia from Berlin about 1750, and later to Kentucky about 1790. He attended the common schools of Canton, Miss.; entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., and continued studies there ten months, sessions of 1854 and 1855; read

law while teaching school; was licensed to practice in 1856 by Cotesworth Pinckney Smith, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, before he had reached his eighteenth birthday; was private secretary to Governor McWillie in 1857, and Secretary of the State Senate in 1858; edited the *Yazoo Democrat* in 1858 and 1859; was editor of the *States Rights Democrat* at Helena, Ark., in 1859 and 1860; located in Canton, Miss., for the practice of law; enlisted in the Confederate Army March 26, 1861, and served throughout the war in the Ninth and Tenth Mississippi Regiments as Lieutenant, Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; was District Attorney from 1865 to 1868; Circuit Judge from 1876 to 1882; removed to Jackson, Miss., in 1882; was President of the Constitutional Convention of 1890. Judge Calhoun's public duties have been many and varied, and in all the positions to which he has been called he has given honest, faithful and able service to the State. He is a Democrat and has taken a prominent position in party politics as a member of County and State Executive Committees; was a delegate from the State at large to the St. Louis Convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency; is a member of the Episcopal Church, vestryman; is a Mason; was married December 21, 1865, at Kirkwood, Madison County, Miss., to Margaret McWillie, daughter of Governor William McWillie and wife, Catherine Anderson. Mrs. Calhoun's ancestors were of Scotch-Irish and Danish origin and settled in South Carolina.

The opinions handed down by Judge Calhoun have been numerous and important, involving large interests and deciding great questions, some of the more important being: *Mississippi Valley R. R. v. Southern R. R. Co.*, 82 Miss.; *Shaw v. Cable Co.*, 79; *Town of Lexington v. the Union National Bank*, 75; *Sharpley v. Plant*, 79; *Hawkins v. Mangum*, 78.

Judge Calhoun's term expires May 10, 1909.

#### ROBERT BURNS MAYES.

Robert Burns Mayes, of Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, was born June 28, 1867, at Gallatin, Copiah County, Miss. He is the son of Herman Bowman Mayes and wife, Charity Barlow Mayes. He is a descendant of the Rev. William Mayes, who, in the year 1611, immigrated to Virginia in the active ministry. His immediate paternal ancestors were Kentuckians; his father was a lawyer of prominence and was very active in public affairs during reconstruction days. Judge Mayes obtained his early education at the Hazlehurst public schools, and his collegiate training at the University of Mississippi, at which institution he also studied law and took his Bachelor's degree in 1888. In 1890 he entered upon the practice of his profession. He was State Senator, 1892 to 1896; Chancellor, 1900 to 1906, and succeeded Judge Truly on the Supreme Court Bench, May 10, 1906. He is a Democrat, a Methodist and a Knight of Pythias. He was married February 21, 1900, to Lelia Hart Beaty, daughter of James William Beaty and wife, Mary Hart Beaty.

## GEORGE CLIFTON MYERS.

George Clifton Myers, of Jackson, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of Mississippi, was born September 2, 1852, at Byhalia, Marshall County, Miss. He is the son of George Boggan Myers and wife, Eusebia Saxon Rodgers. His great-grandfather, Marmaduke Myers, immigrated to America and settled on the eastern shore of Maryland; afterwards removed to North Carolina; his maternal ancestors came from England and settled in South Carolina; Jas. S. Rodgers, his grandfather, served in the Seminole War. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Confederacy; served as Captain of Company I, Tenth Mississippi Regiment; was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment; was severely wounded at Munfordsville, Kentucky; was wounded and captured at Jonesboro, Georgia, and imprisoned on Johnson's Island, Lake Erie; after the war was elected Circuit Clerk of Marshall County; removed by Ames, re-elected in 1871 and served until 1879. Mr. Myers attended the Male Academy at Byhalia and Chalmers Institute, Holly Springs; studied law but did not practice on account of being appointed Circuit Clerk of Marshall County, being appointed to that office May 5, 1879, on death of his father, by Governor John M. Stone; elected by the people at the next general election and held the office continuously till September 22, 1903; appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court by Governor A. H. Longino September 22, 1903, as successor of Hon. E. W. Brown, deceased; at the general election in November following received a plurality of the popular vote and the majority of the electoral vote; there being no election, the selection of a Supreme Court Clerk was thrown into the Legislature, which resulted in his election to that office January 12, 1904. Mr. Myers is a Democrat; member of the Episcopal Church; served as Senior Warden of Christ's Church at Holly Springs before coming to Jackson; is a Mason, Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Mississippi and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar; member of Hamasa Temple Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Meridian, Miss.; is a Knight of Pythias and member of Knights and Ladies of Honor; married at Holly Springs, Miss., June 20, 1880, to Ida Greer Bracken, daughter of Elvis Jett Bracken and wife, Frances Wright Bracken, of Holly Springs, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have four children—George Boggan, Clayton Hull, Elvis Lucas and Benjamin McKie.

Mr. Myers had no opposition in the Democratic primary of August 3, 1907, and was re-elected at the November election.

## CIRCUIT JUDGES.

*First District*—E. O. Sykes, Aberdeen; term expires March 1, 1909.

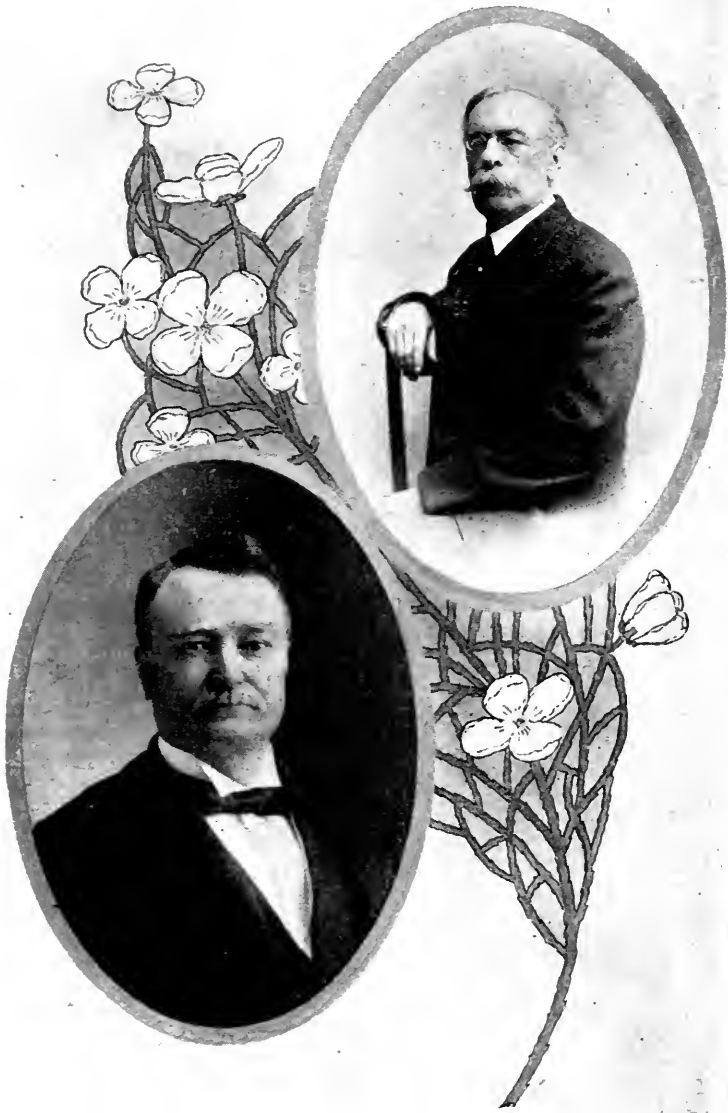
*Second District*—W. H. Hardy, Gulfport; term expires January 1, 1910.

*Third District*—W. A. Roane, Oxford; term expires October 8, 1911.

*Fourth District*—S. M. Smith, Lexington; term expires September 23, 1910.



UNITED STATES SENATORS



Hon. Anselm Joseph McLaurin.

Hon. Hernando DeSoto Money.

*Fifth District*—J. T. Dunn, Eupora; term expires September 22, 1908.

*Sixth District*—M. H. Wilkinson, Gloster; term expires August 22,

1911.

*Seventh District*—W. H. Potter, Jackson; term expires July 1, 1911.

*Eighth District*—J. R. Byrd, Newton; term expires April 14, 1910.

*Ninth District*—J. N. Bush, Mayersville; term expires January 1, 1910.

*Tenth District*—R. F. Cochran, Meridian; term expires March 15, 1908.

*Eleventh District*—S. C. Cook, Clarksdale; term expires March 12, 1910.

*Twelfth District*—W. H. Cook, Hattiesburg; term expires May 8, 1910.

*Thirteenth District*—R. L. Bullard, Forest; term expires June 1, 1910.

#### CHANCELLORS.

*First District*—J. Q. Robins, Tupelo; term expires January 1, 1910.

*Second District*—J. L. McCaskill, Brandon; term expires June 18, 1908.

*Third District*—I. T. Blount; term expires January 1, 1911.

*Fourth District*—J. S. Hicks, Fayette; term expires August 1, 1910.

*Fifth District*—G. G. Lyell, Jackson; term expires May 10, 1910.

*Sixth District*—J. F. McCool, Kosciusko; term expires February 1,

1911.

*Seventh District*—Percy Bell, Greenville; term expires November 14,

1908.

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

*First District*—George T. Mitchell, Pontotoc.

*Second District*—B. P. Harrison, Lucedale.

*Third District*—H. D. Stephens, New Albany.

*Fourth District*—R. C. McBee, Lexington.

*Fifth District*—T. L. Lamb, Eupora.

*Sixth District*—H. V. Wall, Summit.

*Seventh District*—M. S. McNeill, Crystal Springs.

*Eighth District*—J. R. East, Brandon.

*Ninth District*—J. D. Thames, Vicksburg.

*Tenth District*—J. H. Currie, Meridian.

*Eleventh District*—C. E. Harris, Sumner.

*Twelfth District*—D. G. McLaurin, Hattiesburg.

*Thirteenth District*—B. E. Eaton, Laurel.

### SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM MISSISSIPPI.

#### HERNANDO DESOTO MONEY.

Hernando DeSoto Money, senior United States Senator from Mississippi, was born August 26, 1839, at his father's plantation home in Holmes County, Mississippi, near Lexington. He is the son of Peirson Money, a native of Buncombe County, North Carolina, and Tryphena (Vardaman) Money, whose father was Jeremiah Vardaman, an early settler of Missis-

issippi Territory. The Moneys are English of Norman descent; the Vardamans were originally from Holland. Senator Money received his early educational training in the country schools of Holmes County and Carrollton, Miss.; entered the University of Mississippi and was two years in the literary department, and entered as a law student in 1858, and was graduated in 1860 and entered the practice of law in Carrollton. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company K (Carroll Rifles), Eleventh Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A., and afterward served as Sergeant-Major, Bartlett's Regiment of sixty-day troops, and First Lieutenant Company B, Twenty-eighth Mississippi Regiment Cavalry. After the close of the war he engaged in planting in the Delta and was afterwards editor of the *Carrollton Conservative*. In 1873 he removed to Winona, where he was editor and publisher of the *Advance*, until 1875. In 1875 he served as Mayor of Winona for a few months. He was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third District in the election preceding the Forty-fourth Congress, which met December 6, 1875, and was elected. He took his seat as a member of the Forty-fourth Congress December 6, 1875, and served by re-election continuously until March 3, 1885, as a member of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses. After the close of his term in 1885 he did not seek re-election. After his retirement from Congress, Mr. Money located in Washington and engaged in the practice of law and in literary work, but still retaining his citizenship in Mississippi. In 1892 he was again elected to Congress and served as the Representative of the Fourth District in the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Congresses. In 1895 he announced as a candidate for the United States Senate as the successor to Senator James Z. George, who had declined re-election. In the campaign which followed Mr. Money advocated the free coinage of silver, and at the January, 1896, session of the Legislature was elected for a six-year term, beginning in 1899, his principal opponents being John Allen, Robert Lowry and Charles E. Hooker. On August 14, 1897, Senator George died and Governor McLaurin appointed Mr. Money to succeed him, until the meeting of the Legislature in 1898. When the Legislature met in January he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator George. Senator Money took his seat in the Senate December 7, 1897, and has served continuously since that time. His term expires March 3, 1911. He did not offer for re-election at the primary of August 1, 1907. His successor will be the Hon. John Sharp Williams, who is the senatorial nominee of the Democratic party: During his service in the House Mr. Money served on the important committees of Postoffices and Postroad (Ch.) and Foreign Affairs. In the Senate he is a member of the following committees: Agriculture, Cuban Relations, Finance, Foreign Relations, Geological Survey, Railroads and Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, which are among the great committees of the Senate. Senator Money is a Democrat and is a member of the Masonic and Delta Psi fraternities. He was married November 5, 1863, to Claudia Boddie at Ellislie plantation, Hinds County, Mississippi, the daughter of George

and Louisa (Clark) Boddie, and a descendant of Nathan Boddie of Essex County, England, who came to Virginia and represented that colony in the Provisional Congress in 1774. Mrs. Money died in October, 1907, at Mississippi City, Mississippi, and is buried at Carrollton, Mississippi. The family of Senator Money now living are George Pierson, Hernan DeVaux, Mabel (Money) Kitchen and Lillian (Money) Read. The oldest daughter of the family, Claudia (Money) Hill, wife of Hon. W. S. Hill, Congressman from the Fourth Mississippi District, died in New Orleans in February, 1903. In 1905 Senator Money made his home on the Coast at Mississippi City, where he now resides. In the Senate he is ranked by his associates as one of the most learned and versatile Senators in the National Congress.

#### ANSELM JOSEPH M'LAURIN.

Anselm Joseph McLaurin, of Brandon, United States Senator from Mississippi, was born March 26, 1848, at Brandon, Miss. He is the son of Lauchlin McLaurin and wife, Ellen Caroline Tullus. His paternal ancestors immigrated to America from Scotland; maternal from Wales. John London, his maternal great-grandfather, was a soldier of the Revolution and took part in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. His father represented Smith County in the State Legislature in 1841, 1861, 1865 and 1875. When an infant the parents of Senator McLaurin removed to Smith County, where he was reared on a farm; attended the neighborhood schools of that county under the instruction of R. M. Currie, Noah Derrick, James Stingley, B. F. Lane, Margaret Chrisman, James Cowart and James Holiday and Thomas Fore, in Rankin County, until he was sixteen years of age, when he joined the Confederate Army and served as a private soldier in the Third Mississippi Cavalry, enlisted in August, 1864. After the war he entered the Summerville Institute and continued through the Junior year; studied law at home at night, after work hours; was licensed to practice law by Judge John Watts, July 3, 1868; located at Raleigh, Smith County, Miss., for the practice of his profession the first Monday in October, 1868; practiced there until March, 1876, at which date he removed to Brandon, Miss. He was elected District Attorney in November, 1871; elected to the House of Representatives from Rankin County in November, 1879; was elector from the State at large in 1888; delegate from Rankin County to the Constitutional Convention of 1890; elected United States Senator February 7, 1894, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Edward C. Wallthall, resigned; elected Governor in November, 1895, for a term of four years, beginning January 21, 1896, and ending January 16, 1900; re-elected to the United States Senate January 16, 1900, and took his seat March 4, 1901; re-elected January 20, 1904, for a term of six years, to begin March 4, 1907. Senator McLaurin has always been a loyal Democrat and has served as Chairman of County and Congressional Democratic Executive Committees. He is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; is a Royal Arch Mason, Knight of Honor,

Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. He was married at Trenton, Miss., February 22, 1870, to Laura Elvira Victoria Rauch, daughter of John Rauch and wife, Epsilon Rauch, of Trenton, Miss. Mrs. McLaurin's paternal ancestors immigrated to America from Germany; maternal from England and Germany; her father, John Rauch, was a scholarly theologian. Senator and Mrs. McLaurin have had born to them ten children, seven of whom are living: Stella (McLaurin) Berry, Delta (McLaurin) McLaurin, Daisy (McLaurin) Stevens, Irene (McLaurin) Pate, Anselm Joseph, Jean Wallace and Laura Rauch; they have lost three daughters: Laura Fostina, Sallie C. and Mary Louise (who died at the age of seventeen after graduating with first honors). As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890, Senator McLaurin advocated the disfranchisement of wife-beaters, the insertion of a provision requiring the payment of a pension of at least seventy-five dollars a year to all disabled, needy Confederate soldiers, the election of the judiciary by popular vote, and in a message to the Legislature made the first recommendation for the establishment of a textile school for the A. and M. College. His term of service will expire March 3, 1913. Senator McLaurin is a member of the following important Senate Committees: Civil Service and Retrenchment, Claims, Immigration, Indian Depredations, Interstate Commerce, Mississippi River and its Tributaries, Organization, Conduct and Expenditures of the Executive Departments, and Public Lands. Senator McLaurin is an able and faithful advocate of the best interests of the people.

## REPRESENTATIVES

### FIRST DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Alcorn, Itawamba, Lee, Lowndes, Monroe, Noxubee, Oktibeha, Prentiss and Tishomingo. (Nine counties.)

*Population* 1900—187,739.

### EZEKIEL SAMUEL CANDLER.

Ezekiel Samuel Candler, Jr., of Corinth, Representative in Congress from the First Mississippi District, was born at Bellville, Hamilton County, Florida, January 18, 1862. He is the son of Ezekiel Samuel Candler and wife, Julia Bevill Candler. Mr. Candler is a descendant of William Candler, who was a Colonel in the Army of the Revolution, and the ancestor of the Candler family of Georgia, which has been prominently identified with the history of that State from 1776 to the present time. His parents removed to Tishomingo County, Miss., when he was eight years old. He attended the Iuka Male Academy; entered the law department of the University of Mississippi and was graduated June 30, 1881, with the degree of LL. B.; began the practice of law at Iuka, Miss., July 1, 1881, with his father, under the firm name of Candler & Candler, which partnership still exists; removed to Corinth, Miss., January 1, 1887, where

CONGRESSMEN



Hon. J. S. Williams, Eighth District.

Hon. B. G. Humphreys, Third District.

Hon. F. A. McLain, Seventh District.

Hon. E. J. Bowers, Sixth District.

he has since resided; was Presidential Elector for the First Congressional District in 1888 on the Cleveland and Thurman ticket; was elected to Congress November 6, 1900, as the successor to "Private" John M. Allen, and re-elected in November, 1902, 1904 and 1906. Mr. Candler is a Democrat, and has always been a strict party man; has given active and faithful service on County and District Executive Committees; is a member and deacon of the Baptist Church, and was for nine years moderator of the Tishomingo Baptist Association; is superintendent of the Sunday-school at Corinth; Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias; is alternate Supreme Representative in the Domain of Mississippi of the last named order. Mr. Candler was married at Cherokee, Ala., April 26, 1883, to Nancy Priscilla Hazlewood, daughter of Thomas B. and Susan Hazlewood, of Town Creek, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Candler have three children: Julia Bevill, Susan Hazlewood and Lucia Alice. Mr. Candler was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress without opposition, receiving 3,245 votes. He was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses without opposition, and is a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Alcoholic Liquor Traffic and Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

## SECOND DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Benton, DeSoto, Lafayette, Marshall, Panola, Tallahatchie, Tate, Tippah and Union. (Nine counties.)

*Population 1900*—183,795.

## THOMAS SPIGHT.

Thomas Spight, of Ripley, Representative in Congress from the Second District, was born October 25, 1841, near Ripley, Miss. He is the son of James Munford Spight and wife, Mary Rucker Spight; his maternal ancestors came to America from Ireland; Richard D. Speight, his paternal ancestor, was a delegate from North Carolina to the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. Captain Spight was reared on a farm in Tippah County, Miss., and attended the common schools and Ripley Male Academy; entered Lagrange College, Tennessee, in 1859; left college in 1861 and enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private; became Lieutenant and Captain of Company B, Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment, before he was twenty years old, being the youngest officer of that rank in the famous Walthall's Brigade, which was commanded by the late distinguished Senator from Mississippi; participated in nearly all the battles fought by the Army of Tennessee; he was severely wounded July 22, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia; was in command of what was left of the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment in April, 1865, when he surrendered with the army under General Joseph E. Johnston at Greensboro, North Carolina; taught school after the war; studied law and was admitted to the bar at Ripley, Miss., in 1874, and has been in active practice since that time; represented Tippah County in the Legislature from 1874 to 1880, and took a prominent part in the impeachment

of Adelbert Ames; was Presidential Elector on the Hancock ticket in 1880; elected District Attorney for the Third Judicial District in 1884, and filled that position until 1892, when he voluntarily retired; was elected to Congress from the Second District June 1, 1898, and has served continuously from that date to the present time. Captain Spight is a Democrat and has been a prominent member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and has served as clerk of his Church and Association, and superintendent of the Sunday-school; is a Knight of Honor; was married near Ripley, Miss., December 12, 1865, to Mary Virginia Barnett, daughter of Albert G. and Frances A. Barnett, of Tippah County. Mrs. Spight died May 21, 1901, and on October 15, 1903, Captain Spight was again married to Mrs. Thida Duncan Moore. By the first marriage there are six children, viz.: Mattie (Spight) Hines, Mamie V., Lynn D., Allie F., Henry R. and Lillian Spight. Captain Spight was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, and is a member of the Committees on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and War Claims.

#### THIRD DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Bolivar, Coahoma, Holmes, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tunica and Washington. (Ten counties.)

*Population 1900*—232,174.

#### BENJAMIN GRUBB HUMPHREYS.

Benjamin Grubb Humphreys, of Greenville, Representative in Congress from the Third District, was born at Lucknow Plantation, Claiborne County, Miss., August 17, 1865. He is the son of Benjamin Grubb Humphreys and wife, Mildred Hickman Maury. His ancestors came to Mississippi from Virginia and Tennessee. Ralph Humphreys, his paternal great-grandfather, was Colonel of a Virginia regiment in the Army of the American Revolution. He is also a descendant of James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The father of the subject of this sketch was Brigadier-General Benjamin Grubb Humphreys of the Confederate Army, and Governor of Mississippi from 1865 to 1868, when he was forcibly ejected from the executive residence by Federal soldiers under the command of Brigadier-General Adelbert Ames, U. S. A., who succeeded him as military Governor. His mother is a member of the Maury family of Tennessee. Mr. Humphreys attended the public schools and the Lexington High School under the instruction of Professor G. W. Smith; entered the University of Mississippi in 1880, and received a department diploma in 1884, having completed the Junior year; took first Phi Sigma medal in 1882; studied law at the University of Mississippi in 1891, but was not graduated. He engaged in mercantile pursuits, first as clerk and afterwards as a traveling salesman; engaged in the mercantile business from 1887 to 1891; was admitted to the bar in November, 1891; appointed Superintendent of Education of Leflore County in Janu-



ary, 1892, for a term of four years; was selected messenger by the Presidential Electors in 1892 to deliver the electoral vote of Mississippi; elected District Attorney for the Fourth Circuit Court District of Mississippi in 1895 for a term of four years, and was re-elected without opposition in 1899. When war was declared against Spain in 1898, Mr. Humphreys raised a company at Greenwood, Miss., and was elected First Lieutenant, and offered to resign his office of District Attorney in order to join the army, but Governor A. J. McLaurin declined to accept his resignation and gave him instead a leave of absence; served in the Second Mississippi Volunteer Infantry at Panama, Florida, under General Fitzhugh Lee; was a candidate for Congress in 1900; defeated by Hon. Patrick Henry; in 1902 was nominated without opposition in the Democratic primary and elected in November without opposition to the Fifty-eighth Congress. Mr. Humphreys is a Democrat; member and deacon of the Presbyterian Church; is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, Knight of Honor and Woodman of the World. Mr. Humphreys was married at Biloxi, October 9, 1889, to Louise Yerger, daughter of Major William Yerger and wife, Lucy Green, of Greenville, Miss. Mrs. Humphreys is a descendant of Judge William Yerger of the Mississippi High Court of Errors and Appeals. Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys have two children, William Yerger and Mildred Maury. Mr. Humphreys was elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, and is a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Attala, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clay, Grenada, Montgomery, Pontotoc, Webster and Yalobusha. (Eleven counties.)

*Population 1900*—199,650.

#### WILSON SHEDRIC HILL.

Wilson Shedric Hill, of Winona, Representative in Congress from the Fourth District, was born January 19, 1863, in Choctaw County, Miss.; was educated in the common schools of that section of the State; attended the University of Mississippi; studied law at Comberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.; began its practice at Winona, Miss., in 1884, where he has since resided; was elected to the House of Representatives from Montgomery County in 1887, and served one term; elected District Attorney for the Fifth Judicial District in 1891, and re-elected without opposition in 1895, and again in 1899; was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress November 3, 1902, without opposition for nomination or election. Mr. Hill is a loyal Democrat; member of the Methodist Church, Mason, Odd Fellow, Woodman of the World and Knight of Honor. For the past fifteen years Mr. Hill has been prominent in the public affairs of Mississippi and has given faithful and efficient service to the people. He was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses and is a member of the following committees: Expenditures in the Interior Department, Postoffice and Postroads.

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Clarke, Jasper, Kemper, Lauderdale, Leake, Neshoba, Newton, Scott, Smith and Winston. (Ten counties.)

*Population 1900*—183,066.

## ADAM MONROE BYRD.

Adam Monroe Byrd, of Philadelphia, Representative in Congress from the Fifth District, was born July 6, 1859, in Sumpter County, Alabama. He is the son of John Byrd and wife, Elizabeth Tann Byrd. His paternal ancestors removed from Georgia to Alabama; maternal from Indiana to the same State. Alfred Tann, his grandfather, was from Indiana, and served with General William Henry Harrison in his campaign against Tecumseh and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, and afterwards became one of the pioneer settlers of Western Alabama. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Confederacy and died in the service. Mr. Byrd attended the common schools of Neshoba County until twenty-one years old; entered Hiwassee College, Tennessee, for one year; attended Cooper Institute at Daleville, Miss., for three years, leaving that institution six months before graduation; entered the law school of Cumberland University, Tennessee, and was graduated therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1884; admitted to the bar; began the practice of law at Philadelphia, Miss., where he now resides; was Superintendent of Education of Neshoba County in 1887, 1888 and 1889; was State Senator from 1889 to 1895; elected to the House of Representatives from Neshoba County in November, 1895; District Attorney in 1896; Chancellor from 1897 to 1903; elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress in November, 1902. Mr. Byrd is a Democrat, Methodist and Mason, having taken the Shriner's degree; has been twice married, first to Maggie Simmons, December 16, 1887, who died in August, 1898; married second time to Mary R. Gulley, daughter of James A. Gulley and wife, Leola Gulley, of Meridian, Miss. Mr. Byrd has two children by his first marriage, Annie Kate and Eddie Lee, and two by his second marriage, Lena Elizabeth and Adam Monroe, Jr. Mr. Byrd was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses and is a member of the following committees: Elections No. 2, Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Public Lands.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Covington, Greene, Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Marion, Pearl River, Perry, Simpson, Wayne, Lamar and Jefferson Davis. (Fifteen counties.)

*Population 1900*—152,440.

## EATON JACKSON BOWERS.

Eaton Jackson Bowers, of Bay St. Louis, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, was born June 17, 1865, at Canton, Madison Coun-

ty, Miss. He is the son of Eaton Jackson Bowers and wife, Sallie Lee Dinkins. His ancestors came originally from North Carolina. The father of the subject of this sketch was a native of North Carolina; during his childhood his parents removed to Hardeman County, Tennessee, where he was reared; was graduated from the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky; studied law in the office of Judge J. W. C. Watson at Holly Springs, Miss.; enlisted in the Confederate Army; was a Lieutenant in the Madison Rifles; served with Generals Van Dorn and W. H. Jackson until the close of the war. Mr. Bowers attended the schools of Canton, Miss., under the instruction of Mrs. Lou Slover and Mrs. Ann Webster; entered the Mississippi Military Institute at Pass Christian, Miss., in 1879 and continued studies until 1881; leaving school at the age of fifteen, he found employment as writer, or assistant, in the Chancery Clerk's office of Madison County; after serving in that office for a short time he was engaged in bookkeeping in Grenada and Canton until April 13, 1883; studied law in the office of Judge J. W. Downs, at Canton, Miss., for three months; was admitted to the bar April 8, 1883, at the age of seventeen years; located in Canton, Miss., for the practice of his profession and remained until August, 1884, when he removed to Bay St. Louis, Miss., and formed a partnership with Col. Ben Lane Posey; was Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket for the Sixth District in 1888; was appointed in 1892 by Judge Niles of the Federal Court, Attorney for the Receiver of the G. & S. I. R. R., and was thereafter general counsel for the company until December 31, 1905, when he resigned; was Presidential Elector from the State at large in 1892 and 1896; elected to the State Senate from the First District in 1885, and served one term of four years; elected to the House of Representatives from Hancock County in 1899; nominated for Congress in 1902, over W. H. Hardy, of Perry County, and E. M. Barber, of Harrison County, and elected without opposition November 3, 1902. Mr. Bowers is a Democrat and has been active in party affairs as a member of County and State Executive Committees. He is a member, trustee and steward of the Methodist Church; is a Mason, Knight Templar, Shriner, Knight of Pythias, Elk and Owl. He was married at Bay St. Louis, Miss., September 3, 1888, to Tallulah Gaines Posey, daughter of Ben Lane Posey and wife, Fannie B. Posey, of Bay St. Louis. Mrs. Bowers' father was a member of the famous "Palmetto Regiment," from South Carolina, in the war with Mexico, and commanded the company from Mobile, Ala., known as the "Red Eagles," in the Confederate Army. Mr. and Mrs. Bowers have four children; Eaton Jackson, Posey Ridgely, Sallie Zoe and Samuel Holloway. Mr. Bowers was Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee of 1906. He was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, and is a member of the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds and Ventilation and Acoustics.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Adams, Amite, Claiborne, Copiah, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, Pike and Wilkinson. (Nine counties.)

*Population 1900*—211,521.

## FRANK ALEXANDER M'LAIN.

Frank Alexander McLain, of Gloster, Representative in Congress from the Seventh District, was born January 29, 1852, on a farm near Liberty, Amite County, Miss. He is the son of Enoch Bateman McLain and wife, Nancy Berryhill McLain. His ancestors immigrated to America from Scotland and settled in Robeson County, North Carolina, in 1776; removed to Tennessee in 1803, and from thence to Amite County, Miss., in 1812. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Confederate Army in the cavalry under General Forrest; is a planter and merchant. Mr. McLain attended the public schools of Amite County; in 1879 was a student at Woodlawn Institute in East Feliciana Parish, La., under the instruction of Rev. Mr. Relyea and Rev. Samuel H. Hayden; entered the University of Mississippi and was graduated from that institution in June, 1874, with the A. B. degree; was a teacher in the public schools of the State from 1875 to 1879, and studied law during that period; obtained license to practice law in September, 1879, at Liberty, Miss., and located there for the practice; remained until 1885, at which time he removed to Gloster, Miss.; was elected to the House of Representatives from Amite County in 1881 for a term of two years; was elected District Attorney for his Judicial District in 1883, in which capacity he served three consecutive terms of four years each, beginning in January, 1884, and ending January, 1896; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1890 as Floater Representative from Amite and Pike Counties; retired voluntarily from the office of District Attorney January 1, 1896, and resumed the practice of law at Gloster, Miss.; was unanimously nominated by the Executive Committee and elected without opposition, receiving every vote cast, to fill out the unexpired term in the Fifty-fifth Congress of William Franklin Love, who died October 17, 1889; elected to the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congress and re-elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress without opposition. Mr. McLain is a Democrat; member of the Methodist Church and Knight of Pythias; was married at Magnolia, Miss., March 6, 1879, to Fannie Ann Tyler, daughter of William G. Tyler and wife, Lindsay Connally, of Tylertown, Miss. Mrs. McLain died at Washington, D. C., March 13, 1900. Mr. McLain has three children: Mary (McLain) Hines, Enoch Bateman and William Tyler; was married at Gloster, Miss., to Sarah Elizabeth Conerly, April 17, 1907. He was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses, and is a member of the Committee on District of Columbia and Pensions.

## EIGHTH DISTRICT.

*Counties*—Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Warren and Yazoo. (Five counties.)

*Population* 1900—190,885.

## JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

John Sharp Williams, of Yazoo City, Representative in Congress from the Eighth District, was born July 30, 1854, at Memphis, Tenn. He is the son of Christopher Harris Williams and wife, Annie Louise Sharp. John Williams, a paternal ancestor, was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hillsboro Minute Men and afterwards Colonel of the Ninth North Carolina Line Army of the American Revolution; Christopher Harris Williams, his grandfather, was for ten years a member of the National House of Representatives from Tennessee. John M. Sharp, his maternal grandfather, was Captain of Company A, First Mississippi Rifles, under the command of Col. Jefferson Davis, in the Mexican War; the father of the subject of this sketch was Colonel of the Twenty-seventh Tennessee Volunteers, Confederate Army, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh. When the city of Memphis was threatened with capture by the Federal Army, his family removed to his mother's home in Yazoo County, Miss. Mr. Williams attended the private schools of Memphis and Yazoo City, afterwards attended successively the Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort, the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., the University of Virginia and the University of Heidelberg, at Baden, Germany; subsequently studied law under Professors Minor and Southall, at the University of Virginia and in the law office of Harris, McKisick & Turley, in Memphis, Tennessee; was licensed to practice in March, 1877; in December, 1878, removed to Yazoo City, Miss., where he engaged in the practice of his profession and the varied pursuits of a cotton planter; was a delegate to the Chicago convention which nominated Cleveland and Thurman; was elected to the Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Congresses as a Representative of the Fifth Congressional District, and elected from the new Eighth District to the Fifty-eighth Congress in November, 1902, and in November, 1904, without opposition. Mr. Williams is a straight Democrat; member of the Episcopal Church; Mason, Knight of Pythias and Elk; was married at Livingston, Ala., October 2, 1877, to Bettie Dial Webb, daughter of Dr. Robert Dickens Webb and wife, Julia Fulton Webb, of Livingston, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have eight children: Mary (Williams) Holmes, Robert Webb, John Sharp, Jr., Julia Fulton, Allison Ridley, Sallie Shelby and Christopher Harris. Mr. Williams was the candidate of the Democratic party for Speaker of the Fifty-eighth Congress and was leader of the minority on the floor of the House. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention of 1904 and was Temporary Chairman and a member of the Committee on Resolutions of that convention. Mr. Williams was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses without opposition, and is a member of the Rules and

Ways and Means Committees. He is the leader of the Democratic party on the floor of the House. In 1906 he announced as a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator H. D. Money, who did not offer for re-election. His opponent was Gov. James K. Vardaman. In the Democratic primary of August 1, 1907, Mr. Williams was nominated as the party candidate for United States Senator. He opposed taking the race question into the field of national politics, as proposed by his opponent by his advocacy of the immediate repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment and modification of the Fourteenth. Mr. Williams is regarded by all parties as one of the ablest and best equipped men in public life in the United States.

CONGRESSMEN



Hon. E. S. Candler, Jr., First District.



Hon. W. S. Hill, Fourth District.



Hon. Thomas Spight, Second District.



Hon. A. M. Byrd, Fifth District.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### REPRESENTATION.

The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives. (Constitution, Sec. 33.)

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 254. The number of Representatives in the Lower House of the Legislature shall be one hundred and thirty-three, to be apportioned as follows:

*First.*—The counties of Choctaw, Covington, Greene, Hancock, Issaquena, Jones, Lawrence, Leflore, Marion, Neshoba, Pearl River, Perry, Quitman, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tishomingo, Tunica, Wayne and Webster, each shall have one Representative.

*Second.*—The counties of Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Clay, Coahoma, DeSoto, Kemper, Lafayette, Madison, Newton, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Rankin, Tate, Union, Wilkinson and Yalobusha each shall have two Representatives.

*Third.*—The counties of Copiah, Holmes, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Panola, Warren and Washington each shall have three Representatives.

*Fourth.*—The counties of Franklin and Lincoln each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Fifth.*—The counties of Tippah and Benton each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Sixth.*—The counties of Claiborne and Jefferson each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Seventh.*—The counties of Clarke and Jasper each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Eighth.*—The counties of Grenada and Montgomery each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Ninth.*—The counties of Leake and Winston each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Tenth.*—The counties of Harrison and Jackson each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Eleventh.*—The county of Yazoo shall have three Representatives, and the county of Hinds shall have three Representatives, and they shall have a floater between them.





STATE FLAG OF MISSISSIPPI



*Twelfth.*—The county of Lauderdale shall have three Representatives, one to be elected by the city of Meridian, one by the county outside the city limits, and one by the whole county, including Meridian.

*Thirteenth.*—The county of Adams, outside of the city of Natchez, shall have one Representative, and the city of Natchez one Representative.

*Fourteenth.*—The county of Lowndes shall have three Representatives, two of whom shall be elected by that part of the county east of the Tombigbee River, and one by that portion of the county west of said river.

*Fifteenth.*—The county of Oktibbeha shall have two Representatives, one of whom shall be elected by that portion of the county east of the line running north and south between ranges thirteen and fourteen, and the other by that portion of the county west of said line.

*Sixteenth.*—The county of Lee shall have two Representatives, the county of Itawamba one, and a floater between them.

*Seventeenth.*—In counties divided into legislative districts, any citizen of the county eligible for election to the House of Representatives shall be eligible to represent any district thereof.

(The counties of Lamar, Forrest and Jefferson each have one Representative.)

#### THE SENATE.

SEC. 255. The number of Senators shall be forty-five, and are apportioned as follows:

*First.*—The counties of Hancock, Harrison and Jackson shall constitute the First District and elect one Senator.

*Second.*—The counties of Wayne, Jones, Perry and Greene the Second District, and elect one Senator. The county of Forrest has been added to the Second District.

*Third.*—The counties of Jasper and Clarke the Third District, and elect one Senator.

*Fourth.*—The counties of Simpson, Covington, Marion and Pearl River the Fourth District, and elect one Senator. The county of Lamar has been added to the Fourth District.

*Fifth.*—The counties of Rankin and Smith the Fifth District, and elect one Senator.

*Sixth.*—The counties of Pike and Franklin the Sixth District, and elect one Senator.

*Seventh.*—The counties of Amite and Wilkinson the Seventh District, and elect one Senator.

*Eighth.*—The counties of Lincoln and Lawrence the Eighth District, and elect one Senator. The county of Jefferson Davis has been added to the Eighth District.

*Ninth.*—The county of Adams the Ninth District, and elect one Senator.

*Tenth.*—The counties of Claiborne and Jefferson the Tenth District and elect one Senator.

*Eleventh.*—The county of Covich the Eleventh District, and elect one Senator.

*Twelfth.*—The counties of Hinds and Warren the Twelfth District, and elect one Senator each and a Senator between them, to be chosen from the counties alternately, beginning with Hinds.

*Thirteenth.*—The counties of Scott and Newton the Thirteenth District, and elect one Senator.

*Fourteenth.*—The county of Lauderdale the Fourteenth District, and elect one Senator.

*Fifteenth.*—The counties of Kemper and Winston the Fifteenth District, and elect one Senator.

*Sixteenth.*—The county of Noxubee the Sixteenth District, and elect one Senator.

*Seventeenth.*—The counties of Leake and Neshoba the Seventeenth District, and elect one Senator.

*Eighteenth.*—The county of Madison the Eighteenth District, and elect one Senator.

*Nineteenth.*—The county of Yazoo the Nineteenth District, and elect one Senator.

*Twentieth.*—The counties of Sharkey and Issaquena the Twentieth District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-first.*—The county of Holmes the Twenty-first District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-second.*—The county of Attala the Twenty-second District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-third.*—The counties of Oktibbeha and Choctaw the Twenty-third District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-fourth.*—The counties of Clay and Webster the Twenty-fourth District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-fifth.*—The county of Lowndes the Twenty-fifth District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-sixth.*—The counties of Carroll and Montgomery the Twenty-sixth District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-seventh.*—The counties of Leflore and Tallahatchie the Twenty-seventh District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-eighth.*—The counties of Yalobusha and Grenada the Twenty-eighth District, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-ninth.*—The counties of Washington and Sunflower the Twenty-ninth District. The county of Washington shall elect one Senator, and the counties of Washington and Sunflower a Senator between them.

*Thirtieth.*—The county of Bolivar the Thirtieth District, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-first.*—The counties of Chickasaw, Calhoun and Pontotoc the Thirty-first District, and elect two Senators. Both Senators shall at no time be chosen from the same county.

*Thirty-second.*—The county of Lafayette the Thirty-second District, and elect one Senator.\*

*Thirty-third.*—The county of Panola the Thirty-third District, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-fourth.*—The counties of Coahoma, Tunica and Quitman the Thirty-fourth District, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-fifth.*—The county of DeSoto the Thirty-fifth District, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-sixth.*—The counties of Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall and Tate the Thirty-sixth District, and elect three Senators. The counties of Tate and Benton shall be entitled to one, the counties of Union and Tippah one, and the county of Marshall one.

*Thirty-seventh.*—The counties of Tishomingo, Alcorn and Prentiss the Thirty-seventh District, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-eighth.*—The counties of Monroe, Lee and Itawamba the Thirty-eighth District, and elect two Senators, one of whom shall be a resident of the county of Monroe and the other a resident of Lee or Itawamba counties.

SEC. 256. The Legislature may, at the first session after the State census of 1895, and decennially thereafter, make a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives. At each apportionment each county then organized shall have at least one Representative. New counties afterwards created shall be represented as may be provided by law until the next succeeding apportionment. The counties of Tishomingo, Alcorn, Prentiss, Lee, Itawamba, Tippah, Union, Benton, Marshall, Lafayette, Pontotoc, Monroe, Chickasaw, Calhoun, Yalobusha, Grenada, Carroll, Montgomery, Choctaw, Webster, Clay, Lowndes and Oktibbeha, or the territory now composing them, shall together never have less than forty-four Representatives. The counties of Attala, Winston, Noxubee, Kemper, Leake, Neshoba, Lauderdale, Newton, Scott, Rankin, Clarke, Jasper, Smith, Simpson, Copiah, Franklin, Lincoln, Lawrence, Covington, Jones, Wayne, Greene, Perry, Marion, Pike, Pearl River, Hancock, Harrison and Jackson, or the territory now composing them, shall together never have less than forty-four Representatives; nor shall the remaining counties of the State, or the territory now composing them, ever have less than forty-four Representatives. A reduction in the number of Senators and Representatives may be made by the Legislature if the same be uniform in each of the three said divisions; but the number of Representatives shall not be less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and thirty-three; nor the number of Senators less than thirty, nor more than forty-five.

(1869, Art. IV, Secs. 34 and 35.)

## STATE SENATORS, SEVENTY-EIGHTH SESSION.

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

<i>President</i> .....	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR MANSHIP
<i>President pro tem</i> .....	JOHN L. HEBRON
<i>Secretary</i> .....	FRANK ROBERSON
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> .....	L. F. CHILES
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> .....	EDGAR FRANKLIN
<i>Doorkeepers</i> .....	T. D. ROBERTS AND H. J. THORNTON
<i>Postmistress</i> .....	MISS ANITA PERKINS
<i>Stenographers</i> ..	MRS. C. A. RICHARDSON, FRED YERGER AND MISS EUGENIA DAVIS.
<i>Pages</i> ..	DEAN HEBRON, PAUL SANDERS, LEONARD FITZGERALD, EDWARD GRADY FRANKLIN, TROY MCGEEHEE AND CLYDE BRELAND.

## SENATORS.

- First District*.—Hancock, Harrison, Jackson—W. T. McDonald, Bay St. Louis.
- Second District*.—Wayne, Jones, Perry, Greene—W. W. West, Richton.
- Third District*.—Jasper, Clarke—Sam Whitman, Bay Springs.
- Fourth District*.—Simpson, Covington, Marion, Pearl River, Lamar—Theo. G. Bilbo, Poplarville.
- Fifth District*.—Rankin, Smith—W. T. Simmons, Raleigh.
- Sixth District*.—Pike, Franklin—M. C. McGehee, Little Springs.
- Seventh District*.—Amite, Wilkinson—W. F. Tucker, Woodville.
- Eighth District*.—Lincoln, Lawrence—F. M. Bush, New Hebron.
- Ninth District*.—Adams—Charles F. Engle, Natchez.
- Tenth District*.—Claiborne, Jefferson—J. S. Logan, Fayette.
- Eleventh District*.—Copiah—E. A. Rowan, Wesson.
- Twelfth District*.—Hinds, Warren—W. K. McLaurin, Vicksburg; Clayton D. Potter, Jackson; J. R. McDowell, Jackson.
- Thirteenth District*.—Scott, Newton—G. H. Banks, Newton.
- Fourteenth District*.—Lauderdale—John A. Bailey, Bailey.
- Fifteenth District*.—Kemper, Winston—J. R. Key, Rio.
- Sixteenth District*.—Noxubee—Walter Price, Prairie Point.
- Seventeenth District*.—Leake, Neshoba—R. L. Breland, Philadelphia.
- Eighteenth District*.—Madison—E. B. Harrell, Canton.
- Nineteenth District*.—Yazoo—W. D. Gibbs, Bentonia.
- Twentieth District*.—Sharkey, Issaquena—H. P. Farish, Mayersville.
- Twenty-first District*.—Holmes—S. N. Sample, Ebenezer.
- Twenty-second District*.—Attala—Wiley Sanders, Kosciusko.
- Twenty-third District*.—Oktibbeha, Choctaw—J. Lem Seawright, Ackerman.
- Twenty-fourth District*.—Clay, Webster—F. G. Barry, West Point.
- Twenty-fifth District*.—M. H. Franklin, Columbus.

*Twenty-sixth District.*—Carroll, Montgomery.—Lee McMillan, Carrollton.

*Twenty-seventh District.*—Leflore, Tallahatchie—R. V. Pollard, Greenwood.

*Twenty-eighth District.*—Yalobusha, Grenada—F. H. Harper, Grenada.

*Twenty-ninth District.*—Washington, Sunflower—J. L. Hebron, Greenville; Thos. R. Baird, Indianola.

*Thirtieth District.*—Bolivar—J. C. Burrus, Benoit.

*Thirty-first District.*—Chickasaw, Calhoun, Pontotoc—C. E. Franklin, Pontotoc; J. J. Adams, Pittsboro.

*Thirty-second District.*—Lafayette—G. R. Hightower, Oxford (resigned January 25, 1908); R. A. Dean.

*Thirty-third District.*—Panola—C. B. Vance, Batesville.

*Thirty-fourth District.*—Coahoma, Tunica, Quitman—B. D. Simpson, Marks.

*Thirty-fifth District.*—DeSoto—G. L. Darden, Hernando.

*Thirty-sixth District.*—Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall, Tate—W. J. East, Senatobia; Hugh K. Mahon, Holly Springs; S. Joe Owen, New Albany.

*Thirty-seventh District.*—Tishomingo, Alcorn, Prentiss—J. A. Cunningham, Booneville.

*Thirty-eighth District.*—Monroe, Lee, Itawamba—W. D. Anderson, Tupelo; G. J. Leftwich, Aberdeen.

#### SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Rules*—Lieutenant-Governor Manship; President *pro tem* Hebron; Senators McDonald, Leftwich, Franklin (31st District), Price, Sanders, McMillan.

*Constitution*—Senators Mahon, Adams, Whitman, Tucker, Logan, Bush, McDowell.

*Judiciary*—Senators Anderson, McDonald, Engle, Baird, Leftwich, Seawright, Farish, McLaurin, Potter, Mahon, Tucker, Bilbo, West, Barry, Simpson, East, Pollard, Harrell, Banks, Whitman.

*Finance*—Senators Sample, Cunningham, Price, Franklin (25th District), Hightower, Vance, Bailey, Engle, McGehee, Bush, Burrus, Hebron, Tucker, Sanders, Gibbs, Franklin (31st District).

*Local and Private Legislation*—Senators Bilbo, Engle, Seawright, Breland, Adams.

*Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures*—Senators Bailey, McGehee, West, Hightower, McMillan, Harper, Bush, Potter, Barry, Breland.

*Public Education*—Senators Simmons, Cunningham, Breland, Banks, Farish, Harper, Darden, Owen, Bailey.

*Public Works*—Senators Banks, Key, Logan, Owen, McMillan.

*Printing*—Senators Sanders, Franklin (31st District), Whitman, Darden, Simmons.

*Railroad and Franchises*—Senators Gibbs, Owen, Harrell, Barry, Cunningham, Franklin (25th District), Tucker.

*Claims*—Senators Cunningham, Vance, Farish, Franklin (31st District), Rowan, Burrus, Anderson.

*Military*—Senators Tucker, Potter, Darden, Key, Owen.

*Federal Relations*—Senators Barry, McMillan, Sample, East, Baird.

*County Affairs*—Senators Hightower, Simpson, Franklin (31st District), Gibbs, Key, Rowan, Burrus.

*Immigration*—Senators Harrell, Owen, Bush, West, Adams, Vance, Bailey.

*Registration and Elections*—Senators Seawright, Harper, East, West, Logan, Breland, Sample.

*Unfinished Business*—Senators Baird, Darden, Hebron.

*Banks and Banking*—Senators McDowell, Mahon, Vance, McGehee, Whitman.

*Contingent Expenses*—Senators Price, Bush, Pollard.

*Penitentiary and Prisons*—Senators Engle, Sample, McGehee, Rowan, Logan, Pollard, Baird, Whitman, Leftwich.

*Humane and Benevolent Institutions*—Senators Potter, Rowan, Cunningham, Sanders, Burrus, Mahon, Franklin (25th District).

*Public Lands*—Senators McGehee, Key, McMillan, Simpson, East, Leftwich, Adams.

*Corporations*—Senators McDonald, Farish, Pollard, Logan, Tucker, Whitman, Anderson.

*Leves*—Senators Hebron, Farish, McLaurin, Pollard, Burrus, Simpson, Gibbs.

*Engrossed Bills*—Senators Franklin (31st District), Sanders, East, Harper, Bilbo.

*Public Health and Quarantine*—Senators Rowan, Simmons, Bailey, Price, Seawright, Hightower, Darden.

*Temperance*—Senators Leftwich, Sample, Engle, McDowell, Price, Simpson, Sanders, Rowan.

*Pensions*—Senators Vance, Barry, Bailey, Banks, Logan, McDonald, Adams.

*Insurance*—Senators McLaurin, McDonald, Key, Harrell, Gibbs, McMillan, Franklin (25th District).

#### SENATE JOINT COMMITTEES.

*Executive Contingent Fund*—Senators Pollard, Potter, Simmons.

*Library*—Senators Bush, McMillan, Leftwich.

*Enrolled Bills*—Senators Darden, Tucker, Mahon, Breland, Simmons.

*To Investigate State Offices*—Senators Breland, Harper, West, Banks, Baird, Anderson, Harrell.

*University and Colleges*—Senators Franklin (25th District), Simmons, McDowell, Seawright, Hightower, Franklin (31st District).



## COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

ADAMS—Constitution, Local and Private Legislation, Immigration, Public Lands, Pensions.

ANDERSON—Judiciary (Chairman), Claims, Corporations, To Investigate State Offices.

BAILEY—Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures (Chairman), Public Education, Immigration, Public Health and Quarantine, Pensions.

BAIRD—Judiciary, Federal Relations, Unfinished Business (Chairman), Penitentiary and Prisons, To Investigate State Offices.

BANKS—Judiciary, Public Education, Public Works (Chairman), Pensions, To Investigate State Offices.

BARRY—Judiciary, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture, Railroads and Franchises, Federal Relations (Chairman), Pensions.

BILBO—Judiciary, Local and Private Legislation (Chairman), Engrossed Bills.

BRELAND—Local and Private Legislation, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture, Public Education, Registration and Elections, Enrolled Bills, To Investigate State Offices (Chairman).

BURRUS—Finance, Claims, County Affairs, Humane and Benevolent Institutions, Levees.

BUSH—Constitution, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufacture, Immigration, Library (Chairman), Contingent Expenses.

CUNNINGHAM—Finance, Public Education, Railroads and Franchises, Claims (Chairman), Humane and Benevolent Institutions.

DARDEN—Public Education, Printing, Military, Unfinished Business, Enrolled Bills (Chairman), Public Health and Quarantine.

DEAN—Finance, Universities and Colleges, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, County Affairs, Public Health and Quarantine.

EAST—Judiciary, Federal Relations, Registration and Elections, Public Lands, Engrossed Bills.

ENGLE—Judiciary, Finance, Temperance, Local and Private Legislation, Penitentiary and Prisons (Chairman).

FARISH—Judiciary, Public Education, Claims, Corporations, Levees.

FRANKLIN of 25th District—Finance, Railroads and Franchises, University and Colleges (Chairman), Humane and Benevolent Institutions, Insurance.

FRANKLIN of 31st District—Rules, Finance, Printing, Claims, County Affairs, Engrossed Bills (Chairman), University and Colleges.

GIBBS—Railroads and Franchises (Chairman), County Affairs, Levees, Insurance, Finance.

HARRELL—Judiciary, Railroads and Franchises, Immigration (Chairman), Insurance, To Investigate State Offices.

HARPER—Engrossed Bills, To Investigate State Offices, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, Public Education, Registration and Elections.

HEBRON—Rules, Finance, Unfinished Business, Levees (Chairman).

HIGHTOWER—Public Health and Quarantine, University and Colleges, Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, County Affairs (Chairman).

KEY—Public Lands, Insurance, Public Works, Military, County Affairs.  
LEFTWICH—Rules, Judiciary, Temperance (Chairman), Penitentiary and Prisons, Public Land, Library.

LOGAN—Constitution, Public Works, Registration and Elections, Penitentiary and Prisons, Corporations, Pensions.

MAHON—Constitution (Chairman), Judiciary, Enrolled Bills, Banks and Banking, Humane and Benevolent Institutions.

MCDONALD—Rules, Judiciary, Corporations (Chairman), Insurance, Pensions.

MCDOWELL—Constitution, Banks and Banking (Chairman), Temperance, University and Colleges.

MCGHEE—Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, Banks and Banking, Penitentiary and Prisons, Public Lands (Chairman).

MCCLAURIN—Judiciary, Levees, Insurance (Chairman).

MCMILLAN—Rules, Insurance, Public Lands, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, Public Works, Federal Relations, Library.

OWEN—Public Education, Public Works, Railroads and Franchises, Military, Immigration.

POLLARD—Judiciary, Contingent Expenses, Penitentiary and Prisons, Corporations, Levees, Executive Contingent Fund (Chairman).

POTTER—Judiciary, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, Military, Executive Contingent Fund, Humane and Benevolent Institutions (Chairman).

PRICE—Rules, Finance, Contingent Expenses (Chairman), Public Health and Quarantine, Temperance.

ROWAN—Penitentiary and Prisons, Temperance, Humane and Benevolent Institutions, County Affairs, Public Health and Quarantine (Chairman).

SAMPLE—Finance (Chairman), Penitentiary and Prisons, Registration and Elections, Temperance, Federal Relations.

SANDERS—Rules, Finance, Printing (Chairman), Humane and Benevolent Institutions, Engrossed Bills, Temperance.

SEAWRIGHT—Local and Private Legislation, Judiciary, University and Colleges, Registration and Elections (Chairman), Public Health and Quarantine.

SIMPSON—Judiciary, County Affairs, Levees, Public Lands, Temperance.

SIMMONS—Public Education (Chairman), Printing, Public Health and Quarantine, Executive Contingent Fund, Enrolled Bills, University and Colleges.

TUCKER—Constitution, Judiciary, Finance, Railroads and Franchises, Military (Chairman), Enrolled Bills, Corporations.

VANCE—Finance, Claims, Immigration, Banks and Banking, Pensions (Chairman).

WEST—Judiciary, To Investigate State Offices, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, Immigration, Registration and Elections.

WHITMAN—Constitution, Judiciary, Printing Penitentiary and Prisons, Corporations.

## SKETCHES OF SENATORS.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

Hancock, Harrison and Jackson Counties.

WILL TATE McDONALD, of Bay St. Louis, was born October 10, 1862, in Tippah County, Miss., the son of James McLeod McDonald and wife, Sarah C. (Prather) McDonald. His paternal ancestors were Scotch, those on his mother's side came from England to Maryland in the first half of the eighteenth century. Mr. McDonald attended the academy at Ashland, Miss., under Professor Laughton and other teachers; was a student at the Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tenn., from 1877 to 1880, then entered the University of Mississippi, completed the law course there and took his degree in 1882. In July of that year he began law practice at Ashland and resided there for sixteen years, moving in 1898 to Bay St. Louis. Mr. McDonald was Floater Representative from Benton and Tippah Counties in 1886; United States Postoffice Inspector, 1887-1889; member of Constitutional Convention from Benton County, 1890; was State Senator Thirty-sixth District, 1896-1898; was Circuit Judge of the Second District September, 1903, to January, 1906, resigning to renew his law practice; in 1907, Senator from First District. He is a Democrat, and has served on county and other committees of his party; is a Mason and is now Worshipful Master of his Lodge. He was married November 25, 1882, at Bolivar, Tenn., to Lena Sondheim, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Rutledge Sondheim of Marion, Ala. Senator and Mrs. McDonald have four children: Vance Rutledge McDonald and Prather Sondheim McDonald, both of Purvis; William Percy McDonald, of University, Miss., and Pauline Elizabeth McDonald, Bay St. Louis.



Will Tate McDonald.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

Wayne, Jones, Perry and Greene Counties.

WILLIAM WARREN WEST, of Richton, Perry County, was born August 19, 1880, at Henderson, Wayne County, Miss. He is the son of David Braswell West and wife, Mary Jane (Dykes) West. His immediate ancestors were native Mississippians. Mr. West attained his early education in a little log cabin schoolhouse in Southwest Wayne County, his first teacher was his stepmother, Martha A. Finlay, who had married his father in 1885; his second teacher was Col. P. S. Layton, an old Confederate officer. He completed his higher education at Lochart Male and Female Institute in 1902; entered Millsaps College Law Department, where he was graduated with degree of LL.B. in 1904; began practice

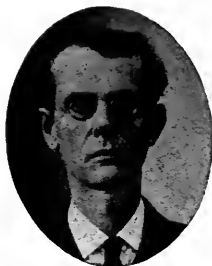


William Warren West.

the same year at Richton, where he has been ever since. He is a Democrat, has held no political office previous to his late election as State Senator; is a Baptist, a member of the A. F. and A. M. Lodge and has held the office of Noble Grand in the Order of Odd Fellows. He was married May 22, 1905, at Morrision, to Zella Mae Morris, daughter of Franklin Marion Morris and wife, Elizabeth Morris. His wife's father has served as member of the Mississippi Legislature from Perry County.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

Jasper and Clarke Counties.



Samuel Whitman, Jr.

SAMUEL WHITMAN, JR., of Bay Springs, Miss., was born July 13, 1866, at Enterprise, Clarke County, Miss., the son of Samuel Whitman and Lucille (Ferguson) Whitman. Samuel Whitman was Lieutenant of cavalry in the Confederate Army. He represented Jasper County in the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature, sessions of 1884 and 1890. His father, Samuel Whitman, was a resident of Marion, Perry County, Alabama. The paternal ancestors of Samuel Whitman, Jr., were of English descent; maternal of Scotch. He received his early educational training at the schools of Enterprise, Fellowship and Rose Hill, and afterwards attended the Southern University at Greensboro, Ala., where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, winning the society oratorical contest in 1891. He read law under Judge Stone Deavours at Paulding, Miss., in 1899, and was admitted to the practice in 1900; was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907, to represent the Third District. Mr. Whitman is a Democrat; member of the Methodist Church and of the fraternal orders of Woodmen of the World and Columbian Woodmen. He married May Stanley, of Lexington, Miss., December 18, 1895, daughter of Rev. E. P. Stanley and Lenora (Hooker) Stanley. Mrs. Whitman's maternal grandfather was Richard Hooker, of Holmes County, Miss., whose wife was Nancy Nall. Her paternal grandfather was Edward Parker Stanley, of English ancestry. His wife was Anna Rice. Senator and Mrs. Whitman have eight children: Lucille, Edith, Aline, Samuel, Edward Stanley, Thelma, Lenora and Noel Sydney, born January 29, 1908.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

Simpson, Covington, Marion, Pearl River and Lamar Counties.



Theodore Gilmore Bilbo.

THEODORE GILMORE BILBO, of Poplarville, Miss., son of James Oliver Bilbo and wife, Beedy (Wallace) Bilbo, was born October 13, 1877, at Juniper Grove, Pearl River (formerly Hancock) County, Miss. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, both paternal and maternal grandparents having first settled in the Carolinas and removing later to Mississippi. His parents were native Mississippians; mother was the daughter of Elias Wallace and wife, Patsy (Wheat) Wallace. James Oliver Bilbo was a soldier in the Confed-

erate Army; is Vice-President of the National Bank at Poplarville and is also engaged in stock raising; his parents, Washington Bilbo and Priscilla (Smith) Bilbo, were residents of Mississippi. Theodore G. Bilbo received his early education in the public schools of Pearl River County and in the Poplarville High School, after which he spent three years, 1897-1900, at the University of Nashville, Peabody Normal College, holding a scholarship during two years of that time. He entered the Law Department of Vanderbilt University, 1905, where he continued until 1907; was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Tennessee June, 1906, and located in the city of Nashville, where he remained until the summer of 1907, when he removed to Poplarville, Miss. He was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; member of the Baptist Church and member of the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and Elks. Senator Bilbo has been twice married, his first wife was Lillian Selita Herrington, daughter of C. A. Herrington and wife, Rebecca Bond Herrington. After her death he married Lida Ruth Gaddy, daughter of James Henry Gaddy and wife, Mattie (Bufkin) Gaddy. They have one child, Jessie Forest.

#### FIFTH DISTRICT.

Rankin and Smith Counties.

WILLIAM TAYLOR SIMMONS, of Raleigh, was born November 25, 1872, near Montrose, Jasper County, Miss., the son of John T. Simmons and wife, Mariah E. (Sartor) Simmons. His paternal ancestors came from South Carolina; his mother's father, Captain Augustus Sartor, was an officer in the Seminole War. His father, John T. Simmons, represented Smith County in the Mississippi Legislature in 1892-94. His paternal grandfather, Richard Simmons, was Tax Assessor and Sheriff of Jasper County. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Jasper County, was a student at Montrose High School under Judge Stone Deavours, and at Sylvarena High School under Professor W. S. Huddleston; had no opportunity for collegiate or professional education. He taught school in Smith and Jasper Counties was County Superintendent of Education in 1899 and re-elected in 1903; through his influence the citizens of Smith County were induced to extend their school term six months by local taxation. After teaching some years Mr. Simmons adopted the occupation of farming; was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; was a member of Congressional Executive Committee in 1900, and of the Senatorial Executive Committee in 1903. He is a Baptist, a member of the Masonic Order, of the Woodmen of the World and of the Farmer's Educational and Co-operative Union of America. He was married February 24, 1898, at Louin, Miss., to Nora Smith, daughter of William L. Smith and wife, Octavia Land Smith. Senator and Mrs. Simmons have four children: William Van Amberg, Ruth, Grace and Myrl.



William Taylor Simmons.

## SIXTH DISTRICT.

Pike and Franklin Counties.



Micajah Cicero McGehee, Jr.

MICAJAH CICERO McGEHEE, of Little Springs, was born August 15, 1866, at that place, the son of James Madison McGehee and wife, Rebecca Ann (Jones) McGehee. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland to Virginia in 1607, and the family, during the following century, came to Georgia. His grandfather, James McGehee, emigrated from Georgia to Amite County, Miss., in 1817, where James Madison McGehee was born; the latter moved to Franklin County in 1847, lived to become one of the most honored citizens of his community; served four years in the Confederate Army; raised a family of seven sons and three daughters and lived to see them all grown and married. M. C. McGehee obtained his early education at the public schools of Little Springs, and also attended Mississippi College later. He has been a planter all his life, having worked more or less on his father's farm till he was twenty years of age, when he began planting on his own account; was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; served as Chairman of his County Executive Committee a number of years; is a member of the Baptist Church, of Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Honor. Senator McGehee has always been active in every movement for the good of his community, is a strong supporter of public education and is now Vice-President of the Bank of Meadville. He has been married twice—first in 1886 to Lizzie E. Anderson, who died in 1890; the second time, November 16, 1892, he married Ella Lumpkin, at her father's home near Smithdale. She was the daughter of Daniel Rayford Lumpkin and wife, Sarah May Lumpkin; her grandfather came from Virginia to Mississippi, one of the first settlers of Amite County, and served in the Mexican War. Mr. McGehee had two children by his first marriage, Alice Louise and Pat Henry, and four by his second marriage: Prentiss Tracy, Dewey, Ruth Modena and Micajah C., Jr.

## SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Amite and Wilkinson Counties.



William Feimster Tucker.

WILLIAM FEIMSTER TUCKER, of Woodville, was born January 4, 1869, at Okolona, Miss., and is the son of William Feimster Tucker and wife, Martha (Shackleford) Tucker. His paternal ancestors came to America from the Island of Bermuda; maternal from Wales. The father of the subject of this sketch was a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army from Mississippi. Mr. Tucker attended the primary schools of Chickasaw County; entered the University of Mississippi and pursued studies two years; was at National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, one year; was graduated from the Law School of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1891, with the degree of LL.B.; began the practice of law at Woodville, Miss., in 1891; elected to the House of Representatives from Wilkinson County, in 1899, and re-elected November 3, 1903; elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. Mr. Tucker is a

Democrat; member of Methodist Church and Knights of Pythias, and a Trustee of the University of Mississippi; was married July 25, 1893, to Lillian Van Huff, daughter of Martin Van Buren Huff and wife, Olivia Ratcliff, of Woodville, Miss. Senator and Mrs. Tucker have six children, Clay Bramlette, Henry Shackelford, Olivia Ratcliff, Martha Josephine, William Feimster, Jr., and Lillian. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Tucker was a member of the following committees: Appropriations, Corporations, Federal Relations and Claims.

#### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Lincoln and Lawrence Counties.

FRED MARSHALL BUSH, of New Hebron, was born July 19, 1880, at Hebron, Lawrence County, Miss., the son of Isaac Newton Bush and wife, Sarah Amanda (Smith) Bush. His paternal ancestors came from Wales, maternal from Scotland; all of his grandparents came from South Carolina about the beginning of the nineteenth century, settling chiefly in Lawrence, Simpson and Covich Counties. Mr. Bush's early education was chiefly obtained at Hebron High School, under the teaching of Dr. Franklin L. Riley and others; he entered Mississippi College in 1900 and graduated in May of 1903 with degree of Ph.B.; entered Millsaps College in the fall of 1906, taking his degree from the Law Department there at the close of the year's session and has during the past year entered upon the practice of his profession at New Hebron. Was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.



Fred Marshall Bush.

#### NINTH DISTRICT.

Adams County.

CHARLES FRANCIS ENGLE, of Natchez, Miss., son of Cyrus Gilbert Engle and Annie (Kiernan) Engle, was born November 10, 1875, at Natchez, Miss. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland and settled in Virginia previous to the Revolutionary War; maternal came from England and settled in Natchez, Miss., before the Civil War, Thomas Kiernan, an uncle, having served with a Louisiana regiment throughout the war. The Kiernans were originally from Ireland and belonged to the families of McKiernan and O'Reilly. Cyrus Gilbert Engle was born at Millwood, Knox County, Ohio. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined Company I, Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served from 1862 until 1865. After the war he came to Natchez and is at present Collector of Customs of the Natchez District. He was the son of Dr. Enoch Engle and wife, Hannah Durbin. Charles Francis Engle received his early education in the primary schools and at the Cathedral School of Natchez, Miss. He attended St. Stanislaus College, Bay St. Louis, from 1888 to 1892, where he received a diploma conferring the honorary degree of M. A., the Mississippi Legislature authorizing the College to confer that degree. He also took a course of commercial law at the same school.

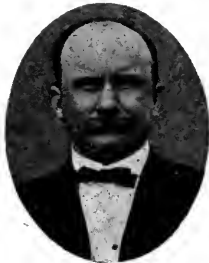


Charles Francis Engle.

and in 1895 entered the University of Mississippi, and in June, 1896, received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, conferred with distinction. In June, 1896, he began actively practicing law in Natchez. In January, 1906, he was elected City Solicitor, and was re-elected in 1907. On November 5, 1907, he was elected to the State Senate to represent the Ninth Senatorial District. Senator Engle is a Democrat; member of the Catholic Church and of the fraternal orders of Knights of Columbus, and Woodmen of the World. He was married June 25, 1901, to Alleyene Carpenter, of Natchez, Miss. Mrs. Engle's paternal line is traced back to William Carpenter, of Soudan, England (see New England Register, Vol. 1, page 137). On maternal side she is descended from the Stith family of Virginia. Her parents, Allen Delos Carpenter and wife, Caroline (Stith) Carpenter, were both natives of Natchez. Mrs. Engle is a member of the Episcopal Church.

#### TENTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson and Claiborne Counties.



James Stevens Logan.

JAMES STEVENS LOGAN, of Fayette, Miss., son of Michael Logan and Hannah (Moran) Logan, was born March 30, 1867, at Port Gibson, Claiborne County, Miss. He is of Irish descent, both parents having been natives of that country. Michael Logan came with his parents from Ireland to New York in 1836, and received his early education in that city. His father was a soldier in the Mexican War and was killed in the service of the United States at the battle of Buena Vista. James Stevens Logan received his early education in the country schools of Jefferson County, to which county his father had removed in 1872. In 1885 he attended the A. and M. College, where he remained two years, completing the Sophomore course. He taught school in Jefferson County three years and then entered the Law Department of the University of Mississippi, from which institution he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1892 he began the practice of law in Jefferson County, where he has since remained in active practice. He was very active in the late prohibition movement in Jefferson County, which resulted in ridding the county of saloons. On November 5, 1907, he was elected to the State Senate to represent the Tenth Senatorial District. Senator Logan is a Democrat, member of the Catholic Church; married Katie Schwantz, daughter of August Schwantz and wife, Augusta. They have three children: John S., William Edward and James George.



Elias Alford Rowan.

#### ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Copiah County.

ELIAS ALFORD ROWAN, of Wesson, Miss., son of Samuel Rowan and Jeanette (Alford) Rowan, was born near Crystal Springs, in Copiah County, Miss., December 31, 1837. His paternal ancestors were French; maternal Scotch. Samuel Rowan was a native of Robinson County, N. C., from which place he removed to Copiah County, Miss.,



in 1833, where he died. Elias Alford Rowan obtained his early education in the country schools of his vicinity, after which he entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), from which institution he was graduated March, 1866, with the degree of M. D. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army, and was made First Lieutenant of Company G, Sixth Mississippi Regiment; was detached and served as Assistant Surgeon for two years with the rank of Captain. After the war Dr. Rowan continued the practice of medicine. He was a member of the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature, sessions of 1876, 1877, 1884 and 1886; member of the State Senate 1896 and 1900, and was re-elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. He was active in the overthrow of Carpetbag rule in the State, and while a member of the Legislature took a leading part in the promotions of several reform movements, prominently among which are prohibition and the distribution of the school fund. Senator Rowan is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows and Masons. He was married December 10, 1874, to Julia Franklin Lamb, daughter of Isham Lamb and Martha (Brisco) Lamb, of Beauregard, Miss. Mrs. Rowan is a niece of John F. House, of Tennessee. Senator and Mrs. Rowan have seven children: Jeanette Alford, Martha (Wright) Rowan, Samuel Lamb, Elias Alford, Jr., Lillie Belle, Julia Franklin, and John House.

#### TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Hinds and Warren Counties.

WILLIAM K. McLaurin, of Vicksburg, Miss., son of Lauchlin McLaurin and wife, Ellen Caroline (Tullus) McLaurin, was born March 29, 1857, near Trenton, Smith County, Miss. His paternal ancestors came to America from Scotland; maternal from Wales. John London, his great-grandfather, was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, and participated in the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. Lauchlin McLaurin represented Smith County in 1841, 1861, 1865 and 1875. The McLaurin family has for many years been prominent in the political history of the State, and its members have always held positions of honor. William K. McLaurin received his early education in the country schools of his vicinity, and for a while attended Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss. He studied law at home and was soon admitted to the bar, after which he located in Rolling Fork, afterwards in Vicksburg, where he has practiced law for many years. He was appointed Circuit Judge of his district February 22, 1896, and served in that position until February 22, 1900; has been County Attorney since January, 1902. In 1903 he was elected to the State Senate from the Twelfth District, and was re-elected in 1907. In the Senate of 1904-1908 he was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Claims, County Affairs (Chairman) and Insurance. Senator McLaurin is a Democrat; member of the Methodist Church and of the fraternal order of Knights of Pythias. He was married to Willie Clanton Aden, daughter of James Perry Aden and wife, Elmira J. Aden, November 25, 1892, at Valley Park, Miss. They have four children: Lauchlin, Walter, Lucy Katherine and Sidney Lee.



William K. McLaurin.



James R. McDowell.

JAMES R. McDOWELL, of Jackson, was born March 3, 1878, at Holly Springs, Marshall County, Miss., the son of David McDowell and wife, Ruth (Bonner) McDowell. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish stock. His father was born in Louisiana, his mother in Mississippi. Mr. McDowell obtained his early education at the public school and at St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs; he had his college training at the University of Mississippi, where he was graduated in 1898; he carried on his professional studies at the same institution, receiving his Bachelor's degree in law in 1900. He began the practice of law at Holly Springs, Miss., in the fall of the same year; transferred his practice to Jackson in 1905. He filled the position of private Secretary to Governor A. H. Longino from January 1, 1903, to January 19, 1904; was Deputy Clerk Supreme Court, February 1, 1904, to July 15, 1905; was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church, belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is not married.



Clayton Daniel Potter.

CLAYTON DANIEL POTTER, of Jackson, was born January 12, 1880, in Hinds County, Miss., the son of Daniel Mayes Potter and wife, Octavia Kentucky (Smith) Potter. His paternal grandfather came from Connecticut to Mississippi about 1832; his grandfather was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865. The maternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were from Tennessee (Gen. J. A. Smith, of the Confederate Army, was a cousin of his mother) and were descended on the mother's side from Turner Morehead, a Revolutionary soldier; one of his grandmother's brothers was Gov. James Turner Morehead, of Kentucky. Mr. Potter obtained his early education at the schools of Liberty Grove and Jackson; attended Millsaps College and was graduated in 1902; studied law at that institution but did not take a degree; was admitted to the bar by examination in February, 1904, and has practiced his profession in Jackson. He is a Democrat and a Knight of Pythias.

## THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Scott and Newton Counties.



George Hansel Banks.

GEORGE HANSEL BANKS, of Newton, was born February 8, 1876, at Beach Springs, Neshoba County, Miss., the son of William Washington Uriah Banks and wife, Tolitha Ellen (Phillips) Banks. His paternal ancestors came from South Carolina and Georgia; his great-grandfather, George Banks, served under Andrew Jackson in his fights with the Indians in 1812; and both his grandfathers, Gilbert Banks and Francis Marion Phillips, were soldiers in the Confederate Army. His father, also, was in the Confederate service, enlisting in the Fifth Mississippi in 1861 and serving till the final surrender. Mr. Banks attended the public schools of Neshoba County; also became a student at Harper-ville College, in Scott County, Miss., graduating in 1898; later, entered Millsaps College and finished the law course

there in 1902, receiving degree of Bachelor of Laws. He opened an office in Newton the same year, where he has since resided; actively engaged in the practice of his profession; was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. Mr. Banks is a Democrat and a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. He was married October 4, 1900, at Hillsboro, Miss., to Ellie B. Neal, daughter of Dr. Vandy Marcellus Neal and wife, Addie Neal. His wife's father served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army. Mr. and Mrs. Banks have three children: George Neal, Mary Olga and William Marcellus.

#### FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Lauderdale County.

JOHN ALSON BAILEY, of Bailey, Miss., son of Samuel Monroe Bailey and wife, Therisa (Anglin) Bailey, was born April 15, 1858, at Cummin, Ga. His father was a native of Shelby, N. C., and mother of Cummin, Ga.; father served throughout the Civil War in Company C, Forty-first Mississippi Regiment, C. S. A. He located in Lauderdale County, Miss., in 1858. At his death, in 1897, he was one of the largest planters in that county. John Alson Bailey received his early education in the country schools of Lauderdale County, after which he entered Cooper Institute, from which school he was graduated with first honors, with B. S. degree. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1890. Upon the organization of the Populist party in the State he became a supporter of its principles; was Presidential Elector of the party in 1900 and a member of the State and National Executive Committee. He was elected on the Democratic ticket State Senator from Lauderdale County November 5, 1907. He has always been prominent in all organizations looking to the betterment of the farming classes; was President of the County Farmers' Alliance for a number of years; is President of the Southern Cotton Association and Secretary of the Good Roads Association. He is engaged in planting and merchandising, and is the first farmer to represent Lauderdale County in the State Senate. Senator Bailey is a member of the Baptist Church and of the fraternal orders of Odd Fellows and Masons. He was married December 11, 1878, to Walterine Gray McClung, daughter of Leonidas M. T. McClung and wife, Celeste Grinage, of Houma, La. Mrs. Bailey's father was a near relative of Col. A. K. McClung. They have twelve children: Daisy (Bailey) Hobgood, Samuel Monroe, Annie (Bailey) Cook, Leonidas M. T., Ruth Celeste, Carlotta Ophelia, Azilee Webster, James Preston, Walterine Evelyn, Joseph Omerea and John Alson.

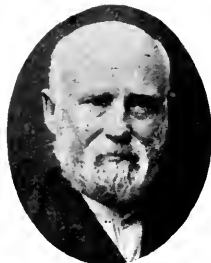


John Alson Bailey.

#### FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Kemper and Winston Counties.

JAMES ROBERT KEY, of Rio, Miss., son of Abel Key and Elizabeth Chambers (Warren) Key, was born October 14, 1844, near DeKalb, Kemper County, Miss. His father removed from Anson, N. C., in 1833 and settled near DeKalb. He was the first Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kemper County



James Robert Key.

where he died May 7, 1871. He was the son of John Key, and wife, Martha, who resided near DeKalb until their death. James Robert Key's mother was the daughter of William Warren and wife, Isabella, of Neshoba County, Miss. He received his early education in the country schools, after which he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, in which he has since engaged. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kemper County in 1880 and 1881; was Sheriff of that county, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889; member of the Lower House of the Mississippi Legislature, 1892-1894, and member of the State Senate, 1900-1902. He was re-elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. Senator Key is a Democrat; is a deacon in the Baptist Church, and has served as Deputy Grand Master of Masons for the Sixteenth District since 1902; was Master of Center Ridge Lodge fourteen years. On February 26, 1866, he was married to Margaret Jane Gill, daughter of William George Gill and wife, Mary (Warren), of DeKalb, Miss. They have ten children: John Morrison, Virginia (Key) Jackson, Cornelius L., Mary (Key) Little, Julia (Key) Pigford, William W., James Robert Stanley W., Rufus Frank and Annie Bertha.

#### SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

##### Noxubee County.



Walter Price.

WALTER PRICE, of Prairie Point, was born August 25, 1854, at Brooksville, Noxubee County, Miss., the son of Edward Mobley Price and wife, Sarah (Taliaferro) Price. His paternal ancestors came from South Carolina; maternal from Virginia; his mother's grandfather, Benjamin Taliaferro, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Price obtained his early education in the common schools; the principal school that he attended was at Brooksville, which was then conducted by a veteran of the Confederate Army—Captain T. J. Stokes; owing to impoverishment caused by the war his parents could not aid him in gaining a collegiate education. His occupation has always been that of a farmer, and he has lived all of his life in Noxubee County. He was elected a member of the County Board of Supervisors in 1892, and to the State Senate in 1896, and re-elected November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; has been a member of the County Executive Committee; was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which first nominated Bryan. He is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and has held the office of Recording Steward, also Superintendent of Sunday-school for twenty years; is an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. Senator Price was married July 7, 1880, to Bettie Caroline Dixon, daughter of Judge Thomas Holliday Dixon and Margaret Ann (Koger) Dixon. His wife's grandfather, Major Joseph Koger, served in the War of 1812, and later was for a number of years in the Mississippi Senate, retiring in 1856 at the age of seventy-two. Mr. and Mrs. Price have two children: Mary Rhoda Price, at home, and Edward Thomas Price, instructor in Polytechnic College, Forth Worth, Texas.

## SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Leake and Neshoba Counties.

ROBERT LEE BRELAND, of Philadelphia, was born November 25, 1870, near Union, Neshoba County, Miss., and is the son of Oliver Franklin Breland and wife, Minerva (Odom) Breland. His paternal ancestors came to America from Scotland and settled in South Carolina; maternal ancestors came from England. His great-grandfather Breland was a soldier of the Revolution under Marion; maternal great-grandfather was also a soldier of the Revolution. The father of the subject of this sketch was a Baptist minister and served four years as a Confederate soldier. Mr. Breland attended the primary schools of Neshoba County and the high schools at Dixon, Miss.; was a teacher in the Neshoba County schools from 1893 to 1900; elected County Superintendent of Education of Neshoba County 1899; elected to the House of Representatives November 3, 1903. Mr. Breland is a Democrat; member of the Baptist Church deacon; Mason, Odd Fellow and Woodman of the World; was married November 1, 1894, to Rosa Lee Johnson, daughter of Cornelius Johnson and wife, Matilda (Tullos) Johnson, of Dixon, Miss. Senator and Mrs. Breland have two children: Clyde Lamont and Hazel Lee. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Breland was a member of the following committees: Liquor Traffic, Manufactures and Census and Apportionment.

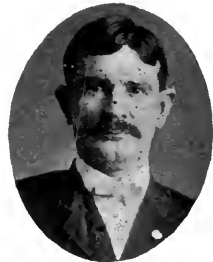


Robert Lee Breland.

## EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Madison County.

ELISHA BRYAN HARRELL, of Canton, was born April 27, 1868, near Old Vaiden, in Carroll County, Miss. He is the son of George B. Harrell and wife, Mary Eliza (Cross) Harrell. His ancestors on both sides were Mississippians; paternal grandfather lived at Hernando, maternal at Vaiden; his father served through the Civil War in the First Mississippi Cavalry. Mr. Harrell obtained his early education in rural schools; attended Water Valley High School under J. R. Preston for three years; entered Millsaps College and took his degree as Bachelor of Laws in 1900. He began practicing law at Madison Station in 1901; removed to Canton in 1904; served as Deputy Chancery Clerk for one year, then resumed the practice of law in that town; was elected Clerk of the city of Canton in 1906, and State Senator in 1907. He is a Democrat, a Presbyterian and a Knight of Pythias. He was married May 29, 1896, near Madison Station to Sallie Catherine Ray, daughter of William Anderson Ray and wife, Martha E. (Glass) Ray. His wife's father was a Methodist preacher and a farmer, well known in Madison and Neshoba Counties.



Elisha Bryan Harrell



Washington Dorsey Gibbs.

## NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Yazoo County.

WASHINGTON DORSEY GIBBS, of Yazoo City, Miss., son of Quesney Dibrell Gibbs and wife, Sarah Dorsey Gibbs, was born August 6, 1839, at Breckenridge Hall, Yazoo County, Miss. His paternal ancestors were English and immigrated to Virginia before the Revolutionary War; maternal came to America about the time that Lord Baltimore made his first settlement in Maryland, from which place they moved to Kentucky. Quesney Dibrell Gibbs was a lawyer of Nashville, Tenn., and moved to Manchester (now Yazoo City) in 1837; was a member of the Mississippi Legislature in 1862, and in that year raised a company of which he was elected Captain, and served in the Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment, Walthall's Brigade, C. S. A. He was stricken with camp fever in 1862 and was sent home, where he died a short time after. He was the son of George W. Gibbs and wife, Lee Ann (Dibrell) of Nashville, Tenn. George W. Gibbs' father was a soldier in the Revolution, and his wife's father, Charles Dibrell, was an officer in "Light Horse" Harry Lee's Brigade. Washington Dorsey Gibbs received his primary education in Yazoo County, after which he entered West Tennessee College at Jackson, Tenn., and later the University of Nashville. He was a student of the University of Virginia in 1856, 1857, 1858; was graduated in law from the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., in 1859. After graduation he did not practice law, but devoted himself to agricultural pursuits and to politics. In March, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Wirt Adams' regiment of cavalry, and while on a scout in December, 1863, was captured and imprisoned at Camp Morton, where he remained until February, 1865. During his imprisonment he was made a Sergeant of his company. He was a member of the State Senate from 1878 to 1882; member of House of Representatives 1886-88, and Presidential Elector in 1876 and 1888. In 1860 he supported the Bell and Everett ticket, but since the Civil War has been a member of the Democratic party. In 1875 he took an active part in the overthrow of Carpetbag rule in Mississippi. He was endorsed for Congress by his county in 1875, 1886, 1890, 1896. He was elected to the State Senate from Yazoo County November 5, 1907. Senator Gibbs is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a Mason. He was married January 11, 1860, to Louisa Johnson, daughter of John Johnson and wife, Loraine (Higginbotham) Johnson, of Yazoo County. Mrs. Gibbs' ancestors came from South Carolina during territorial days; she died in 1879. Senator Gibbs has five children: Lula (Gibbs) Kirk, Quesney Dibrell, Washington Dorsey, Lee and John Johnson.



Hazlewood Power Parish..

## TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Sharkey and Issaquena Counties.

HAZLEWOOD POWER PARISH, of Mayersville, was born September 14, 1880, at that place, the son of Robert Davis Parish and wife, Caroline Harrison (Power) Parish. His father was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War; in civil life was a practicing physician in Issa-

quena County; was County Health Officer for years; also for several years was Chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee. Mr. Farish attended the public schools of Issaquena County, and later was a student at Jefferson Military College at Washington Miss. He entered the Law School of the University of Mississippi and was graduated therefrom in 1899, with degree of LL.B.; since that date he has followed the active practice of law in his town and county. He served as Lieutenant of the First Regiment Mississippi National Guard in 1897; has been attorney for the Board of Supervisors of Issaquena County for the past five years; was member of the State Legislature during the session of 1906 and elected Senator from the Twentieth District in 1907. Mr. Farish is a Democrat, and was Secretary of the County Executive Committee for several years; is a member of the Episcopal Church and of the Knights of Pythias, having served as Chancellor Commander of his Lodge. He was married at New Orleans, La., November 14, 1906, to Mildred Henrietta Lillard. His wife died June 9, 1907.

#### TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

##### Holmes County.

SAMUEL NEELY SAMPLE, of Ebenezer, was born August 22, 1856, near Franklin, in Holmes County, Miss. and is the son of Samuel Sample and wife, Harriet (Paulling) Sample. His father was a physician and planter of Holmes County; died July 5, 1858, in the fiftieth year of his age. Mr. Sample attended the primary schools of Holmes County in an irregular way until he was fourteen years of age, when he was given a position as clerk in a store; has been engaged in the mercantile business since that time, also planting; member of Board of Supervisors of Holmes County 1892-1896; Alderman of Ebenezer for twelve years; elected to the House of Representatives from Holmes County November 3, 1903. Mr. Sample is a Democrat; Chairman of County Committee for years; member of Presbyterian Church, elder; Mason, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World; married February 25, 1902, at Yazoo City, Miss., to Mary Read Eggleston, daughter of Edmund Trent Eggleston and wife, Mary (Read) Eggleston. Mrs. Sample's ancestors came to Mississippi from Kentucky and Virginia. Senator and Mrs. Sample have three children: Samuel Edmund Walter Payne and Eugene Carter. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Sample was a member of the following committees: Ways and Means, Levees, Registration and Election, Investigating State Offices, and is the author of the Anti-Lobbying resolution, which was adopted by the House early in the session of 1906. He is also the author of what is known as the "Sample Labor Contract Law," as well as the sections of the Code of 1906 placing a \$500 tax on peddlers selling medicine and merchandise on credit, where security was taken. He was elected to the Senate from the Twenty-first District (Holmes County) November 5, 1907. Senator Sample is Chairman of the Finance Committee and member of the Temperance and other important committees.



Samuel Neely Sample.

## TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.



Wiley Sanders

WILEY SANDERS, of Kosciusko, was born July 26, 1852, in Jefferson County, Ala., and is the son of Absalom Sanders and wife, Anna (Dickinson) Sanders. His paternal ancestors were from North Carolina; maternal from Georgia; both coming originally from England. William Sanders, grandfather of subject of this sketch, was a soldier of the Revolution; subject's father served in war against Seminole Indians. Mr. Sanders attended the schools of Attala County under the instruction of James Dennis and R. V. Wall; occupation, editor and farmer; elected a member of the House of Representatives from Attala County in 1884; elected State Senator from Attala County (Twenty-second District) in 1899; re-elected November 3, 1903, and November 5, 1907. Mr. Sanders is a Democrat, member of the Baptist Church, Knights of Pythias; was married April 27, 1884, to Fannie J. Stokes, daughter of Richard Stokes and wife, Rebecca, of Grenada County, Miss. Senator and Mrs. Sanders have seven children: Harold B., Stokes L., Fannie Z., Marcie B., Paul H., Roger W. and Ethel. In the Senate of 1904-1908 Mr. Sanders was a member of the following Committees: Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, Education and Penitentiary and Prisons, Revision Code of 1906; was instrumental in the final passage of the uniform textbook bill in 1904.

## TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Oktibbeha and Choctaw Counties.



J. Lem Seawright.

J. LEM SEAWRIGHT, of Ackerman, was born October 31, 1871, in Attala County, Miss., the son of Robert M. and wife, Mary (Townsend) Seawright. His father was a native of Mississippi, his mother of Alabama; the former served in the Confederate Army, a soldier of the Thirty-fifth Mississippi Infantry; at the time of his death in 1893, he was Treasurer of Choctaw County. Mr. Seawright attended the common schools of Choctaw County, also taking a course at French Camp Academy, where he graduated in 1890. During the same year he took up his residence in Ackerman and began newspaper work. In time he became editor and publisher of the Ackerman *Plaindealer*. While carrying on his editorial labors he took up the study of law and decided to adopt a legal career. In 1902 he passed his examination and was admitted to the bar, after which he leased his newspaper and entered into a professional partnership with S. R. Hughston in Ackerman. Mr. Seawright has held a number of civil offices; in 1893 he was appointed County Treasurer to fill the unexpired term of his father, serving two years in that office, and he served for four years as Alderman, in which post, by virtue of his office, he was Town Treasurer; also for six years he was Trustee of Ackerman graded schools. In 1900 he was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-third District, and was elected a second time November 6, 1907. Senator Seawright is a Democrat, has been Secretary of the County Executive Committee for four years, and has also served as Secretary of the Congressional Committee. In 1904 he was chosen

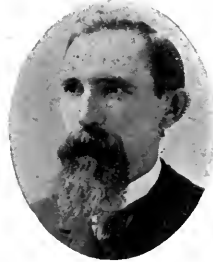


Presidential Elector from the Fourth Congressional District, and was selected to carry the returns to Washington. He is a member of the M. E. Church and is affiliated with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He was married February 15, 1903, to Mallie Hunt, daughter of William T. and Fannie (Neal) Hunt, of Ackerman. Mr. and Mrs. Seawright have two children: Mildred and J. Lem, Jr.

#### TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Clay and Webster Counties.

FREDERICK GEORGE BARRY, of West Point, Miss., son of John Barry and Maria (Gannon) Barry, was born at Woodbury, Tenn., January 12, 1845. His father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, the son of John and Francis Barry, who belonged to a prominent Episcopal family of that city. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and held positions of trust in the banks of Dublin and Ennis, Ireland. He married Maria Gannon, the daughter of a well-to-do Catholic, and came to the United States about 1844, arriving first in New York City, and soon after settling at Woodbury, Tenn., where he engaged in school teaching and merchandising, after failing to get title and possession of government lands, which he had purchased in New York. In 1852 he removed to Nashville, Tenn., and was prominent in the business and social circles of that place. He died in that city February 12, 1858, a devoted Mason, whose funeral obsequies were attended with distinguished Masonic honors in that city. Frederick George Barry was left an orphan in early youth, and received few educational advantages. At the age of thirteen he came to Mississippi and secured employment in a store. While assisting in the Circuit Clerk's office at Aberdeen he studied law, and about 1869 was licensed to practice, having stood his examination in open court before Judge J. M. Acker, William F. Dowd and R. O. Reynolds, who commended him in very flattering terms. He was City Clerk of Aberdeen for a term of two years; city Tax Collector for unexpired term of nine months, and City Attorney of West Point for a number of years. He is a Democrat; was Elector at large from Mississippi on the Hancock ticket; served in the Confederate Army in Company E, Eighth Regiment Confederate Cavalry, throughout the war, and was elected to the State Senate in 1875, in which capacity he served four years, and in 1878 introduced and pushed to its passage the first bill in the South (except Georgia) regulating railroads. In 1884 he was elected to the United States House of Representatives; was re-elected in 1886, after which, with no opposition, he voluntarily retired for the purpose of resuming his law practice. On November 5, 1907, he was elected to the Mississippi State Senate, the nomination having been unanimously tendered him at the preceding primary. Mr. Barry was married to Martha George, daughter of Lindsey and Elizabeth (Bibb) George, of Aberdeen, Miss., May 21, 1871. Mrs. Barry, on the maternal side, was descended from the Bibb family of



Frederick George Barry.

Alabama. She died a few years after her marriage, leaving one child, Martha Amanda, who became the wife of Dr. L. G. Nisbet, of Aberdeen. By a later marriage Mr. Barry has one child, Jennie.

#### TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Lowndes County.



Malcolm Argyle Franklin.

MALCOLM ARGYLE FRANKLIN, of Columbus, was born December 1, 1862, at Columbus, Miss., and is the son of Sidney Smith Franklin and wife, Ann Eliza (Campbell) Franklin. His paternal ancestors came to Mississippi from New York, maternal from Tennessee. Mr. Franklin attended the primary schools of Columbus; engaged in merchandising and planting; elected to the House of Representatives from Lowndes County in 1895, and re-elected in 1899; elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-fifth District November 3, 1903. Senator Franklin is a Democrat; member of the Baptist Church; Mason. He is unmarried. During his service in the Legislature he has served on some of its most important committees, and has always been a steadfast advocate of liberal appropriations to the educational institutions of the State. He has been instrumental in securing ample State aid for the State Industrial Institute and College for young women, located at Columbus. In the Senate of 1904-1908 Mr. Franklin was a member of the following committees: Finance, Banks and Banking, Penitentiary and Prisons, Insurance, Joint Committee Universities and Colleges. He was re-elected to the Senate from Lowndes County November 5, 1907, and at the expiration of his present term will have had a continuous legislative service of sixteen years.

#### TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Carroll and Montgomery Counties.



Lee McMillan.

LEE McMILLAN, of Carrollton, was born April 29, 1847, at that place, the son of Smith McMillan and wife, Obedience Annette (Hall) McMillan. His maternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish and emigrated first to Pennsylvania, thence to Virginia, later part of the family went to the Carolinas; his maternal ancestors came from England to Georgia. The maternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch was one of the Runnells family, originally from Virginia; her father sat in Mississippi's first Constitutional Convention; her brother was Governor H. G. Runnells, of Mississippi, and Governor H. R. Runnells of Texas was her cousin. Lyman Hall, a maternal ancestor, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia. Mr. McMillan attended the rural schools of his vicinity and the Middleton High School; enlisted in the Confederate Army in 1862 at the age of fifteen in the Twenty-eighth Mississippi Cavalry, serving until the surrender in April, 1865. After the war he entered the University of Mississippi, but did not graduate. In 1869 he began the life of a cotton planter, which he continued many years. He was a member of the Board of Education of his county from the enactment of the school law until 1894. In that year he went to Washington and

took the office of file clerk in the House of Representatives, serving until January 1, 1896; from that date till March, 1897, was a clerk of the Interstate Commerce Commission; then was transferred to the office of Secretary of the United States Senate, where he served until April, 1900, and then returned home. Since the law was enacted creating County Pension Boards he has been President of the Board of Pension Commissioners of Carroll County. Was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. Mr. McMillan is a Democrat; was a member of his County Executive Committee during the upheaval of 1875, and many years since. He is a Presbyterian and an elder in his Church; has been a Mason since 1871. He was married January 6, 1869, near Carrollton to Mattie Buchanan, daughter of Thomas Edmondson Buchanan and wife, Sarah Ann (Edmondson) Buchanan. His wife's family was from Georgia. Senator and Mrs. McMillan have one living child, Joseph Lewis McMillan, of Valley Hill, Mississippi.

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Leflore and Tallahatchie Counties.

ROBERT VAN BUREN POLLARD, of Greenwood, was born November 13, 1871, at Erin, Houston County, Tenn., the son of James Joseph Pollard and wife, Sarah Elizabeth (Turner) Pollard. His ancestors on both sides were descendants of early Virginian settlers; his mother's grandfather served in the Revolutionary War and in the War of 1812; his father was a soldier in the Fiftieth Tennessee Infantry during the Civil War, and in 1875 was a member of the Tennessee Legislature. Mr. Pollard attended the public schools of his county, then entered the Edgewood Normal School, where he took the degree of B. S.; was at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., for three sessions; next studied for a time at the Jennings Business College, Nashville, Tenn.; then entered the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, where he took the A. B. degree. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Rush and Gardner, Greenwood, Miss.; passed the Supreme Court examination, and began the practice of law at that place December 1, 1898, in which he has since been steadily engaged. He is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, and one of the Board of Stewards; also is a Master Mason of his lodge. He was married September 3, 1903, at Columbus, to Bettie Freear Young, daughter of John Davis Young and Alice Baskerville Young, of that city. His wife's paternal ancestors came to Mississippi from Tennessee and those on her mother's side from Virginia. Senator and Mrs. Pollard have two children: Robert Van Buren, Jr., and John Davis.



Robert Van Buren Pollard.

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Yalobusha and Grenada Counties.

FRANCIS HIGDON HARPER, of Grenada County, Miss., son of Thomas Walter Harper and wife, Mary (Tyner) Harper, was born in Carroll County, Miss., June 6, 1872. His father was a native of Tennessee, and was the son of Higdon Robinson Harper and Sarah (Pierce) Harper.



Francis Higdon Harper.

He came to Carroll County, Miss., with his parents when a child and continued to make his home in the State through life. He was a soldier in the Confederate Army; belonged to the Grenada Rifles, Company G, Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment, and participated in all the battles that engaged Johnston's army. He surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1865, holding the rank of Sergeant. His wife was the daughter of Walter Pierce, of Halifax County, N. C. Francis Higdon Harper received his early education at Ebenezer, Carroll County, Miss. He attended the Mississippi Normal College at Houston, Miss., 1895-97, after which he became a teacher in the public schools of the State. He has been a member of the Grenada County Board of Examiners for teachers since 1904. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he volunteered and came to Jackson for enlistment, but failed to pass the examination. He was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907, from the Twenty-eighth District. Senator Harper is unmarried.

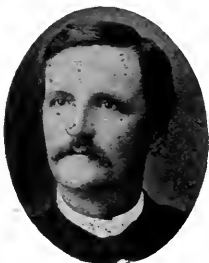
#### TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Washington and Sunflower Counties.



John Lawrence Hebron, Jr.

JOHN LAWRENCE HEBRON, JR., of Greenville, was born July 6, 1864, at Vicksburg, Miss., and is the son of John Lawrence Hebron and Ellen (Ellington) Hebron. The father of the subject of this sketch was a physician, and a surgeon in the Confederate Army; member of House of Representatives in 1876; lessee of State Penitentiary, 1877-1878; paternal ancestors came from Virginia. Mr. Hebron attended Mississippi College in 1877, 1878, 1879; entered the University of Mississippi in 1881; continued there six years; received department diplomas, Freshman medal won in 1883; Phi Sigma Anniversarian in 1884; was graduated from Law School in 1887 with LL.B. degree; County Attorney of Washington County, 1896-1900; elected State Senator November 3, 1903. Mr. Hebron is a Democrat; served on County and District Executive Committees; member of Presbyterian Church and Knights of Pythias, Delta Psi; married July 6, 1893, at Senatobia, Miss., to Lula Dean, daughter of John M. and Martha (Crawford) Dean. Senator and Mrs. Hebron have three children: Corinne, Dean and Cora. In the Senate of 1904-1908 Mr. Hebron was a member of the following committees: Printing, Railroads and Franchises, Military, Levees, Temperance. He is now a member of the Board of Trustees of the State University, and President of the Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners, and was re-elected to the Senate from the Twenty-ninth District November 5, 1907. Senator Hebron is President *pro tem* of the Senate and a member of some of its most important committees.



Thomas Rupert Baird.

THOMAS RUPERT BAIRD, of Indianola, Miss., son of James Madison Baird and Eliza T. (Rupert) Baird, was born December 11, 1850, at Crawford, Lowndes County, Miss. His father was a native of Asheville, N. C., and removed to Mississippi. He went from Crawford, Miss., to the Mississippi Delta, and after the Civil War returned to Asheville, N. C., and died in Sunflower County in 1879. His wife was

the daughter of John Rupert, of Georgia. Thomas Rupert Baird received his early education near Asheville, N. C., in 1866-70. In 1870-71 he attended college at Lexington, Ky., entering the law department during the last year, after which he read law under Judge Bailey at Asheville; was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and licensed to practice before Judge Fisher in Sunflower County, Miss., in 1872. He was a member of the Mississippi Legislature of 1890; was chairman of a Democratic club in 1900, and has always been a zealous worker for his party. He was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. Senator Baird is a member of the Christian Church. He was married to Annie L. Montgomery, daughter of Livingston Montgomery and wife, Serenthy (Love) Montgomery, of Yazoo County, Miss., January 15, 1890.

## THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Bolivar County.

JOHN CRAWFORD BURRUS, of Benoit, was born September 5, 1847, in Hinds County, Miss., and is the son of John Crawford Burrus and wife, Louisa (McGehee) Burrus. His paternal ancestors came to Mississippi from Virginia; maternal ancestors were from Georgia, and located in Wilkinson County, Miss.; on both sides were soldiers of the Revolution. The father of the subject of this sketch was a graduate of the University of Virginia, with the B. A. degree; was admitted to the bar in Huntsville, Ala., in 1838; removed to Bolivar County, Miss., and was Probate Judge of that county for many years. Mr. Burrus was taught by private tutors at the home of his father in Bolivar County, Miss., until he reached the age of twelve years; attended a preparatory school at Nashville, Tenn., one session, and enlisted as a private in Company I, Ninth Texas Cavalry, and served until the close of the war between the United States and the Confederate States; engaged in planting in Bolivar County from that time to this; member of Board of Supervisors of Bolivar County from 1890 to 1896; Justice of the Peace from 1896 to 1904. Senator Burrus is a Democrat; member of Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Mason, Knight of Honor and Knight of Pythias; married March 17, 1870, to Margaret Annie Barritt, daughter of Lucas Barritt and wife, Emily (Nutter) Barritt, of Kentucky. Mrs. Burrus died October 11, 1886. Mr. Burrus has one living child, Margaret (Burrus) Barry, of Benoit, Miss. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Burrus was a member of the following committees: Appropriations, Levees, Agriculture (Ch.). He was elected to the Senate from the Thirtieth District November 5 1907.



John Crawford Burrus.

## THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Chickasaw, Calhoun and Pontotoc Counties.

CHARLES EDWARD FRANKLIN, of Pontotoc, was born October 28, 1867, at Poplar Springs, Pontotoc County, Miss., and is the son of John I. Gracy Franklin and wife, Amanda (Allbritton) Franklin. His paternal ancestors were from South Carolina; maternal from Alabama; those on



Charles E. Franklin.

paternal side coming originally from Scotland. Mr. Franklin attended the public schools of Pontotoc County under the instruction of George Fortune, W. A. Dye, Marion Payne, W. F. Davis and others; entered Poplar Springs Normal College and was graduated with the B. A. degree in June, 1890; took commercial course in 1889; taught school seven years; bookkeeper and salesman four years; elected Mayor of Pontotoc in 1900; re-elected in 1902; elected State Senator from Pontotoc, Calhoun and Chickasaw Counties (Thirty-first District) November 3, 1903. Senator Franklin is a Democrat; member of Baptist Church, Knight of Pythias; married November 18, 1896, at Shelby, Ala., to Mamie M. Glenn, daughter of David C. and wife, Laura Glenn, of Shelby, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin have had born to them four children: Claud Lamar (died September 23, 1905), Edward Grady, Mary Gladys and Charles Edward, Jr. In the Senate of 1904-1908 Mr. Franklin was a member of the following committees: Printing, Education, Military, County Affairs, Engrossed Bills, Joint Committee Investigating State Officers, Revision Committee. He was re-elected to the Senate from Thirty-first District November 5, 1907.



John Jefferson Adams.

JOHN JEFFERSON ADAMS, of Pittsboro, Calhoun County, Miss., son of James Jefferson Adams and wife, Mary (Burson) Adams, was born May 17, 1860, at Slate Springs, Calhoun County, Miss. His father was a native of Virginia, and about 1840 removed to Slate Springs, Miss., where he married Mary Burson, daughter of Amos Burson, a native of Alabama, November 23, 1858. From Slate Springs he moved to Corinth, Miss. He was a volunteer soldier of the Confederacy, and died in its service, September 4, 1862, and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. His father, John G. B. Adams, died in Texas. John Jefferson Adams received his early education in the country schools of his vicinity, after which he pursued a course of study at home. He entered the Cumberland University Law School at Lebanon, Tenn., in 1896, from which school he was graduated in 1897. He attended the University of Mississippi in 1898, and began the practice of law in 1899 at Pittsboro Calhoun County, Miss. Prior to this he had merchandised at Bellefontaine, Webster County, Miss., of which place he was Mayor. At Pittsboro he engaged in merchandising in connection with his law practice, and served as a member of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen. He was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Webster County eight years, and served six years as Secretary. For the past five years he has been a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Fourth Congressional District. He was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. Senator Adams is a member of the Baptist Church; is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, Woodman of the World, and was married January 4, 1882, to Mary Masouri McCain, daughter of R. W. McCain and wife, Eliza, of Bellefontaine, Miss. They have three children: James J., Virgie (Adams) Cruthirds and Mary Z.

## THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

## Lafayette County.

GEORGE ROBERT HIGHTOWER, of Oxford, was born October 15, 1865, at Smith's Mill, Carroll County (now Grenada), Miss., and is the son of George Hightower and wife, Nancy (Kirby) Hightower. His ancestors came to Mississippi from Virginia. William Hightower and Jessie Dawson, his ancestors, were soldiers of the Revolution. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Confederacy. Mr. Hightower received his primary education in the public schools of Grenada County; attended the Buena Vista Normal College in Chickasaw County, and was graduated from that institution in 1889; established the Abbeville Normal College in 1889; taught in the Grenada Collegiate Institute; was professor of mathematics in 1891; abandoned teaching in 1894 on account of failing health; has been engaged in farming and stock raising since that time; elected Superintendent of Education of Lafayette County in 1895; elected to the House of Representatives from Lafayette County in 1899; elected Senator from the Thirty-second District November 3, 1903. Senator Hightower is a Democrat; member of the Methodist Church; Mason, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World; married February 11, 1892, at Abbeville, Miss., to Sallie Pearl Bishop, daughter of Marion Pipkins Bishop and wife, Mary Elizabeth Beall. Mr. and Mrs. Hightower have one child, George Bishop. In the Senate of 1904-1908 Mr. Hightower was a member of the following committees: Finance, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, Claims, Federal Relations, Joint Committee Universities and Colleges. Chairman of Special Joint Committee for final Revision of Code of 1906. He was re-elected to the Senate from the Thirty-second District November 5, 1907. Was elected President of the Farmers' Union January 3, 1908, and resigned his seat in the Senate January 25th.



George R. Hightower.

ROBERT AARON DEAN, of Glendale, was born December 29, 1836, near Chulahoma, Marshall County, Miss., and is the son of Russell Dean and wife, Louisa Ann (Alsup) Dean. His paternal ancestors were English and Scotch; maternal Welch and Irish. His grandmother, Elizabeth (Edmondson) Dean, was the first white child born in Huntsville, Ala. Robert Aaron Dean was educated in the private schools of Marshall County, Miss., and has been engaged in farming all his life. He was a member of the House of Representatives, 1878-1879, State Senate 1896-1906, and of the Constitutional Convention of 1890; in that body was Chairman of the Committee on Penitentiary, which abolished the convict-leasing system; he was a member of the Commission which supervised the erection of the new Capitol, 1900-1903, and was elected to the Senate January 25, 1908, to succeed G. R. Hightower, resigned. In 1861 he enlisted as Orderly Sergeant in the Marshall Riflemen at Chulahoma, Marshall County, and was assigned to the 19th Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, Army of Northern Virginia, C. S. A.; was made Third Lieutenant in 1861, Second and First Lieutenant in 1862, and Captain and Major in 1863; at the close of the war was Major of the 19th Mississippi Regiment. Major



Robert Aaron Dean.

Dean is a Democrat, a member and Deacon in the Primitive Baptist Church, and Mason. He was married February 2, 1864, to Lucy Ann Langston, daughter of John McClure Langston and wife, Anner Hudspeth, of Lafayette County. Major and Mrs. Dean have eight children: Russell Langston, Thomas Greenwood, Joseph James, Robert Aaron, Jr., Louanner (Dean) Cavitt, Georgia (Dean) Waldrip, Minnie (Dean) Davis and Hardy Mott.



Calvin Brooks Vance.

## THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Panola County.

CALVIN BROOKS VANCE, of Batesville, was born December 26, 1844, on a cotton plantation in Panola County, Miss., the son of Elisha Quinby Vance and wife, Cypress C. (Brooks) Vance. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland to America before the Revolutionary War, first locating near Fredericksburg, Va. Subsequently part of the family moved to the Carolinas, whence the grandfather of the subject of this sketch moved to Kentucky, and his son came from that State to Panola County, Miss., in 1836. Mr. Vance obtained his early education at Panola schools, later studied at the Kentucky Military Institute and the University of Virginia, but left the last-named institution in 1861 to join a Mississippi regiment and go to the forefront of battle; he became a Lieutenant of Artillery; was commissioned Captain before the close of the struggle, and was severely wounded at the siege of Vicksburg. After the war, from 1864 to 1875, Mr. Vance was engaged in managing his plantation, and from 1875 to 1878 he was the editor of a newspaper; he is now President of the Bank of Batesville and is at the head of several local corporations. He still retains the old homestead, built in the '30s, which is in a good state of preservation and stands as a striking landmark and reminder of pioneer days. During the troubled days of reconstruction Mr. Vance was unceasingly active in his effort to break down carpet-bag rule and to restore honest government to the State. In 1876 he was made Brigadier-General of State Militia; from 1878 to 1880 he was a member of the State Senate. He is a Democrat, and has been several times Chairman of the County Executive Committee; he is Commander of his camp of United Confederate Veterans. He was married October 27, 1889, in Chattanooga, Tenn., to Lida Butler, daughter of William Butler and wife, Mary Butler, of Memphis. Senator and Mrs. Vance have three children: Elisha Quinsby, Calvin Brooks, Jr., and John David. He was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907.



Benjamin D. Simpson.

## THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Coahoma, Tunica and Quitman Counties.

BENJAMIN D. SIMPSON, of Marks, Quitman County was born November 28, 1860, at Pegram, Benton County, Miss., and is the son of Andrew S. Simpson and wife, Eleanor (Finley) Simpson; his paternal ancestors came to Mississippi from Tennessee; maternal from Virginia; father, Irish descent; mother, Scotch. Mr. Simpson attended the primary schools of Benton County; was at the Iuka Normal



Institute one session; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1892; practiced at Ashland, Miss.; member of the Legislature, 1890, 1892; elected State Senator from Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall and Tate Counties (Thirty-sixth District) November 3, 1903. Senator Simpson is a Democrat; Chairman of the County Committee, 1896-1900; member of Methodist Church, Mason, and unmarried. In the Senate of 1904-1908 he was a member of the following committees: Claims, Military, Registration and Elections, Engrossed Bills, Public Health and Quarantine and Insurance. He removed from Ashland to Marks, where he is now engaged in the practice of law; was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907.

## THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

DeSoto County.

GEORGE LESLIE DARDEN, of Hernando, was born November 21, 1879, near Lodi, in Sumner (now Webster) County, Miss. He is the son of Morgan Monroe Darden and wife, Josephine Elizabeth (Hurt) Darden. Paternal ancestors came from Alabama, maternal from South Carolina; his father was a soldier in the Confederate Army, enlisting at the age of eighteen; he moved to Mississippi soon after the close of the war. Mr. Darden obtained his education in the public schools, and early entered the field of journalism. He is now and has been since January 1, 1903, publisher and proprietor of the *Hernando Times-Promoter*. He was a page in the National House of Representatives in the term of the Fifty-third Congress. He is a Democrat; in the primary election of August, 1907, he received twenty votes more than the combined vote of three competitors for a seat in the State Senate; was elected to the Senate November 5, 1907. He is a member of the Baptist Church, of the Masonic Order, the Protective Order of Elks and is Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Senator Darden is unmarried.



George Leslie Darden.

## THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall and Tate Counties.

WILLIAM JASPER EAST, of Senatobia, was born September 1, 1854, in Monroe County, Miss., and is the son of Josiah Robertson East and wife, Matilda (Callahan) East. His ancestors came to America from England about 1740 and settled in Henrico County, Virginia. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier in the war for the independence of Texas, the Mexican War and the Civil War, and serving in the Buena Vista Hornets in the Confederate Army. Mr. East attended the primary schools of Panola County, under the instruction of Capt. J. A. Rainwater and others; entered the University of Mississippi in 1879 and pursued studies two years; taught in public schools two years; studied law; admitted to the bar in 1883; located at Senatobia; Mayor of Senatobia, 1887-88; State Senator, 1892-94; member of House of Representatives from Tate County, 1896, 1897, 1898; Presidential Elector, 1900; elected to



William Jasper East.

the House November 3, 1903. Mr. East is a Democrat; member of the Episcopal Church; Mason and Knight of Pythias; was married July 12, 1892, to Lula Whitten, daughter of Patrick Henry Whitten and wife, Mary Hodges. Mrs. East's father was a soldier of the Confederacy. Senator and Mrs. East have three children: Whitten, Fletcher and Lula. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. East was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Constitution, Registration and Elections. He was elected to the Senate November 5, 1907.



Hugh Kirby Mahon.

HUGH KIRBY MAHON, of Holly Springs, was born November 1, 1870, in Marshall County, Miss., and is the son of Joseph Richard Mahon and Amanda Kirby Mahon. His father served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Marshall County for sixteen years and twelve years of that time as President of the Board; was a Confederate soldier and his grandfather was a Captain in the Mexican War. Mr. Mahon attended the public and high schools of his county, obtaining the most of his education by close application to his books on his father's farm, where he was born and reared. He took a commercial course at Memphis and was graduated in 1889, and entered the Law School of the University of Mississippi and was graduated in 1898, having taken the regular two years' work with examination required for graduation in about six and one-half months; began the practice of law at Holly Springs, Miss., his home county, in November, 1898; elected to the Legislature in 1899; re-elected in 1903, and was chosen Senator of his county November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, and has always been nominated by large majorities. He has taken a prominent part in important legislation and has been untiring in his efforts to create a sentiment for agricultural progress in the State and laws pertaining to that interest, in which he has accomplished much, and secured the location of a State Agricultural Experiment Station for his county, which is specially for the benefit of North Mississippi. He served on some of the most important committees of the House and was chairman of special and subcommittees; at his first term he was a member of the Bryan reception committee when Mr. Bryan visited the State by invitation of that body. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; member of the United Sons of Confederate Veterans; member of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association; served as Chancellor Commander of his Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and Consul Commander of his Camp, Woodmen of the World and Elk. Married December 19, 1898, to Mary Walker Gatewood, daughter of Capt. Lafayette Gatewood and wife, Mary Walker. Senator and Mrs. Mahon have one child, Hugh K., Jr.



Samuel Joseph Owen.

SAMUEL JOSEPH OWEN, of New Albany, was born December 30, 1867, at Blue Mountain, Tippah County, Miss., the son of William Owen and wife, Caroline (Sargeant) Owen. His paternal ancestors came originally from Virginia, and from that State the family scattered to Kentucky, the Carolinas and Alabama, later to Mississippi and the Southwest. Mr. Owen's father was a native of Alabama;

his mother of Mississippi. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools in youth, but as his father died when he was in his early teens, leaving him the oldest of three children and his mother's main dependence, he had no opportunity for collegiate or professional education. He has been in politics more or less since he was about twenty-three years of age; was Clerk of Circuit Court of Tippah County 1892-95; Mayor of the town of Ripley, 1898-99; Floater Representative in Mississippi Legislature, Benton and Tippah Counties, 1900-03; was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. He tried the newspaper business for a time, owned and edited the *Southern Sentinel* at Ripley from 1896 to 1901; when he sold this out he entered the mercantile business; was in stores at Ripley and Blue Mountain; then with others organized the Union Mercantile Company of New Albany, in which he is now a director. He is a Democrat; a member of the Missionary Baptist Church; a Deacon since he was twenty-four years of age, and always prominent in Sunday-school work; is Consul Commander of Woodmen of the World. He was married September 9, 1891, at Blue Mountain to Lilla David McAteer, daughter of John David McAteer and wife, Sallie (Duncan) McAteer. His wife's ancestors came from Georgia and the Carolinas. Senator and Mrs. Owen have eight children: James Robert, William Luther, Lilla Blanche, Sara Lynne, John Sargeant, Mamie Wilmouth, Samuel Joseph, Jr., and Alma Louise. Mr. Owen has always been an ardent prohibitionist, active in the suppression of "blind tigers," and other forms of lawlessness; was Secretary of the Law and Order League formed in his community some ten years ago.

### THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Tishomingo, Alcorn and Prentiss Counties.

JAMES ANDY CUNNINGHAM, of Booneville, was born February 9, 1874, at New Site, Prentiss County, Miss., and is the son of Andy Cunningham and wife, Fannie (Finch) Cunningham. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Confederacy, and served as a private in the Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment. Mr. Cunningham attended the primary schools of Prentiss County, under the instruction of George M. Denson, C. Elliott Billingsley and Perry G. Wright, after he had passed his nineteenth year; entered Oakland College, Itawamba County, Miss., and was graduated in 1898 with the B. S. degree; attended Iuka Normal College 1901-02; became a teacher in 1897; taught in public schools two years, two years in Oakland College and Iuka Normal, and two years in Marietta Normal; elected to the Legislature from Prentiss County, November 3, 1903. Senator Cunningham is a Democrat; member and Steward of the Methodist Church; Mason and Knight of Pythias. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Cunningham was a member of the following committees: Benevolent Institutions, Constitution, Public Education, Insurance, and Public Buildings and Grounds. He was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. Senator Cunningham was married April 10, 1904, to Callie Floyd at Booneville, Miss., daughter of James



James A. Cunningham.

B. and Sallie Floyd. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham have two children: Floyd W. and Edith. He was graduated from Millsaps College Law School in 1906, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession at Booneville.



William Dozier Anderson.

### THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Monroe, Lee and Itawamba Counties.

**WILLIAM DOZIER ANDERSON**, of Tupelo, Lee County, Miss., son of Charles Wesley Anderson and Mary R. (Dozier) Anderson, was born July 23, 1862, at Cedar Grove, Pontotoc County, Miss. He is a lineal descendant of Andrew Anderson, who was of Scotch ancestry and came from Ireland to America and settled in Augusta County, Va. William Anderson, son of Andrew Anderson, was a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, and after the war removed from Virginia and settled at Logan's Fort, Lincoln County, Ky. He was the father of Charles Anderson, who removed from Kentucky to Maury County, Tenn., and married Margaret Russell, a sister of Capt. John Russell, who was with Jackson during the Indian wars. He removed from Tennessee to North Alabama in the early part of the nineteenth century and settled near Courtland, and later came to Pontotoc County, Miss. His son, Charles Wesley Anderson, was the father of William Dozier Anderson. William Dozier Anderson's mother was a daughter of Dr. J. M. Dozier, of South Carolina, who was of Huguenot ancestry. His mother was a Miss Gale, sister of Governor Gale, of Alabama, and his grandmother was a Miss Billups. He married Louisa Gray while a resident of Alabama. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and kept a diary, which is still in the family. William Dozier Anderson received his early educational training at Birmingham, Lee County, Miss., after which he attended Central University at Richmond, Ky. He studied law at the University of Mississippi, sessions of 1881 and 1882, and later stood the bar examination and was admitted to practice, locating at Tupelo, where he has since remained. He is City and County Attorney; attorney for the M. & O. R. R.; was Alderman of Tupelo one term and Mayor from 1899 to 1907. He was a member of the Mississippi Legislature in 1898, filling the unexpired term of Col. Wilson as Floater Representative of Lee and Itawamba Counties; was a member of Judiciary and Ways and Means Committees. He was nominated for Presidential Elector for the State at large in 1904, but declined, as his acceptance would have been unconstitutional, since he already held office. Governor Longino appointed him special Judge of the Supreme Court in Judge Calhoun's place, and appointed by Governor Vardaman special Judge in the Circuit Court at Booneville in 1906. He has served as delegate to the Democratic State Convention for many years; is a Director of the Mississippi Bar Association; has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee for ten years; is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and is a member of Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor. On November 5, 1907, he was elected to the State Senate. Senator Anderson was married to Lena Bell Clayton, daughter of W. L. Clayton

and wife, Agnes Bell, of Tupelo, January 27, 1886. They have five children: Clayton, John Russell, Mary Agnes, Lena Bell and Charles.

GEORGE JABEZ LEFTWICH, of Aberdeen, was born September 18, 1859, at Blacksburg, Montgomery County, Virginia, the son of Jabez Leftwich and Mary (Switzer) Leftwich. His paternal ancestors came from Cheshire, England, and settled in Eastern Virginia when that commonwealth was a colony; later they made their home in Bedford County, Va., whence they became scattered. Col. Jabez Leftwich, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an officer under his brother, General Joel Leftwich, in the War of 1812; he was subsequently a member of Congress from Virginia, and in 1825 emigrated to Huntsville, Ala.; his wife was Martha Jane Early, a cousin of General Jubal A. Early. Mr. Leftwich attended in youth the free schools of Virginia, and the high school at Fincastle, Va. He entered the National Normal University of Lebanon, Ohio, to prepare himself for teaching, graduated there in 1882 with degree of A. B.; attended law lectures at the University of Virginia and at Cornell University, but did not complete a course in either institution. He was principal of the township high school at Grayville, Ill., one year, and of the high school at Carthage, Miss., five years; then, in 1888, began the practice of law at Aberdeen. He was one of the firm of Gilleylen and Leftwich for fifteen years; this firm name is now Leftwich and Tubb. He is a Democrat; was Commissioner of Elections for his county for several years; is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and was a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Church at Baltimore in 1898, and that at Birmingham in 1906. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Order of Elks, also of the Mississippi Historical Society; frequently prepares papers for that society and writes for periodicals and magazines. Mr. Leftwich has been prominently identified with the prohibition movement in his county; was also active in the movement for a primary election and the overthrow of the plan of candidate election by party conventions. Was elected to the State Senate November 5, 1907. He was married near Princeton, Ky., December 27, 1887, to Elgenia Groom, daughter of William G. Groom and wife, Martha A. Groom. His wife's family were descended from Virginian pioneer planters. Senator and Mrs. Leftwich have six children: Mary Marguerite, Katie Elgenia, George Jabez, Jr., Bessie Louise, William Groom and Frank Switzer.



George Jabez Leftwich.

## REPRESENTATIVES 78TH SESSION.

### OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

<i>Speaker</i> -----	H. M. STREET
<i>Clerk</i> -----	L. PINK SMITH
<i>Journal Clerk</i> -----	LEE J. WILSON
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i> -----	W. E. CAFFEE
<i>Postmistress</i> -----	MRS. ANNIE GLASS
<i>Doorkeepers</i> -----	U. H. TOMPKINS AND W. R. HOOVER
<i>Stenographers</i> -----	MISSES MADIE FITZGERALD AND NETTIE RATLIFF
<i>Pages</i> -----	MARVIN STANTON, HOLLOWAY BIRD, JAKE MYERS, ALBERT O. MITCHELL, LEWIS WHITSON, SOLON DOBBS, EDWARD WRIGHT, HOKE FRAZIER AND JAMES K. VARDAMAN, JR.

### REPRESENTATIVES.

- Adams*—W. A. Killingsworth, Cannonsburg; Israel N. Moses, Natchez.  
*Alcorn*—S. M. Nabors, Rienzi; W. T. Bennett, Corinth.  
*Amite*—Eugene Gerald, Smithdale; C. L. Fenn, Smithdale.  
*Attala*—D. C. Bailey, Ayres; J. J. Britt, Bolatusha.  
*Benton*—R. M. Frazier, Hickory Flat.  
*Bolivar*—C. R. Smith, Cleveland; George B. Shelby, Shelby..  
*Calhoun*—J. B. Going, Pittsboro; W. J. Patterson, Pittsboro.  
*Carroll*—T. O. Yewell, Carrollton; S. S. Monday, North Carrollton.  
*Chickasaw*—Frank Burkitt, Okolona; J. A. Lewis, Houston.  
*Choctaw*—C. A. Lindsey, Eupora.  
*Claiborne*—R. B. Anderson, Port Gibson.  
*Clarke*—A. Johnston, Shubuta.  
*Clay*—J. C. Bridges, Pheba; J. P. Valentine, Pheba.  
*Coahoma*—O. G. Johnston, Friars Point; Will A. Alcorn, Jr., Clarksdale.  
*Copiah*—C. E. Hood, Dentville; W. W. Robertson, Wesson; W. B. Miller, Hazlehurst.  
*Covington*—W. L. Cranford, Seminary.  
*DeSoto*—E. J. Pollard, Hernando; J. H. Simpson, Watson.  
*Forrest*—S. V. Robertson, Hattiesburg.  
*Franklin*—M. H. Jones, Little Springs.  
*Greene*—E. W. Breland, Leakesville.  
*Grenada*—S. A. Morrison, Grenada.  
*Hancock*—E. J. Gex, Bay St. Louis.  
*Harrison*—J. B. Clark, Nugent.

*Hinds*—H. M. Quin, Jackson; M. Ney Williams, Raymond; S. A. D. Greaves, Asylum P. O.

*Holmes*—J. B. Mitchell, Goodman; L. S. Rogers, West; J. A. Dicken Durant.

*Issaquena*—L. Peyton, Mayersville.

*Itawamba*—J. F. Dison, Eastman.

*Jackson*—M. A. Dees, Scranton.

*Jasper*—M. A. Lewis, Missionary.

*Jefferson Davis*—J. O. Cowart, Prentiss.

*Jefferson*—J. E. Lamb, Union Church.

*Jones*—L. Stainton, Laurel.

*Kemper*—G. J. Rencher, DeKalb; S. M. Graham, Oak Grove.

*Lafayette*—L. M. Russell, Oxford; C. E. Slough, Oxford.

*Lamar*—J. L. Bryant, Baxterville.

*Lauderdale*—Joe D. Stennis, Bailey; W. R. Denton, Hookston; H. M. Street, Meridian.

*Lawrence*—Lee H. Bird, Tryus.

*Leake*—L. A. Zachry, Lena.

*Lee*—George H. Hill, Jr., Tupelo; F. A. Greene, Verona.

*Leflore*—J. A. Tyson, Greenwood.

*Lincoln*—M. McCullough, Brookhaven.

*Löwendes*—T. A. Stinson, Columbus; W. R. Moody, Columbus; B. G. Hull, R. F. D. No. 3, Columbus.

*Madison*—R. W. Stewart, Madison; John B. Martin, Cameron.

*Marion*—A. L. Yates, Columbia.

*Marshall*—C. H. Curd, Holly Springs; W. H. King, Tasca; John Calhoun, Holly Springs.

*Monroe*—H. F. Broyles, Greenwood Springs; D. A. Becks, R. F. D. No. 2, Aberdeen; T. R. Caldwell, R. F. D., Amory.

*Montgomery*—Sid I. Robinson, Winona.

*Neshoba*—A. D. Sharpe, Engine.

*Newton*—J. D. Carr, Newton; M. P. Foy, Decatur.

*Noxubee*—E. D. Cavett, Macon; M. O'Byrne, Macon; I. L. Dorroh, Macon.

*Oktibbeha*—N. Q. Adams, Sturges; J. H. Wellborn, Starkville.

*Panola*—W. E. Davis, Como; J. M. Cox, Batesville; L. C. Johnson, Reynolds.

*Pearl River*—J. C. Shivers, Poplarville.

*Perry*—D. K. McDonald, New Augusta.

*Pike*—G. H. Alford, Magnolia; L. W. Felder, Felder's P. O.

*Pontotoc*—W. T. Stegall, Pontotoc; J. I. Longest, Troy.

*Prentiss*—W. A. White, Booneville; J. H. Gardner, Booneville.

*Quitman*—J. B. Stone, Belen.

*Rankin*—A. G. Norrell, Plain; W. D. Heslep, Pelahatchie.

*Scott*—Oliver McIlhenny, Forest.

*Sharkey*—B. Goodman, Cary.

*Simpson*—W. M. Lofton, Mendenhall.

- Smith*—E. G. Robinson, Raleigh (deceased); J. J. Terry.  
*Sunflower*—C. P. Adair, Indianola.  
*Tate*—Walker Wood, Senatobia; Herbert Holmes, Senatobia.  
*Tallahatchie*—John N. Sullivan, Teasdale.  
*Tippah*—S. O. Love, Ripley.  
*Tishomingo*—M. D. Adams, Iuka.  
*Tunica*—Charles Doherty, Tunica.  
*Union*—G. L. Jones, New Albany; A. J. Jones, Myrtle.  
*Warren*—J. J. O'Neill, Vicksburg; T. R. Foster, Vicksburg; George R. Hawkins, Bovina.  
*Washington*—J. H. Nelms, Greenville; Van B. Boddie, Greenville; N. W. Sumrall, Belzoni.  
*Wayne*—E. W. Stewart, Waynesboro.  
*Webster*—T. R. Langston, Walthall.  
*Wilkinson*—W. J. Stockett, Woodville; S. R. Jones, Centreville.  
*Winston*—O. A. Bennett, Louisville.  
*Yalobusha*—J. L. Harris, Water Valley; J. R. Coleman, Velma.  
*Yazoo*—Will H. Hudson, Yazoo City; Theo. Schmidt, Yazoo City;  
 C. J. Burrus, Yazoo City.

## FLOATER REPRESENTATIVES.

- Franklin and Lincoln*—R. E. Bennett, Meadville.  
*Tippah and Benton*—A. C. Anderson, Ripley.  
*Claiborne and Jefferson*—J. F. Frierson, Port Gibson.  
*Clarke and Jasper*—J. D. Fartherree, Quitman.  
*Grenada and Montgomery*—M. H. Allen, Winona.  
*Leake and Winston*—W. B. Woodall, Noxapater.  
*Harrison and Jackson*—Horace Bloomfield, Gulfport.  
*Yazoo and Hinds*—Charles Perkins, Yazoo City.  
*Lee and Itawamba*—W. S. Sheffield, Dorsey.

## STANDING HOUSE COMMITTEES.

*Judiciary*—Quin, *Chairman*; Jones, G. L., of Union, Tyson, Alcorn, McIlhenny, Morrison, McCullough, Boddie, Frierson, Russell, Yewell, Fatherree, Anderson of Claiborne, Rencher, Stewart of Wayne, Miller, Bird, Gex, Johnston of Coahoma, Holmes, Hill, Shelby, Shivers, O'Neill, Bloomfield, Carr, Foy, Robertson of Forrest, Yates, McDonald, Pollard, Williams, Dorroh, Sumrall, Stockett, Slough, Harris, Bennett of Alcorn, Bennett of Lincoln and Franklin, Lofton, Graham, Cranford, Cowart.

*Appropriations*—Morrison, *Chairman*; Alcorn, Stinson, Stinton, Smith, Burkitt, Greene, Foster, Rogers, Calhoun, Nelms, Johnston of Clarke, Killingsworth, Longest, Simpson, Cavett, Goodman, Jones, A. J., of Union, Frierson, Lindsay, Shivers, Hudson, Wellborn, Patterson, Peyton, Denton, Dees, Adair, Clark, Sullivan.



*Liquor Traffic*—Anderson of Tippah and Benton, *Chairman*; Norrell, Foster, Adams of Oktibbeha, Broyles, Killingsworth, Cavett, Johnston of Clarke, Bloomfield, Jones, G. L., of Union, Nabors, McCullough, Doherty, Nelms, Alford, Gex, Bailey, Dison, Gerald, Shelby, Lewis of Chickasaw.

*Education*—Burkitt, *Chairman*; Frierson, Jones, G. L.; of Union, Stainton, Bird, Cox, Adams of Tishomingo, McCullough, Stinson, Nabors, Valentine, Morrison, Smith, Terry, Coleman, Foy, Hood, Felder, Sullivant, Killingsworth, Robertson of Montgomery, Martin, Curd, Perkins, Sharp, Gerald, Going, Dison, McDonald.

*County Affairs*—Stinson, *Chairman*; Breland, Patterson, Jones, A. J., of Union, Dees, Yates, Perkins, Peyton, Robinson of Montgomery, Gardner, Going, Felder, Foy, Hudson, Allen.

*Railroads*—Foster, *Chairman*; Dees, Dison, Greaves, Burkitt, Miller, Boddie, Mitchell, Moody, Alford, Doherty, Shelby, Fenn, Rencher, Nabors, Wood, Moses, Hudson, Bloomfield, Sumrall, Stegall, Robertson of Forrest, Harris, McDonald, Jones of Wilkinson.

*Engrossed Bills*—Yates, *Chairman*; Nabors, Holmes, Jones of Franklin, Britt, Going, Bennett of Winston.

*Registration and Elections*—Stainton, *Chairman*; Bennett of Franklin and Lincoln, Britt, Cowart, Davis, Greaves, Lofton, Stegall, Zachry, Hood, Slough, Johnson of Panola, Sumrall, Nabors, Langston.

*Public Printing*—Robertson of Copiah, *Chairman*; Anderson of Tippah, Curd, Wood, Going, Harris, Hull, Wellborn, Bennett of Alcorn, Rencher, Carr, Gerald, Woodall, Jones of Franklin, Johnson of Panola, Bryant, Cowart, Perkins, Bennett of Winston.

*Municipalities*—Calhoun, *Chairman*; Russell, Johnson of Coahoma, Dorroh, Quin, Alford, Yates, McDonald, Shelby, Hill, Moody.

*Pensions*—Denton, *Chairman*; Sheffield, Stinson, Lewis of Chickasaw, Langston, Allen, Adams of Oktibbeha, Heslep, Caldwell, Fenn, Wood, Love, Monday, Patterson, Bennett of Winston.

*Penitentiary*—McIlhenny, *Chairman*; Carr, Beeks, Breland, Lamb, Alford, White, Jones, A. J., of Union, Monday, Valentine, Martin, Bridges, Dorroh, Hull, Burrus, Hood, Cox, Anderson of Tippah and Benton.

*Roads, Ferries and Bridges*—Dees, *Chairman*; Breland, Hawkins, Sullivant, Bird, Broyles, Stewart of Wayne, Schmitt, Valentine, Woodall, Zachry, Dicken, Cranford, Cowart, O'Byrne.

*Propositions and Grievances*—Perkins, *Chairman*; Jones, G. L., of Union, Quin, Stennis, Morrison, Burkitt, Alcorn.

*Manufactures*—Sheffield, *Chairman*; Clark, Dees, Frazier, Zachry, Woodall, Felder, Valentine, King.

*Military Affairs*—Caldwell, *Chairman*; Foy, Cavett, Smith, Stegall, Sharp, Yates, Dicken, Bennett of Winston, Johnson of Panola, Jones of Franklin.

*Federal Relations*—Yewell, *Chairman*; Cox, Hull, Moses, Johnston of Coahoma, Frazier, Wood, Bennett of Alcorn, Miller, Cranford, Johnson of Panola.

*Claims*—Stewart of Madison, *Chairman*; Lewis of Chickasaw, Robertson of Forrest, Patterson, Terry, Love, Felder, McDonald, Bennett of Winston, Dison, Stegall.

*Public Buildings and Grounds*—Killingsworth, *Chairman*; Greaves, Cox, Dees, Sheffield, Wellborn, Bridges, Allen, Lamb.

*Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping*—Bloomfield, *Chairman*; Cox, Clark, Dees, Yates, Robertson of Forrest, McDonald.

*Public Lands*—Bird, *Chairman*; Bennett of Winston, Nelms, Allen, Fatherree, Lofton, Patterson, Lewis of Jasper, Bryant, Terry.

*Immigration and Labor*—Boddie, *Chairman*; Davis, Doherty, Dorroh, Fenn, Moody, Stone, Hudson, Robertson of Copiah, Hawkins, Wellborn, Fatherree, Cranford, Clark, Monday.

*Census and Apportionment*—McCullough, *Chairman*; Felder, Hood, Curd, Jones of Franklin, Going, Broyles, Hull, Green, Love, A. J. Jones of Union, Williams, Moses, Heslep, Harris, Johnson of Panola, Gardner.

*Executive Contingent Funds*—Hood, *Chairman*; Mitchell, Slough, Yates, Gerald.

*Corporations*—Tyson, *Chairman*; Stennis, Carr, Miller, Boddie, Smith, Johnson of Coahoma, Stockett, Longest, Shivers, Robertson of Forrest, Adams of Oktibbeha, Doherty, Davis, Sumrall, Woodall, Lofton, McDonald, Patterson.

*Contingent Expenses*—Rencher, *Chairman*; A. J. Jones of Union, Hawkins, Harris, Robinson of Montgomery, Frazier, Wood.

*Agriculture*—Mitchell, *Chairman*; Britt, Russell, Yewell, Gardner, Burrus, Anderson of Tippah and Benton, Alford, Bailey, Stegall, Beeks, Sheffield, Adams of Tishomingo, Nabors, O'Byrne, Cox, Hawkins.

*Banks and Banking*—Nelms, *Chairman*; Alcorn, Rogers, Moses, Smith, Clarke, Adair, Yewell, Cox, Pollard, O'Neill.

*Rules*—Speaker Street, *Chairman*; Quin, G. L. Jones of Union, Alcorn, Tyson.

*Local and Private Legislation*—Norrell, *Chairman*; G. L. Jones of Union, Anderson of Claiborne, Burkitt, Stewart of Wayne, Caldwell, O'Neill.

*Public Health and Quarantine*—Rogers, *Chairman*; Goodman, Broyles, Stone, Greaves, Bloomfield, Bennett of Franklin and Lincoln, Moses, Jones of Wilkinson.

*Fees and Salaries*—Johnston of Clarke, *Chairman*; Smith, Adair, Slough, Stegall, Hill, Denton, Miller, Dicken, Clarke, Jones of Wilkinson, Davis, Pollard, Holmes, Robertson of Copiah.

*Insurance*—Cavett, *Chairman*; Norrell, Burrus, Tyson, Calhoun, Doherty, O'Neill, Quin, Stainton, Gerald, Green, Robertson of Forrest, Williams, Gardner, O'Byrne.

*Ways and Means*—Stennis, *Chairman*; Tyson, Anderson of Claiborne, Boddie, Goodman, Breland, Bridges, Shivers, Stewart of Madison, Stockett, Mitchell, Sheffield, Schmitt, Caldwell, McIlhenny, Green, Greaves, Lamb, Moses, Moody, Fatherree, Lindsey, Robertson of Copiah, Pollard, Lewis of Jasper, Davis, Curd, White, Sharp.

*Mississippi Levees*—Alcorn, *Chairman*; Goodman, Boddie, Shelby, Tyson, Doherty, Adair, Mitchell, Burrus, Simpson, Peyton, Stone, Sullivan, Nelms, Smith, Johnson of Coahoma, Sumrall, Schmitt, Pollard.

*Enrolled Bills*—Martin, *Chairman*; Hull, Miller, Going, Holmes, Graham, Hill, Felder, Wood, Harris, Jones of Franklin.

*Constitution*—Jones, G. L., of Union, *Chairman*; Alcorn, Yewell, Anderson of Tippah and Benton, Gex, Foster, Bloomfield, McCullough, Slough, Bailey, Robertson of Forrest.

### JOINT COMMITTEES.

*Eleemosynary Institutions*—Broyles, *Chairman*; Goodman, Rogers, Stone, Norrell, Calhoun, Miller, Britt, Yewell, Woodall, Frazier, Longest, Foster, Denton, Shivers, Lewis of Jasper, Stockett, Doherty, Williams, White, Quin, Stewart of Madison, Hull, Simpson, Bryant.

*Universities and Colleges*—Russell, *Chairman*; Bridges, Killingsworth; Holmes, Stennis, Hill, Bird, Slough, Yates, Robinson of Montgomery, Graham, Wellborn, Stinson.

*Library*—Miller, *Chairman*; O'Neill, Dorroh, Shelby, Hill.

*To Investigate State Offices*—Jones, A. J., of Union, *Chairman*; Hood, Breland, Bennett of Winston, Jones of Franklin.

*Mileage*—Burkitt, *Chairman*; Nelms, Sheffield, Curd, Felder.

### COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS.

ADAIR—Appropriations, Banks and Banking, Fees and Salaries, Mississippi Levees.

ADAMS of Oktibbeha—Liquor Traffic, Pensions, Corporations.

ADAMS of Tishomingo—Education, Agriculture.

ALCORN—Judiciary, Appropriations, Propositions and Grievances, Banks and Banking, Rules, Mississippi Levees (Ch.), Constitution.

ALFORD—Liquor Traffic, Railroads, Municipalities, Penitentiary, Agriculture.

ALLEN—County Affairs, Pensions, Public Buildings and Grounds, Public Lands.

ANDERSON of Claiborne—Judiciary, Local and Private Legislation, Ways and Means.

ANDERSON of Tippah and Benton—Liquor Traffic (Ch.), Public Printing, Penitentiary, Agriculture, Constitution.

BAILEY—Liquor Traffic, Agriculture, Constitution.

BEEKS—Penitentiary, Agriculture.

BENNETT of Alcorn—Judiciary, Public Printing, Federal Relations.

BENNETT of Franklin and Lincoln—Judiciary, Registrations and Elections, Public Health and Quarantine.

BENNETT of Winston—Engrossed Bills, Public Printing, Pensions, Military Affairs, Claims, Public Land, To Investigate State Offices.

BIRD—Judiciary, Education, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Public Lands (Ch.), Universities and Colleges.

BLOOMFIELD—Judiciary, Liquor Traffic, Railroads, Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping (Ch.), Public Health and Quarantine, Constitution.

BODDIE—Judiciary, Railroads, Immigration and Labor (Ch.), Corporations, Ways and Means, Mississippi Levees.

BRELAND—County Affairs, Penitentiary, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Ways and Means, To Investigate State Offices.

BRIDGES—Penitentiary, Public Buildings and Grounds, Ways and Means, Universities and Colleges.

BRITT—Engrossed Bills, Registrations and Elections, Agriculture, Eleemosynary Institutions.

BOYLES—Liquor Traffic, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Census and Apportionments, Public Health and Quarantine, Eleemosynary Institutions (Ch.).

BRYANT—Public Printing, Public Land, Eleemosynary Institutions.

BURKITT—Appropriations, Education (Ch.), Railroads, Propositions and Grievances, Local and Private Legislation, Mileage (Ch.).

BURRUS—Penitentiary, Agriculture, Insurance, Mississippi Levees.

CALDWELL—Penitentiary, Military Affairs (Ch.), Local and Private Legislation, Ways and Means.

CALHOON—Appropriations, Municipalities (Ch.), Insurance, Eleemosynary Institutions.

CARR—Judiciary, Public Printing, Penitentiary, Corporations.

CAVETT—Appropriations, Liquor Traffic, Military Affairs, Insurance (Ch.).

CLARK—Appropriations, Manufactures, Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping, Immigration and Labor, Banks and Banking, Fees and Salaries.

COLEMAN—Banks and Banking; Local and Private Legislation, Education.

COWART—Judiciary, Registrations and Elections, Public Printing, Roads, Ferries and Bridges.

COX—Education, Penitentiary, Federal Relations, Public Buildings and Grounds, Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping, Agriculture, Banks and Banking.

CRANFORD—Judiciary, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Federal Relations, Immigration and Labor.

CURD—Education, Public Printing, Census and Apportionment, Ways and Means, Mileage.

DAVIS—Registrations and Elections, Immigration and Labor, Corporations, Fees and Salaries, Ways and Means.

DEES—Appropriations, County Affairs, Railroads, Roads, Ferries and Bridges (Ch.), Manufactures, Public Buildings and Grounds, Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping.

DENTON—Appropriations, Pensions (Ch.), Fees and Salaries, Eleemosynary Institutions.

DICKEN—Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Military Affairs, Fees and Salaries.

DISON—Liquor Traffic, Education, Railroads, Claims.

DOHERTY—Liquor Traffic, Railroads, Immigration and Labor, Corporations, Insurance, Mississippi Levees, Eleemosynary Institutions.

DORROH—Judiciary, Municipalities, Penitentiary, Immigration and Labor, Library.

FATHERREE—Judiciary, Public Lands, Immigration and Labor, Ways and Means.

FELDER—Education, County Affairs, Manufactures, Claims, Census and Apportionment, Enrolled Bills, Mileage.

FENN—Railroads, Pensions, Immigration and Labor.

FOSTER—Appropriations, Liquor Traffic, Railroads (Ch.), Constitution, Eleemosynary Institutions.

FOY—Judiciary, Education, County Affairs, Military Affairs.

FRAZIER—Manufactures, Federal Relations, Contingent Expenses, Eleemosynary Institutions.

FRIERSON—Judiciary, Appropriations, Education.

GARDNER—County Affairs, Census and Apportionment, Agriculture, Insurance.

GERALD—Liquor Traffic, Education, Public Printing, Executive Contingent Funds, Insurance.

GEX—Judiciary, Liquor Traffic, Constitution.

GOING—Education, County Affairs, Engrossed Bills, Public Printing, Census and Apportionments, Enrolled Bills.

GOODMAN—Appropriations, Public Health and Quarantine, Ways and Means, Mississippi Levees, Eleemosynary Institutions.

GRAHAM—Judiciary, Enrolled Bills, Universities and Colleges.

GRAVES—Railroads, Registrations and Elections, Public Buildings and Grounds, Public Health and Quarantine, Ways and Means.

GREENE—Appropriations, Census and Apportionment, Insurance, Ways and Means.

HARRIS—Judiciary, Railroads, Public Printing, Census and Apportionment, Contingent Expenses, Enrolled Bills.

HAWKINS—Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Immigration and Labor, Contingent Expenses, Agriculture.

HESLEP—Pensions, Census and Apportionments.

HILL—Judiciary, Municipalities, Fees and Salaries, Enrolled Bills, Universities and Colleges, Library.

HOLMES—Judiciary, Engrossed Bills, Fees and Salaries, Enrolled Bills, Universities and Colleges.

HOOD—Education, Registrations and Elections, Penitentiary, Census and Apportionment, Executive Contingent Funds (Ch.), To Investigate State Offices.

HUDSON—Appropriations, County Affairs, Railroads, Immigration and Labor.

HULL—Public Printing, Penitentiary, Federal Relations, Census and Apportionments, Enrolled Bills, Eleemosynary Institutions.

JOHNSTON of Clarke—Appropriations, Liquor Traffic, Fees and Salaries (Ch.).

JOHNSON of Panola—Registrations and Elections, Public Printing, Military Affairs, Federal Relations, Census and Apportionments.

JOHNSTON of Coahoma—Judiciary, Municipalities, Federal Relations, Corporations, Mississippi Levees.

JONES of Franklin—Engrossed Bills, Public Printing, Military Affairs, Census and Apportionments Enrolled Bills, To Investigate State Offices.

JONES, A. J., of Union—Appropriations, County Affairs; Penitentiary, Census and Apportionments, Contingent Expenses, Rules, Local and Private Legislation, To Investigate State Offices (Ch.).

JONES, G. L., of Union—Judiciary, Liquor Traffic, Education, Constitution (Ch.), Propositions and Grievances.

JONES of Wilkinson—Railroads, Public Health and Quarantine, Fees and Salaries.

KILLINGSWORTH—Appropriations, Liquor Traffic, Education, Public Buildings and Grounds, Universities and Colleges.

KING—Manufactures, Agriculture, Penitentiary.

LAMB—Penitentiary, Public Buildings and Grounds, Ways and Means.

LANGSTON—Registrations and Elections, Pensions.

LEWIS of Chickasaw—Liquor Traffic, Pensions, Claims.

LEWIS of Jasper—Public Lands, Ways and Means, Eleemosynary Institutions.

LINDSEY—Appropriations, Ways and Means.

LOFTON—Judiciary, Registrations and Elections, Public Lands, Corporations.

LONGEST—Appropriations, Corporations, Eleemosynary Institutions.

LOVE—Pensions, Claims, Census and Apportionments.

MARTIN—Education, Penitentiary, Enrolled Bills (Ch.).

McCULLOUGH—Judiciary, Liquor Traffic, Education, Census and Apportionment (Ch.), Constitution.

McDONALD—Judiciary, Education, Railroads, Municipalities, Claims, Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping, Corporations,

McLHENNY—Judiciary, Penitentiary (Ch.), Ways and Means.

MILLER—Judiciary, Railroads, Federal Relations, Corporations, Fees and Salaries, Enrolled Bills, Eleemosynary Institutions, Library (Ch.).

MITCHELL—Railroads, Executive Contingent Funds, Agriculture (Ch.), Ways and Means, Mississippi Levees.

MOODY—Railroads, Municipalities, Immigration and Labor, Ways and Means.

MONDAY—Pensions, Penitentiary, Immigration and Labor

MORRISON—Judiciary, Appropriations (Ch.), Education, Propositions and Grievances.

MOSES—Railroads, Federal Relations, Census and Apportionment, Banks and Banking, Public Health and Quarantine, Ways and Means.

NABORS—Liquor Traffic, Education, Railroads, Engrossed Bills, Registrations and Elections, Agriculture.

NELMS—Appropriations, Liquor Traffic, Public Lands, Banks and Banking (Ch.), Mississippi Levees, Mileage.

NORRELL—Liquor Traffic, Local and Private Legislation (Ch.), Insurance, Eleemosynary Institutions.

O'BYRNE—Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Agriculture, Insurance.

O'NEILL—Judiciary, Banks and Banking, Local and Private Legislation, Insurance, Library.

PATTERSON—Appropriations, County Affairs, Pensions, Claims, Public Land, Corporations.

PERKINS—Education, County Affairs, Public Printing, Propositions and Grievances (Ch.).

PEYTON—Appropriations, County Affairs, Mississippi Levees.

POLLARD—Judiciary, Fees and Salaries, Ways and Means, Mississippi Levees.

QUIN—Judiciary (Ch.), Municipalities, Propositions and Grievances, Rules, Insurance, Eleemosynary Institutions.

RENCHER—Judiciary, Railroads, Public Printing, Contingent Expenses (Ch.).

ROBERTSON of Copiah—Public Printing (Ch.), Immigration and Labor, Fees and Salaries, Ways and Means.

ROBERTSON of Forrest—Judiciary, Railroads, Claims, Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping, Corporations, Insurance, Constitution.

ROBINSON of Montgomery—Education, County Affairs, Contingent Expenses, Universities and Colleges.

ROGERS—Appropriations, Banks and Banking, Public Health and Quarantine (Ch.), Eleemosynary Institutions.

RUSSELL—Judiciary, Municipalities, Agriculture, Universities and Colleges (Ch.).

SCHMITT—Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Ways and Means, Mississippi Levees.

SHARPE—Education, Military Affairs, Ways and Means.

SHEFFIELD—Pensions, Manufactures (Ch.), Public Buildings and Grounds, Agriculture, Ways and Means, Mileage.

SHELBY—Judiciary, Liquor Traffic, Railroads, Municipalities, Mississippi Levees, Library.

SHIVERS—Judiciary, Appropriations, Corporations, Ways and Means, Eleemosynary Institutions.

SIMPSON—Appropriations, Mississippi Levees, Eleemosynary Institutions.

SLOUGH—Judiciary, Registrations and Elections, Executive Contingent Funds, Fees and Salaries, Constitution, Universities and Colleges.

SMITH—Appropriations, Education, Military Affairs, Corporations, Banks and Banking, Fees and Salaries, Mississippi Levees.

STANTON—Appropriations, Education, Registration and Elections (Ch.), Insurance.

STEGALL—Railroads, Registrations and Elections, Military Affairs, Claims, Agriculture, Fees and Salaries.

STENNIS—Propositions and Grievances, Corporations, Ways and Means (Ch.), Universities and Colleges.

STEWART of Madison—Claims (Ch.), Ways and Means, Eleemosynary Institutions.

STEWART of Wayne—Judiciary, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Local and Private Legislation.

STINSON—Appropriations, Education, County Affairs (Ch.), Pensions, Universities and Colleges.

STOCKETT—Judiciary, Corporations, Ways and Means, Eleemosynary Institutions.

STONE—Immigration and Labor, Public Health and Quarantine, Mississippi Levees, Eleemosynary Institutions.

SULLIVANT—Appropriations, Education, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Mississippi Levees.

SUMRALL—Judiciary, Railroads, Registrations and Elections, Corporations, Mississippi Levees.

TERRY—Education, Claims, Public Lands.

TYSON—Judiciary, Corporations (Ch.), Rules, Insurance, Ways and Means, Mississippi Levees.

VALENTINE—Education, Penitentiary, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Manufactures.

WELLBORN—Appropriations, Public Printing, Public Buildings and Grounds, Immigration and Labor, Universities and Colleges.

WHITE—Penitentiary, Ways and Means, Eleemosynary Institutions.

WILLIAMS—Judiciary, Census and Apportionments, Insurance, Eleemosynary Institutions.

WOOD—Railroads, Public Printing, Pensions, Federal Relations, Contingent Expenses, Enrolled Bills.

WOODALL—Public Printing, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Manufactures, Corporations, Eleemosynary Institutions.

YATES—Judiciary, County Affairs, Engrossed Bills (Ch.), Municipalities, Military Affairs, Fisheries, Commerce and Shipping, Executive Contingent Funds, Universities and Colleges.

YEWELL—Judiciary, Federal Relations (Ch.), Agriculture, Banks and Banking, Constitution, Eleemosynary Institutions.

ZACHRY—Registrations and Elections, Roads, Ferries and Bridges, Manufactures.

H. M. STREET, Speaker and Chairman of Committee on Rules.



## SKETCHES OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.

### ADAMS COUNTY.

**WILLIAM ARKWRIGHT KILLINGSWORTH**, of Cannonsburg, was born September 30, 1848, at the village of Lorman, in Jefferson County, the son of William Anderson Killingsworth and wife, Nancy Ann (Shaw) Killingsworth. His ancestors on both sides came from South Carolina. His maternal grandfather, Thompson B. Shaw, was a soldier in a South Carolina regiment in the War of 1812, and was in the battle of New Orleans. After the war he went to Mississippi, there married Mary Shaw, and settled in Jefferson County; he died in 1854. Mr. Killingsworth's parents both died when he was quite young, and he was brought up by his grandmother, Mary Shaw, on her plantation near Fayette. His early education at the country schools was greatly interfered with by the disturbed conditions of the war; when peace came he spent a year 1866-67, at Oakland College. He has always been a farmer and cotton planter. Mr. Killingsworth was in the State Legislature from 1896 to 1900 and was again elected November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; a ruling elder in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has been twice married and is now a widower; was wedded to his first wife, Emma Farley, November 14, 1871, and to his second, Sallie H. Hoggett, June 16, 1896. He has four children: Mrs. Etta (Killingsworth) McKell of Starkville, C. P. Killingsworth of Cannonsburg, H. Vivian Killingsworth of Oakland, Cal., and Jessie Allan Killingsworth of Lorman.



William A. Killingsworth.

**ISRAEL NEWTON MOSES**, of Natchez, was born September 14, 1859, in that city, son of David Moses and wife, Babette (Gatzert) Moses. His father was a native of Alsace, then a French province; his mother was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany; the former came to Natchez in 1849 and started a mercantile business there which is still carried on by his sons. Mr. Moses was educated at Natchez Institute and under the teaching of the Brothers; also at Lusher and Soule's Business College at New Orleans, graduating from the latter institution in 1876. He was a merchant from 1877 till 1903, a banker till 1907, is now retired. He is a Democrat and a member of the Protective Order of Elks. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907.



Israel Newton Moses.

## ALCORN COUNTY.



Samuel McElroy Nabors.

SAMUEL McELROY NABORS, of Corinth, was born February 17, 1871, at Dumas, Tippah County, Miss., the son of William McPhearson Nabors and wife, Mary Matilda (McElroy) Nabors. Paternal ancestors were English immigrants to America in colonial days. The first generation (tradition says there were seven brothers of them) fought under General Washington. Maternal ancestors were from Ireland; the grandparents on both sides came from South Carolina to Mississippi. Mr. Nabors' father was a minister of the M. E. Church, South, and an officer in the Thirty-fourth Mississippi Regiment during the war. The subject of this sketch secured his early education in the rural schools of Tippah County, and his college training in an institution at Chalybeate Springs, Miss. He is a farmer and stock raiser by occupation; is a Democrat and strict prohibitionist; a member of the Southern Presbyterian Church for thirteen years and a member of the Farmers' Union. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married December 16, 1894, in Tippah County to Sugenia Tate, daughter of Zack Juan Tate and wife, Missouri Simmons Tate, of Pontotoc; her family is of South Carolinian descent. Mr. and Mrs. Nabors have five children: Salome, Samuel Otis Sugenia Gertrude, Beulah May and Willie Juan.



William Thomas Bennett.

WILLIAM THOMAS BENNETT, of Corinth, was born November 17, 1873, near Baldwyn, Prentiss County, Miss., the son of Jesse Alexander Bennett and wife, Cinthy Drucilla (Glover) Bennett. His paternal ancestors came to America from England some time before the Mexican War; the family was scattered during the Civil War and several of its members were killed in the conflict; Mr. Bennett's father was a soldier in the ranks of the Confederate Army, but returned safely to his home and lived till 1900. The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in country schools, later studied at the high schools of Jacinto and Kossuth, and received private instruction in the higher branches under Professor J. O. Looney. He has taught in the public schools of the State for twelve years, part of the time in Prentiss County; he is now in intervals of teaching carrying on a course of law study at the University of Mississippi. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Bennett is a Democrat, a deacon in the Baptist Church, a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Knights of Pythias. He is unmarried.



Claudius L. Fenn.

## AMITE COUNTY.

CLAUDIUS L. FENN, of Smithdale, was born January 20, 1876, at his present home in Amite County, Miss., the son of Daniel W. Fenn and wife, Mary Letha (Dickey) Fenn. His paternal ancestors were from Holland, settled in Georgia and took part in Revolutionary War; his paternal grandmother was of English ancestry, his father served through the Civil War in the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry. His

maternal great-grandfather was an Irishman, who settled in South Carolina in the eighteenth century, fought during the Revolution for colonial liberty, and later was one of the earliest settlers in Mississippi Territory. Mr. Fenn attended the common schools of his county in boyhood, obtained his collegiate education at the M. and F. College at Liberty; read law in an office at McComb City, but did not practice. His occupation has always been that of a farmer. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and of the Woodmen of the World and Odd Fellows. He was married near Smithdale, Miss., March 27, 1902, to Bessie A. Holmes, daughter of R. Coleman Holmes and wife, Lula Julia Everett Holmes, of McComb City. His wife comes of the well known Quin family of Pike County, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Fenn have three children: Eugene, Hilton and Julia Audelle.

EUGENE GERALD, of Smithdale, was born July 30, 1882, at that place, the son of James E. Gerald and wife, L. Addie (Wilson) Geræld. His paternal ancestors came from England and Ireland to North Carolina, emigrating to Mississippi in 1810; his maternal line of Irish descent, settled in Georgia. His great grandfather, William Gerald, was a soldier in the War of 1812, was with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and while in camp there contracted a fever from which he died. The father of the subject of this sketch was too young at the time of the Civil War to take part in it, but his four elder brothers all entered the army, one falling at Gettysburg and another at Sharpsburg. Mr. Gerald attended the public schools at Mars Hill; after completing his course there he spent one year at Mississippi College, Clinton. At the age of eighteen he began teaching; taught four years in schools of Amite County, then entered upon the business of merchandising, in which he is still engaged. While he was teaching in his home school at Mars Hill he founded, through subscription, a library of some 400 volumes for the use of the school. Mr. Gerald is a Democrat, a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He is unmarried. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907.



Eugene Gerald.

#### ATTALA COUNTY.

DAVID COLLINS BAILEY, of Ayres, was born November 30, 1861, at Center, Attala County. He was educated in the public schools of his county under Prof. J. H. Sullivant and other teachers. His occupations have been those of farmer and country merchant. He is a Baptist and a member of the Woodmen of the World. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He married Alice Therma Seawright, daughter of James Colwell Seawright and wife, Nancy Franklin Seawright, living near Kosciusko. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have eight children: Edith Lavelle, James DeWitt, Charles Hugh, Nannie Moselle, Thelmer Kentling, Therma Estelle, Dana Carnelle and David Turnage.



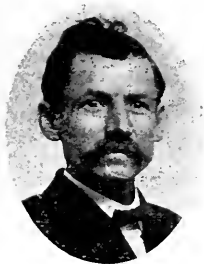
David Collins Bailey.



John James Britt.

JOHN JAMES BRITT, of Balatusha, was born June 26, 1878, at Newport, Attala County, Miss., the son of Thomas Britt and his wife, Ozela Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Britt. His father was born at Cork, Ireland, coming to America at the age of twenty-one years; his mother's family were native Mississippians. Mr. Britt obtained his education in the common schools of his vicinity. His occupation is that of a farmer. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat and a member of the order of the Woodmen of the World. He was married December 24, 1902, to Virgie Beatrice, daughter of William Columbus McDaniel and wife, Mary Elizabeth McDaniel, of Shreveport, La. Mr. and Mrs. Britt have two children: Earl Homer and Grace Dexter.

## BENTON COUNTY.



Robert Masters Frazier.

ROBERT MASTERS FRAZIER, of Hickory Flat, was born December 25, 1856, in Tippah County (now Union), Miss., the son of John Daniel Frazier and wife, Elmira Aveline (Shelton) Frazier. His paternal ancestors came from North Carolina, maternal from Tennessee. Mr. Frazier attended the country schools of his vicinity until he was about twenty-three years old, then studied at an academy at Ellistown, taught by Rev. A. J. French; later he attended the Poplar Springs Normal College for a time, but did not graduate. He began teaching in January, 1885, has taught more or less every year since; his sole occupations have been teaching and farming, aside from a limited time spent in public duties. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1890 and again in 1900 and 1902, and was again elected November 5, 1907; is now a member of the Village Board of Hickory Flat; is a Democrat and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Frazier was married June 26, 1894, to Mary Velora Ross, daughter of William Carroll and Margaret Cassandra Ross, of Hickory Flat. His wife's family on both sides have been native Mississippians for three generations. Mr. and Mrs. Frazier have six children: Hoke, Ross, Mabel, Lee, Guy and Joe.

## BOLIVAR COUNTY.



Clarence Richard Smith.

CLARENCE RICHARD SMITH, of Cleveland, was born March 9, 1866, at DeSotoville, Choctaw County, Ala., the son of Lewis R. Smith and wife, Susan (Williams) Smith. His father's family were from South Carolina, his mother's were Alabamians; his father served as a Confederate soldier throughout the Civil War. Mr. Smith obtained his education in the Alabama public schools and did not receive a college or professional education. He began his business career at Cleveland, Miss., in 1886 as clerk in a general store; about 1892 he established a general fire insurance agency in that town, invested in lands and city property, and now for some years has been actively engaged in planting, merchandising and other enterprises. He has served two terms as Mayor of Cleveland; is at present a member

of the Congressional Executive Committee from his district. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907; is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married November 22, 1893, at Coldwater, Miss., to Mamie Williams, daughter of Henry Williams and wife, Lelia Williams, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, Corinne.

GEORGE BARNES SHELBY, JR., of Shelby, was born October 12, 1881, at Refuge, Washington County, Miss., the son of George Barnes Shelby and wife, Jane (Poitevnt) Shelby. The subject of this sketch is the great-great-grandson of General Evan Shelby, and great-grandson of Captain Moses Shelby, a brother of Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky; his father, G. B. Shelby, was a Confederate soldier and was one of the picked men from Wirt Adams' regiment detailed for special service, and known as "Harvey's Scouts;" in 1900-02 he was a member of the State Legislature. Mr. Shelby obtained his early education at St. Thomas Hall, Holly Springs, Miss.; in the summer of 1900 he entered the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; in 1903 he became a student in the Law School of the University of Mississippi, graduating in June, 1905. He has since practiced in Cleveland and in Shelby. He was Chairman of the Election Commission in his county, 1906; is a member of the M. E. Church, South, and holds official position in the Knights of Pythias. He is not married. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907.



George B. Shelby, Jr.

## CALHOUN COUNTY.

WILLIAM JOSIAH PATTERSON, of Pittsboro, was born December 8, 1847, in Cherokee County, Georgia, the son of John Jackson Patterson and wife, Permelia (Hobgood) Patterson. His paternal ancestors were of English descent, settling in Virginia before the Revolutionary War; his mother's family were native Georgians. Mr. Patterson had no educational opportunities outside of the country schools of Calhoun County, Miss., to which county his father brought his family in the early fifties; he has been a farmer all his life. He has held several county offices; was Justice of the Peace 1874 to 1880; member of the Board of Supervisors 1880 to 1885; County Treasurer 1890 to 1896; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; for a number of years has been Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of his county, resigning this position to become a candidate for the office of Representative; has been a Mason for more than twenty years; has held important official positions in and is now Treasurer of his Lodge. He was married February 14, 1867, in Calhoun County to Mary Jane Murphree, daughter of James Pleasant Murphree and Sarah Ann Henderson Murphree. His wife's family is of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Patter-



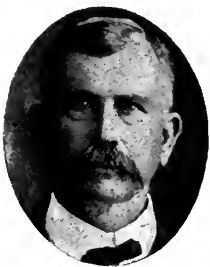
William Josiah Patterson.

son have eight living children: Mrs. Martha Elizabeth (Patterson) Ruth, of Calhoun City; Dr. C. W. Patterson and Mrs. A. L. Patterson, both of Pittsboro; F. R. Patterson, of Anguilla; A. T. Patterson, of Eupora, and Etta, I. F. and N. E. Patterson, at home.



John Byrd Going.

JOHN BYRD GOING, of Pittsboro, was born January 26, 1872, at that place, the son of David Going and wife, Martha Caroline (Pilgreen) Going. His ancestors on both sides lived in Alabama; his father served in the ranks of the Confederate Army in Company F, Fourth Mississippi Infantry. Mr. Going obtained his education in the country schools of Calhoun County, and through diligent reading and study at home; he had no opportunity for a college education. He worked on a farm in youth, but wearying of that he learned the printer's art in his native town, and worked at the case until, with the launching of the *Dixie Herald* of Pittsboro, December 17, 1903, he entered journalism proper as editor of that paper. This position he still holds. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat and has served as Secretary of the County Executive Committee; is a member of the Baptist Church, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Going married Ronda Steele, daughter of Isaac Calaway Steele and Jane Steele, of Ellard. They have one child, Marion Finley Calaway.



Samuel Spillman Monday.

#### CARROLL COUNTY.

SAMUEL SPILLMAN MONDAY, of Carrollton, was born April 2, 1856, at Bellview (now Holcomb), Tallahatchie (now Grenada) County, Miss., the son of John Fletcher Monday and wife, Mary Ann (Smith) Monday. His paternal ancestors were Irish immigrants that settled in East Tennessee in an early day; maternal were from Virginia and Tennessee. Mr. Monday obtained his education at country schools in youth; on arriving at man's estate he studied law in an office in Carrollton. In April, 1890, he obtained license from the court to practice, and in 1891 opened an office in Carrollton; practiced in Vaiden in 1892 and 1893, since then he has carried on milling and farming in connection with the practice of law. He was elected Mayor of Carrollton in January, 1889; was chosen Justice of the Peace in 1902; served on the Executive Committee of his party in 1896-1900 and from 1904 to 1907. Mr. Monday is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church for twenty-six years and Church Clerk for twelve years. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married at Tinsley, Miss., March 5, 1902, to Mary Palestine (Rozier) Atkinson, daughter of Earl Lalestard Rozier and wife, Nancy Ann (Persons) Rozier, of Smith Mill. His wife's ancestors came from South Carolina and Alabama. Mr. Monday had been previously married to Mrs. Mary Frances (Metcalfe) Halcell, and by that marriage had one child, Mary Frances.

TANDY O. YEWELL, of Carrollton, was born December 31, 1871, at Ashley Creek, Carroll County, Miss., son of Norman Marion Yewell and wife, Nancy Jane (Dunn) Yewell. His paternal ancestors were from Ireland, and settled in Virginia; maternal were also of Irish extraction. Mr. Yewell's grandparents came to Mississippi about 1830; his father served four years in the ranks of the Confederate Army, in Company K, Thirtieth Mississippi Regiment. Mr. Yewell attended the common schools of his county during the intervals of farm labor, and was a student for a time in the high school at Carrollton, but counts home-reading before the old pine-knot fires as a most important element in his education. He attended the Law School of the University of Mississippi, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1905, with special distinction as leader of his class. Previous to entering the University he taught in rural schools for two years; on his graduation was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Carrollton; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Yewell was Superintendent of Education of Carroll County from 1896 to 1900; has served on the Democratic County Executive Committee for nearly twelve years. He is a Democrat and an Odd Fellow; is not married.



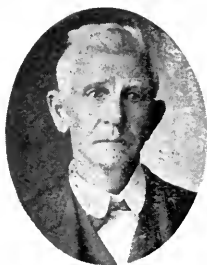
Tandy O. Yewell.

## CHICKASAW COUNTY.

FRANK BURKITT, of Okolona, was born July 5, 1843, near Lawrenceburg, Tenn., the son of Henry Lemuel Burkitt and his wife, Louise (Howell) Burkitt. His paternal ancestors came from England to North Carolina before the Revolution; his great-grandfather, Lemuel Burkitt, was an eminent Baptist minister and author; his father emigrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, was forced to flee from the latter State to Alabama during the Civil War; came to Mississippi in 1865; was elected State Senator in 1884. Mr. Burkitt attended Tennessee schools under various teachers; in 1857 entered the school of Professor Watkins, News Ferry, Va., and was there one year; June 28, 1861, enlisted in Confederate Army. He was Sergeant-Major, Ninth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry, and reached rank of Captain before the parole of May 15, 1865. After the war he taught school in Alabama and Mississippi; reading law privately; in 1872 he passed examination and practiced for a time, then became editor of the *Chickasaw Messenger*; in 1876 moved paper to Okolona, where he edited it under name of *Peoples' Messenger*. Mr. Burkitt has held county and local offices; was elected to Legislature in 1886 and re-elected three times; was a member of Constitutional Convention of 1890; acted with Peoples' Party from 1892 till the organization disbanded in 1900; was the candidate of that party for Governor in 1895. He is now a Democrat; a Mason; Grand Master of Masons in 1879, Grand Commander 1904, and a Knight Templar; in 1886 he published a book entitled "Our State Finances and School System"; was elected to the House of Representatives Nov. 5, 1907. Mr. Burkitt has been twice married: December 30, 1866, to Mattie Schrimsher; December 30, 1906, to Mary Elizabeth Mitchell. By his first marriage he had four children: Mrs. Jennie Lee (Burkitt) Cary, of Holly Springs; James Howell, of Calhoun City; Mary Louise (Burkitt) King, of Okolona, and Bennie (Burkitt) Dossett, of Sacramento, Ky.



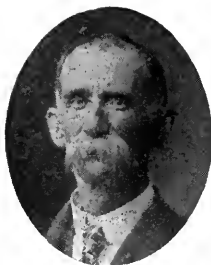
Frank Burkitt.



James Asbury Lewis.

JAMES ASBURY LEWIS, of Houston, was born May 17, 1836, at Centerville, Bibb County, Ala., the son of Rev. Wiley Lewis and his wife, Martha (Summers) Lewis. His paternal ancestors came from Wales, some of them being with the early settlers of Jamestown, Va.; both of his grandfathers served in the War of 1812, and both fought under Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in Tennessee, coming to Mississippi in 1843; he was a preacher of the M. E. Church, South, for fifty-five years. Mr. Lewis' educational opportunities were limited to old-fashioned country schools. He enlisted in the Confederate Army February 12, 1862, as private, Company H, Thirty-first Mississippi Regiment; served till his command surrendered at Greensboro, N. C., April 26, 1865. Mr. Lewis is a farmer by occupation, but is much interested in public affairs; was member of County Board of Supervisors six years, of Board of Education six years, and is now President of the Pension Board. He is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, and Sunday-school Superintendent for forty years; and Worshipful Master of Masonic Lodge fifteen years; he has always been active in the cause of temperance and education; was President of a Law and Order League that suppressed disorder in his district in 1889; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Lewis was married January 13, 1859, at Congress, Miss., to Elizabeth Foster, daughter of Moses D. Foster and wife, Nancy (Tunell) Foster. They have six living children: Rev. T. W. Lewis, of Jackson; Mrs. Nannie (Lewis) Whitson, also of Jackson; Hon. W. N. Lewis, of Davis, I. T.; Rev. E. S. Lewis, of West Point; J. S. Lewis, of Mantee, and Mrs. Dixie (Lewis) Haley, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

## CHOCTAW COUNTY.



Carlton A. Lindsey.

CARLTON ALEXANDER LINDSEY, of Eupora, was born February 4, 1853, near Huntsville, Choctaw County, Miss., the son of Carlton Lindsey and wife, Martha Susan (Caperton) Lindsey. His paternal ancestors were from Kentucky; maternal from Georgia; his father entered the Confederate Army as a private, was chosen Lieutenant, and served under Forrest throughout the war. Mr. Lindsey attended the common schools in youth, but had no opportunity for advanced education. He has been a farmer all his life. He is now a Democrat; was a member of the Peoples' Party from 1894 until 1900; was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Peoples' Party of his county. He is a Baptist and an official member of the Relief Alliance and Union; he was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Lindsey was married March 15, 1883, to Mattie Emelia Love, daughter of Samuel Love and wife, Mary Love, of Huntsville; his wife's family came from South Carolina. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey, five are now living, as follows: Samuel, Mamie, Kyle, Mozell and Eva,



## CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

ROBERT BUCKNER ANDERSON, of Port Gibson, was born January 24, 1876, at Stoneville, Washington County, Miss., the son of Lomax Anderson and wife, Nellie (Buckner) Anderson. His paternal grandfather was a Mobile lawyer; his grandfather on his mother's side was Chancellor of Mississippi, 1839-1846; his father served in the Confederate Army, a soldier in Forrest's Cavalry. Mr. Anderson obtained his education in the public schools and the C. H. Academy at Port Gibson; he was a student in the Literary Department of the University of Mississippi three years; entered the Law School there, and took his degree in 1897. The same year he entered upon the practice of his profession; is now County Attorney for Claiborne; was Mayor of Port Gibson six years. He is a Democrat; has been a member of the County Executive Committee; is a Presbyterian, a Mason and a Knight of Pythias; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married January 26, 1899, at Port Gibson, to Maria Morehead, daughter of B. H. Morehead and wife, Mary T. Morehead.

## CLARKE COUNTY.

ARISTA JOHNSTON, of Shubuta, was born November 4, 1849, at Goodwater, Clarke County, Miss., the son of James Burr Johnston and his wife, Isabella A. Johnston. His parents were of the same surname, being cousins, but his remote paternal ancestors were from Scotland, and his maternal from Sweden. The grandfather of Mr. Johnston, known as Colonel Jack Johnston, was Indian Agent for the Government and drew up the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, between the United States and the Choctaws, which provided for the removal of the tribe beyond the Mississippi. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of his vicinity, but owing to the disorganized conditions caused by the war, his opportunities were but limited. From youth his occupation has been that of a farmer, in which line he has succeeded well. He was elected to the Legislature in 1899, serving in the sessions of 1900 and 1902; in December, 1906, he was elected Mayor of Shubuta; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, and a Steward in the M. E. Church, South. Mr. Johnston has been twice married; his first wife was Amelia Heidelberg, daughter of Samuel Heidelberg and wife, Elizabeth (Granbery) Heidelberg, of Jasper County; his second was Mary A. McCoy, daughter of J. M. McCoy and wife, Mary (Moseley) McCoy, of Augusta. By his first marriage he had three children: Everett Laviga Johnston, of Mobile, Ala.; Ernest Arista Johnston, of Meridian, Miss.; and Mrs. Edna Earl (Johnston) Leggett, of Shubuta. By his second marriage he has seven children: Percy Walker, James Burr, Samuel G., Mrs. Ruby (Johnston) Smith, of Shubuta; Clarabelle, Maggie and Lo's.



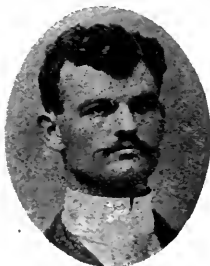
Arista Johnston.

## CLAY COUNTY.



Josiah Perry Valentine.

**JOSIAH PERRY VALENTINE**, of Pheba, was born April 30, 1866, near Starkville, Oktibbeha County, Miss., the son of Paul Valentine and wife, Martha Ann (Perry) Valentine. His ancestors on both sides were North Carolinians. Mr. Valentine attended the common schools of Henryville, Miss., and later completed the Freshman year at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville. His occupation has been farming and merchandising. He has been Mayor of the town of Pheba, Supervisor of his district for four years, and has served on the Clay County Democratic Executive Committee. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Valentine is a Democrat and a member of the Order of Woodmen of the World. He was married at Pheba September 4, 1895, to Annie Pearl Fluka, daughter of George Cullen Fluka and wife, Laura (Barfield) Fluka, of Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Valentine have six children: Pearl Gertrude, Mattie Lauretta, Mary Pauline, Lillian Irene, Georgia Perry and Joe Perry.



John Calhoun Bridges.

**JOHN CALHOUN BRIDGES**, of Pheba, was born in 1869 in Choctaw County, Miss., the son of Albert Lee Bridges and wife, Julia Ann (Quin) Bridges. Paternal ancestors were from Ireland; maternal from Scotland; his father was a native of Georgia. Mr. Bridges obtained his early education in country schools of Oktibbeha County; entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, Miss., where he graduated in 1891. He taught school one year, then clerked a year; began farming and saw-milling in 1894, and since then has been also connected with merchandising and ginning. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Bridges is a Democrat, a Baptist, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He was married January 13, 1903, at Cliftonville, to Stella Rife, daughter of William Rife and Cora (Craven) Rife. His wife's grandparents came from England. Mr. Bridges had been previously married, May 25, 1898, to Susie Lee Joiner, and has two children by his first marriage: Sallie Will and Susie.

## COAHOMA COUNTY.



William A. Alcorn, Jr.

**WILLIAM ARISTIDES ALCORN, JR.**, of Clarksdale, was born October 20, 1868, at Friar's Point, Miss., and is the son of George Randolph Alcorn and wife, Mary (Cooper) Alcorn. His ancestors came to America from Ireland and settled in Pennsylvania, thence to Kentucky, and later in Mississippi. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Confederacy, being a Lieutenant of Captain Porter's Company of Chalmers' Battalion; was Chancery Clerk of Coahoma County, 1866 to 1876, and Sheriff of the county; cousin of Gov. J. L. Alcorn; died of yellow fever in 1878. Mr. Alcorn attended the private school of Miss Emma Lewis, of Ripley, Tenn., at Friar's Point, and the primary schools of Friar's Point; entered St. Mary's College, Marion County, Ky., and pursued studies until 1888; attended Louisville Law School in 1888; admitted to the bar in 1892;

located at Clarksdale; Chancery Court Clerk of Coahoma County, 1890-1892; elected to the House of Representatives in 1899; re-elected November 3, 1903, and November 5, 1907. Mr. Alcorn is a Democrat, has served as County Committeeman; member of Episcopal Church; Knight of Pythias and Elk; was married May 20, 1891, at Memphis, Tenn., to Florence Pearl Yates, daughter of Meredith Yates and wife, Elizabeth Cannon. Mrs. Alcorn is a descendant of Col. William Yates, of the Army of the Revolution, and of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration; in the maternal line she is related to the Lees of Virginia. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Alcorn was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Levees, Federal Relations, Military Affairs (Ch.), Claims and Redistricting the State. He was re-elected to the House from Coahoma County November 5, 1907. In 1902 was Chairman of Committee on Local and Private Legislation. Is member of Democratic Executive Committee of Third Congressional District.

OSCAR GOODBAR JOHNSTON, of Friar's Point, was born January 27, 1880, at Jackson, Miss., the son of John Calvin Johnston and wife, Emma Elizabeth (Goodbar) Johnston. His immediate ancestors on the father's side were Mississippians; on the mother's side were from Tennessee; his father held the office of Deputy State Auditor for a number of years. Mr. Johnston, in boyhood, attended public and private schools in Jackson, Miss., also schools at Kansas City, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn.; then was sent to a private school at Friar's Point, Miss.; his literary education was obtained at Kentucky Military Institute, where he was graduated in June, 1899, with first honors, and was Salutatorian of his class. He studied law for one term at the University of Mississippi, but went to Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., to complete his law course, graduating with his Bachelor's degree June 6, 1901; he was also class orator. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Johnston is a Democrat, a Methodist, a Mason, being Senior Warden of his lodge, also is an Odd Fellow and a member of the D. K. E. Fraternity. He was married February 21, 1905, at Pine Bluff, Ark., to Martha Mottley Anderson, daughter of Samuel Mottley Anderson and wife, Jessie Finley Anderson.



Oscar Goodbar Johnston.

## COPIAH COUNTY.

WALTER WILLIAM ROBERTSON, of Wesson, was born December 10, 1870, and is the son of William Simpson Roberston and his wife, Cornelia Rebecca (Geiger) Robertson. His father was a native Mississippian. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the Westville public schools and when a mere lad began to learn to set type; he worked a year without wages under Judge T. R. Gowan, editor of the old Westville News, to secure instruction in the printer's art. He never entered college but has spent his life in newspaper work, as printer and editor. In May, 1899, he became editor of the Wesson *Enterprise* and still holds that position. He has built up a fine newspaper business entirely by his own exertions, without financial help from any one. Mr. Robertson is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist



Walter William Robertson

Church since his fourteenth year; a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a Woodman of the World; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married December 23, 1891, to Cora Isabelle Blades, daughter of Benjamin Blades and wife, Alice (Travis) Blades, of Wesson. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have six living children: Myrtie May, Eva Cora Belle, Lillie, Walter W., Jr., and Frank.



Clarence Eugene Hood.

CLARENCE EUGENE HOOD, of Dentville, was born May 1, 1882, at that place, the son of Matthew Hood and wife, Margaret (Massey) Hood. His paternal ancestors were from Scotland; maternal from Ireland. Matthew Hood was a Confederate soldier, enlisted early in 1861, in Company D Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, was slightly wounded at Seven Pines, Manassas and Sharpsburg; at Petersburg was wounded in both legs, from which injury he has always been crippled. Mr. Hood attended the public and high schools of Copiah County; attended Mississippi College at Clinton, but did not complete the course. After leaving school in 1904 he was elected Principal of the Dentville school; two years later, when this was transformed into a high school, he was unanimously chosen as its Principal. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Hood is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, also a member of the Masonic fraternity and Senior Warden of his lodge. He is unmarried.

W. B. MILLER, of Hazlehurst.

#### COVINGTON COUNTY.

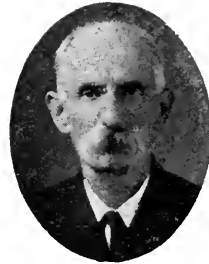


William Leroy Cranford.

WILLIAM LEROY CRANFORD, of Seminary, was born February 26, 1875, near Tuscanola, Jones County, the son of Tandy Walker Cranford and Rachel Ann (Speed) Cranford. Paternal ancestors came from Holland to South Carolina, thence to Alabama, and Mississippi; maternal coming from England, were also South Carolina settlers. The father of Mr. Cranford was a soldier in the Confederate Army. The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the haphazard way usually allotted to farmer's boys, attending the rural school when the labor of the farm would permit. But by the age of nineteen he had gained a smattering knowledge of sufficient scope to enable him to get a certificate as teacher of rural schools, which occupation he followed for several years. He then entered Millsaps College, and studied law, receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1900, since which time he has been engaged in practice. He has filled several town offices, and was appointed Commissioner of Election for Covington County in 1904, and re-appointed in 1906, but resigned, becoming a candidate for Representative; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Cranford is a Democrat, a Master Mason, A. F. and A. M., a Royal Arch Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He was married, at Hebron, Miss., to Eliza Melissa Ford, daughter of Sanford Valentine Ford and wife, Drucilla Graves Ford. His wife's family are Mississippians. Mr. and Mrs. Cranford have three children: Alden Ford, Wilhelmina Hope and Christiana Grace.

## DESOTO COUNTY.

JOHN HARRIS SIMPSON, of Byhalia, was born December 2, 1847, near Clinton, Laurens County, South Carolina, the son of Decatur DeKalb Simpson and wife Elizabeth Ann (Harris) Simpson. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock; his grandfather served through the War of 1812. Mr. Simpson attended Hillville and Clinton Academies in his native county; when not yet sixteen years of age he enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army; served through the struggle and was an Orderly Sergeant before its close. He worked as a carpenter from 1868 to 1871, then began farming in Panola County, remaining there nine years; removed to DeSoto County, and has worked the farm where he now is over twenty-five years; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Simpson is a Democrat and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He has belonged to the Patrons of Husbandry, the Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Union. Was a Populist, serving on all committees of that party; was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis in 1900, and candidate for Congress in 1895. He was married January 18, 1871, near Batesville, to his cousin, Margaret Penelope, daughter of James Francis Simpson and wife, Jane Allen Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have three living children: Mrs. Mary Edith (Simpson) Thompson, of Watson; John Laurens and Gordon Harris, both living at home.



John Harris Simpson.

ETHELBERT JOYCE POLLARD, of Hernando, was born June 19, 1875, at White Haven, Tenn., and is the son of Reuben Turner Pollard and his wife, Annie Adolphus (Dooley) Pollard. His paternal ancestors came from Wales and settled in Alabama; maternal emigrated from Scotland to America in colonial days. His father was a Confederate soldier, serving through the entire period of the Civil War. Mr. Pollard attended the public schools of Shelby County, Tennessee, and the West Point Male Academy at West Point, Miss., under the instruction of W. H. Buntin and J. R. Tipton. He was a student at the University of Mississippi from 1900 to 1904; while there was President of the Hecmcan Literary Society. Leaving college he taught school in DeSoto County, and meanwhile read law assiduously, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1906. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession in Hernando. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Pollard is a Democrat, a Cumberland Presbyterian and a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor. He is not married.



Ethelbert Joyce Pollard.

## FORREST COUNTY.

STOKES VERNON ROBERTSON, of Hattiesburg, was born July 26, 1881, at Williamsburg, Covington County, Miss., the son of George Carson Robertson and wife, Martha Adaline (Holcomb) Robertson. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch descent and came to Mississippi from Georgia. Mr. Robertson attended the public schools of Hattiesburg in boyhood; became a student of the University of Mississippi, where he was graduated with degree of B. S. in 1905.



Stokes Vernon Robertson.

having won many honors in his course. He took Freshman and Sophomore Medals and represented the University in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Association in 1904 and won the second prize; also won the Senior Debater's medal in the Hermæan Literary Society in 1905, and received a medal at the Crystal Springs Chautauqua the same year; entered upon the active practice of law April 1, 1907. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a Presbyterian and a member of the Kappa Alpha College fraternity. Mr. Robertson was married at Oxford, Miss., November 20, 1907, to Sudie Burt, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Burt and granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Stainback, a prominent clergyman of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY.



Moze Hunt Jones

MOZE HUNT JONES, of Little Springs, was born February 21, 1883, at that place, the son of William Franklin Jones and wife, Iveanore (Hunt) Jones. Paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Georgia. Mr. Jones attended the public schools of Little Springs under various teachers; entered Mississippi College at Clinton, graduating in 1902, with B. S. degree; studied law at the University of Mississippi at Oxford, taking his degree in 1903, and beginning practice in his home town the same year. He is still occupied with law and the care of a plantation. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, a Baptist and a member of the Masonic Order. He was married December 22, 1903, at Poteau, Indian Territory, to Marie Emmâ Webb, daughter of S. W. Webb and wife, Mattie Webb, of that place.

## GREENE COUNTY.



Eugene Walter Breland.

EUGENE WALTER BRELAND, of Leakesville, was born September 10, 1870, at that place, son of Gabriel Breland and wife, Elizabeth Jane (Clark) Breland. His immediate ancestors on both sides were native Mississippians; his father was County Treasurer of Greene County for twenty years, and also County Superintendent of Education for several years prior to his death. Mr. Breland attended the public schools of Greene County, then studied at the Cooper-Huddleston College of Daleville, Miss., for two years, but did not graduate. He taught in the public schools and high schools of Greene, Perry and Jackson Counties for twelve years; was County Superintendent of Education of Greene County from 1896 to 1900, and served as Sheriff and Tax Collector from 1904 to 1908. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; was Chairman of County Executive Committee 1904 to 1906; is a Methodist, a Mason, Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. Mr. Breland was married at Leakesville November 10, 1895, to Lula Lee Lowrey, daughter of John W. Lowrey and wife, Mollie E. Lowrey, of Blue Mountain. He and his wife have six children: Ora Lee, Eugene Lowrey, Alla Rookh, Euclid Walter, Horace Leon and Lula Mae.

## GRENADA COUNTY.

ANDREW SECREST MORRISON, of Grenada, was born January 29, 1869, at Springport, Panola County, Miss., the son of Hugh McEwen Morrison and wife, Fannie (McLure) Morrison. Paternal ancestors came from Scotland in 1745, driven to the New World by persecution, they settled in Cabarras County, N. C.; maternal progenitors came from Ireland much later, settling in Columbia, S. C. His father was Chaplain of the Nineteenth Mississippi Infantry during the last two years of the war. Mr. Morrison attended the common schools of Marshall and Benton Counties, and secured his higher education at the University of Mississippi, the Southwestern Presbyterian University, Clarksville, Tenn., and the Iuka Normal School, securing the degrees of B. A. and B. S.; attended the Law School of the University of Mississippi, taking two years' course in one and receiving his Bachelor's degree in 1898; opened law office at Grenada the same year and has been busily engaged in the practice ever since. While carrying on his college studies he taught school that he might pay his own expenses; this was a period of nearly ten years. He was Superintendent of the Grenada city schools for seven years; was in the State Legislature of 1904; and was re-elected November 5, 1907. Is a Democrat, a Presbyterian, Mason and Knight of Pythias. He was married November 5, 1891, to Fannie Baker, of Duck Hill, Montgomery County.



Andrew Secrest Morrison.

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

EMILE JOSEPH GEX, of Bay St. Louis, was born May 14, 1882, at New Orleans, La., and is the son of Lucien Myrtle Gex and his wife, Marie Victoria (Demouelle) Gex. His father was a member of the Louisiana Legislature for four years. Both paternal and maternal families were of French descent. Mr. Gex attended St. Stanislaus College, Bay St. Louis, and Rugby Academy, New Orleans; finished his course at Rugby and entered Tulane University, but on account of illness was forced to leave during the first year. Later he took a law course at the University of Mississippi, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902; during the same year he entered upon active practice of his profession at Bay St. Louis. Mr. Gex was Chairman of the Election Commissioners of Hancock County from 1904 to 1906; in the latter year was elected to serve as Election Commissioner for the city of Bay St. Louis for two years, and also was chosen as Alderman of the Third Ward of the city. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a member of the Catholic Church and Consul Commander in the order of Woodmen of the World. He is not married.



Emile Joseph Gex.

## HARRISON COUNTY.

JOHN BUNYAN CLARK, of Nugent, son of William Anthony Clark and wife, Martha (Walker) Clark, was born December 26, 1859, at Handsboro, Harrison County, Miss. His parents died when he was seven years of age and he was deprived of early educational advantage, studying the elementary branches while at work. When he was twenty-



John Bunyan Clark.

four years old he attended school eight months in Handsboro. He engaged in the timber business early in life, and at present owns an interest in a sawmill. He was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Harrison County in 1894 and served two terms of four years each. In 1903 he was elected County Treasurer, and is now serving in that position. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Clark is a Democrat, and is a member of the fraternal orders of Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Elks. He was married June 3, 1886, to Vernell Applewhite Hurlbert, daughter of John H. Hurlbert and wife, Martha Hurlbert, of Handsboro, Miss.

#### HINDS COUNTY.



Hillrie Marshall Quin.

HILLRIE MARSHALL QUIN, of Jackson, was born March 2, 1866, at Holmesville, Pike County, Miss., the son of Daniel Hillary Quin and wife, Annie Beatty (Long) Quin. His immediate ancestors were native Mississippians; his father was a physician of note, a graduate of Kenyon College, Ohio, and of a medical school in Philadelphia. Mr. Quin attended Peabody Public School at Summit, Miss., and was prepared for college there by Professor J. M. Sharp, entered the University of Mississippi and graduated there with degree of A. B. in 1886, being anniversaryarian of his class. He began his life work as a school teacher; was Principal of McComb City and Fayette schools; in 1892 engaged in newspaper business at Centerville, which he continued until 1902, when he entered the Law School of the University of Mississippi; took his Bachelor's degree there in 1904 and immediately began the active practice of his profession. He was a member of the State Legislature 1900 to 1904, and of the Board of Aldermen in Centerville 1900-02. Mr. Quin is a Democrat, was delegate to the National Convention of 1896, and to every State Convention since 1889, and was Presidential Elector of the State at large in 1904; he is a member of the Christian Church, is a Mason, a Shriner, an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias; Grand Chancellor of last named order 1898-99, and has been Grand Keeper of Records and Seal since 1900; was active promoter in the work of building the Pythian Castles at Centerville and at Jackson. He has always been active in educational matters; served on Examining Board for Teachers in Jefferson County; was a Trustee of the State University four years and Business Manager one year. He married Nettie Eloise Darden, daughter of Henry and Kate Darden, of Jefferson County, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Quin was a candidate for Speaker and led in the contest until the last ballot.



Stephen A. D. Greaves.

STEPHEN ARNE DECATUR GREAVES, of Jackson was born February 26, 1854, at Livingston, Madison County, Miss., the son of Stephen Arne Decatur Greaves and wife, Sarah (Lowe) Greaves. The father of the subject of this sketch was born in Marion District, South Carolina, was a practicing lawyer at Raymond, Miss., at the time of the declaration of war by the United States against Mexico; he joined the Raymond Fencibles, which enlisted for the war; was elected First Lieutenant; the company joined the First



Mississippi Volunteers under command of Col. Jefferson Davis, and served throughout the war; after his return from Mexico was made a Brigadier-General of State troops and elected to the House of Representatives. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Madison County in boyhood; entered the Summerville Institute near Shuqualak, Noxubee County, in 1872, and remained two sessions. He is a planter by occupation and has taken little part in public life; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907; is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Church. He was married November 24, 1881, in Hinds County, to Julia Estelle Fondren, daughter of Richard Fondren and Ella (Douglass) Fondren, formerly of Gallatin, Tenn., and later of Jackson, Miss. His wife is of South Carolinian ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Greaves have four children: Elmore Douglass, Peyton Ried, Delia Fondren and Sarah Lowe.

MARSHALL NEY WILLIAMS, of Raymond, was born January 4, 1883, at Duke, Hinds County, Miss., the son of John Bell Williams and wife, Florence Virginia (Farris) Williams. His immediate ancestors on both sides were native Mississippians; his father was Justice of the Peace at Utica, Miss., from 1899 to 1903; was Sergeant of Oakley convict farm during 1904 and 1905. Mr. Williams attended a country school near his home for a short time and went to the Utica schools for four months, but his opportunities for education were limited by the fact that he was the oldest of a large family, and the demands of farm labor bore upon him with special insistence. But he was ambitious and began the reading of law in the intervals of his work, and at last was able to take up law study in earnest in the office of Hon. W. J. Croom at Bolton, where he remained for about a year and a half, and was admitted to the bar May 2, 1905. On May 26 following he located at Raymond, Miss., for the practice of his profession, and has been there ever since. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Williams is a Democrat, a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. He was married May 20, 1906, at Utica, Miss., to Emma Rebecca Mathews, daughter of John Dennis Mathews and wife, Phoebe Ross Mathews.

#### HOLMES COUNTY.

LARKIN SEYMORE ROGERS, of West, was born February 8, 1859, at Vaiden, Miss., and is the son of Richard Thomas and Eleanor (Cain) Rogers. His paternal ancestors were English, and on coming to America settled in Virginia and later in South Carolina; his maternal ancestors were Irish; Patrick Cain, his maternal grandfather, was overseer for John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. Dr. Rogers received his elementary education in the country schools of Carroll County, and was a student at the University of Mississippi through the junior year; entered Tulane University as a medical student; was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1885 and entered into the practice of medicine at West, Miss., where he has since resided. For the past eighteen years Dr. Rogers has held such town offices as health officer,



Larkin Seymore Rogers.

school trustee and alderman. He is President of the West Banking & Trust Co.; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat and a member and deacon of the Baptist Church. Dr. Rogers was married December 14, 1886, at Vaiden, Miss., to Ada McPherson, daughter of Alfred Adolphus and Martha McPherson, of Carroll County. Mr. McPherson is a Confederate veteran and a substantial citizen of his county. Dr. and Mrs. Rogers have three children: Marion Sims, McPherson and Richard Otis.



James Albert Dicken.

JAMES ALBERT DICKEN, of Durant, was born August 6, 1855, near Kosciusko, Miss., the son of Benjamin Burnley Dicken and wife, Mary Jane (Jones) Dicken. Paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Georgia; his father came to Mississippi in 1849 and served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Attendance upon an eight months' school kept in his neighborhood after the war by an old soldier constituted the sum of Mr. Dicken's educational opportunities, and in early youth he was obliged to take up practical farm work, but he bravely made up his deficiencies by diligent reading in his evenings. He has been a frequent correspondent of newspapers; has always been active in every good cause for temperance, better education and good government, and has often lectured before church gatherings. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church from his youth. Mr. Dicken was married February 4, 1879, near West, Miss., to Harriet Ann Brock, daughter of Hon. John Gallatin Brock and wife, Cora (Read) Brock. His wife's great-grandfather came from Ireland in 1771, settling in Virginia, whence his sons emigrated to Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Dicken have eight living children: Julia, Mary Lavinia, John Brock, Benjamin, Burnley, Charles Read, Lizzie Montgomery, Bob Howard and Nellie.



James Bragg Mitchell.

JAMES BRAGG MITCHELL, of Goodman, was born March 23, 1862, in Holmes County, the son of David Mitchell and wife, Sarah Bell (Dulaney) Mitchell. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland to Virginia and thence to North Carolina in colonial days. George Mitchell, a paternal ancestor, was Colonel of a North Carolina regiment during the Revolution. Mr. Mitchell's father was a member of the Mississippi Legislature before the Civil War. The first school that James B. Mitchell attended was at Goodman, and his first teacher was Professor W. H. Magruder, now of the A. and M. College at Starkville; he was a student in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, for three years, and graduated from the Law Department of that institution with degree of LL.B. in 1884. He practiced law at Bristol, Tenn., during 1886 and 1887, in partnership with Judge W. F. Rhea, then moved back to Goodman, gave up practice and moved on to a plantation, where he still remains, raising cotton and pecans. Mr. Mitchell was a member of the Legislature in 1900-02; is a Democrat and a member of the Episcopal Church; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married December 26, 1886, at Wytheville, Va., to Fannie Oglesby Crockett, daughter of James Thompson Crockett and wife, Susan Jane Crockett.

His wife's ancestors came from Ireland to Virginia, and the family claim the famous Davy Crockett—pioneer and patriot—as one of their line. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have two living children: Mary Park and James Albert Oglesby.

#### ISSAQUENA COUNTY.

LIVINGSTON PEYTON, of Mayersville, was born December 6, 1859, at Raymond, Hinds County, Miss., the son of Murray Milton Peyton and wife, Malvina Fitzallan (Alston) Peyton. His father was a native of Tennessee, his mother of Mississippi. Murray M. Peyton was a Confederate officer during the war, commanding Company K, Third Mississippi Infantry; in civil life he served as Deputy Circuit Clerk, Hinds County, 1859-60; Secretary State Senate, 1870; Chancery Clerk, Hinds County, 1872-76, and Clerk or Deputy, Issaquena County, for over twenty years. Livingston Peyton's grandfather, Elijah Peyton, was a soldier in the War of 1812, was at Fort Erie and Lundy's Lane; at the age of seventy enlisted as a private in a Confederate company raised in Copiah County, Miss., by his two sons, and served for more than a year, 1861-62. Mr. Peyton obtained his education principally at the common schools of Raymond and Jackson; spent one year at the University of Mississippi; his occupation is that of a merchant, at Clover Hill, Miss. He has been Treasurer of Issaquena County two terms; Captain of militia company, "Issaquena Guards"; is a Democrat, and member of the Methodist Church; elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Peyton was married February 10, 1886, at Mayersville, to Idella Spiars, daughter of James and Lydia Spiars; his wife's father was a Confederate soldier. Mr. and Mrs. Peyton have five children: Mrs. Shirley (Peyton) Richards, of Lake Providence, La.; Gertrude, Livingston Susan Elizabeth and Ethel Mae.



Livingston Peyton.

#### ITAWAMBA COUNTY.

JONAS FRANKLIN DISON, of Eastman, was born in St. Clair County, Ala., and is the son of Thomas Brown Dison and his wife, Caroline (Funderburk) Dison. His paternal ancestors came from Georgia to Alabama; his maternal from South Carolina. When the subject of sketch was but two years old, his father died, leaving a wife and a family of five young children but poorly provided for. After a nine years' battle with poverty his mother married J. R. Raburn, who proved a kind stepfather to her boys. Mr. Dison was nearly grown up, however, before he was able to begin his education. His family having moved to Mississippi, he first attended a country school in Itawamba County; in 1897 entered Oaklin College, and later, having secured means by teaching rural schools, he attended a college in Henderson, Tenn., during the years 1904-06, graduating in the last named year with the degree of B. S. He has since pursued the occupation of a teacher in Itawamba County; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Dison is a Democrat, a Missionary Baptist, a Mason and a Woodman of the World. He is not married.



Jonas Franklin Dison.

## JACKSON COUNTY.



Mark Ashley Dees.

MARK ASHLEY DEES, of Scranton, was born August 27, 1846, near Pollard, Conecuh County, Ala., the son of Calvin Elias Dees and wife, Mary Charlotte (Tippins) Dees. Paternal ancestors lived in South Carolina, maternal in Florida and Alabama. Mr. Dees attended the country schools of Mobile County, Ala., and of Jackson County, Miss.; he had no opportunity for a collegiate education. He has been occupied as a railroad contractor, a saw-mill operator and inventor; he served in the State Legislature from 1896 to 1900, as Floater Representative for Jackson and Harrison Counties. Mr. Dees has devoted both time and means to the effort toward constructing at Pascagoula a great deep-water port for the State of Mississippi; he is a Democrat, a Baptist and member of the Knights of Honor, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married in 1870, at Moss Point, Miss., to Annie Starkey Hill, daughter of Thomas Hill and wife, Martha (Moore) Hill, of Newbern, Ala. His wife's family on both sides came from North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Dees have eight children: Thomas Moore Dees, of Midlothian, Tex.; Mark Ashley Dees, Jr., also of Midlothian; Pattie (Dees) Hopson, of Roff, Okla.; Adelle Rand (Dees) King, of Midlothian; Daisy May and Annie Starkey Dees, teachers; Beatrix and Lorraine Dees, at school.

## JASPER COUNTY.



Milton Alexander Lewis.

MILTON ALEXANDER LEWIS, of Rose Hill, was born December 19, 1863, at that place, the son of Alexander Lewis and wife, Amanda Fitzallen (Ryan) Lewis. His paternal ancestors came from Virginia to Georgia in the early part of the last century; his great-grandfather, Walden Lewis, fought in the Indian wars. Maternal line was of Irish stock. His father was a Confederate soldier and served four years under Joseph E. Johnston. Mr. Lewis was educated in the schools of his native town, attending the Rose Hill High School when it was taught by Captain W. C. Day. His occupations have been those of commercial traveler and farmer; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, and of the Woodmen of the World. He was married February 1, 1900, at Meridian, to Minnie Lee Beason, daughter of Richard and Julia Beason, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have four children: Amanda Fitzallen, Homer, Pauline and Milton Alexander, Jr.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY.



Joseph Oliver Cowart.

JOSEPH OLIVER COWART, of Prentiss, was born May 18, 1871, at Cross Roads, Jackson County, Miss., the son of Dr. James Cowart and wife, Alletha Roselle (Moody) Cowart. Both parents were native Mississippians. Mr. Cowart attended the common schools of Jackson County; Mississippi College in 1901, but remained for one session only; later, took a law course at Millsaps College, received his degree and was admitted to the bar in 1903; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr.

Cowart is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, a Mason, and has held all offices up to Chancellor Commander in the order of Knights of Pythias. He has achieved a successful practice in his profession, and it was largely through his influence that his county received the name of the great Mississippi leader, Jefferson Davis, and he was elected its first Representative in the Legislature. Mr. Cowart was married January 6, 1898, at Lucedale, to Mary Matilda Miller, daughter of John M. Miller and wife, Martha Miller, of Vernal, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Cowart have four living children: Mary Alletha, Joseph Homer, Paul Bryan and Willie Augustine.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

JOSEPH EDWIN LAMB, of Union Church, was born January 1, 1857, at Marion, Lauderdale County, Miss., the son of Asa Green Lamb and wife, Josephine Elizabeth (Perry) Lamb. He has no record of paternal ancestry, but on his mother's side can trace his lineage back to John Perry, who came from England to Roxbury, Mass., in 1632, with the apostle John Eliot, the common ancestor of Perry families throughout the States; Mr. Lamb's mother came from the Perrys of Georgia. His father, A. G. Lamb, enlisted for the Mexican War at sixteen years of age, and was wounded at Cerro Gordo; he entered the Confederate Army in 1862, and died from wounds received at Port Hudson. Mr. Lamb obtained his education from attendance at district schools, 1865 to 1875; he did not go to college. His occupation has always been that of a planter. He is a Democrat, and has served on the Executive Committee of his county; is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He has been twice married: November 2, 1876, to Lenora Jane Gillis, daughter of David W. Gillis and Louisa (Scott) Gillis. Mrs. Lamb died April 28, 1900. Mr. Lamb was again married January 9, 1902, to Nora Alsworth, daughter of William Alsworth. By his first marriage Mr. Lamb had eleven children, nine of whom are living, as follows: Mrs. Louada (Lamb) Blue, of Brookhaven; Mrs. Lizzie (Lamb) Fairley of Union Church; Joseph Edwin, Jr., Lenora, John, Alice Henry Gillis, Martha and David DeWitt.



Joseph Edwin Lamb.

## JONES COUNTY.

LA FAYETTE STANTON, of Laurel, was born October 13, 1852, near Monroeville, Ala., the son of David Timms Stainton and wife, Cebra Ann (Rumbley) Stainton. Paternal ancestors were of Irish descent; maternal of Scotch; both families came to Mississippi from Alabama. His father served during the Civil War in the Confederate Army, at Fort Morgan and around Mobile. Mr. Stainton attended the common schools of Alabama and Mississippi, and took his academic course under Prof. Charles A. Huddleston, Walnut Grove, Miss. His occupations have been those of teaching and journalism. He taught in the common schools, 1873-1883; edited and published the Neshoba *Democrat*, at Philadelphia, Miss., 1883-1890; taught at Laurel, Miss., in 1891-2. He was Superintendent of Education of Neshoba County,



LaFayette Stainton.

1882-1886; represented his county in the Legislature, 1888-1890; was postmaster at Laurel, 1895-1899, and Mayor of that town, 1899-1903. Mr. Stainton is a Democrat, a Methodist, a member of the Masonic Order, of the Knights and Ladies of Honor and of the Woodmen of the World; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married October 13, 1881, to Mary Hastletine Salter, daughter of Samuel Aaron and Theodosia Salter, of Plattsburg. Mr. and Mrs. Stainton have nine children: Mrs. Ruby Valma (Stainton) Weems, of Laurel; Mrs. Cebra Pearl (Stainton) McArthur, of Meridian; and Robert Irvin, Edwin LaFayette, Samuel David, Alda Virginia, Everet Marvin, William Frederic and Hubert Maryon.

## KEMPER COUNTY.



Sanford Martin Graham.

SANFORD MARTIN GRAHAM, of DeKalb, was born January 12, 1880, at that place, the son of John William Graham and wife, Rebecca Jane (Hunnicuttt) Graham. His paternal ancestors were from Alabama, maternal from Georgia. His father enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fifth Mississippi Regiment, being discharged by the medical board because of physical weakness; he enlisted again in the Twenty-fourth Mississippi. Mr. Graham attended the common schools of Centerville, then entered the high school at Scooba, where, with commendable energy, he paid his school expenses by acting as janitor. He entered Millsaps College, Jackson, where he won the Sophomore medal in 1902, and was chosen as College Representative in the State Oratorical Contest. He graduated from the Literary Department with degree of A. B. in 1905, and took his degree on completion of the law course in 1906; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Graham is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, a Royal Arch Mason, a Woodman of the World and member of the Order of the Eastern Star. He was married December 27, 1906, at Oak Grove, to Jessie Clare Rush, daughter of Dudley Miles Rush and Sarah Ann (White) Rush. His wife's ancestors were from North Carolina.



Guy Jack Rencher.

GUY JACK RENCHER, of DeKalb, was born December 18, 1877, near Scooba, Kemper County, Miss., son of A. M. Rencher and wife, May (Jack) Rencher. Both lines of his ancestors came from Ireland in early times, settling in North Carolina. Captain James Jack, who was chosen to carry the Declaration of the Mechlenburg Convention of May, 1775, to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, was the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He commanded a company through the Revolutionary War; his son was a soldier of the War of 1812, while his great-grandson, A. M. Rencher, fought through the Civil War with an Alabama regiment and surrendered at last with part of Hood's men at Meridian, Miss. Mr. Rencher attended the Mississippi public schools in boyhood; finished a special English course at Henderson, Tenn., in 1898; was graduated from the Law School of the University of Mississippi in June, 1901, and was admitted to the bar in September of the same year. He has been successful in his practice; he was elected

to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Rencher is a Democrat, a Methodist and a Mason. He was married, May 4, 1904, to Rosa Mae Flake, daughter of John and Eliza Flake, of Oak Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Rencher have one child, Guy Jack, Jr.

## LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

CAULDER EVANS SLOUGH, of Oxford, was born January 23, 1873, in Lafayette County, Miss., and is the son of John Nelson Slough and his wife, Martha Willie (Patton) Slough. His paternal ancestors were originally from Germany and settled in North Carolina, whence, in 1838, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Moses Slough, emigrated to West Tennessee, and, twenty years later, moved to Lafayette County, Mississippi. Mr. Slough's maternal ancestors came from Georgia to this State in 1836, settling near Lafayette Springs. His father enlisted in the Confederate service in April, 1864, and served till the war ended. Mr. Slough obtained his early education in the public schools, and later attended Abbeville Normal College and Tula Normal College, graduating at Tula in 1894 with degree of B. S. His professional studies were carried on at the University of Mississippi, where, at his graduation in 1906, he was given the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Slough held the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lafayette County, to which he was elected in 1899, and again chosen in 1903, his term ending in 1908. He has also been County Registrar since 1900, and has served as Alderman of the town of Oxford. Mr. Slough is a Democrat, a member and Steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a Royal Arch and Council Mason; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married June 1, 1897, to Grace Cearley, daughter of Eli Cearley and his wife, Mary Lou Cearley, of Dallas. Mr. and Mrs. Slough have one child, a daughter, Jonnie Ethelyn Slough.



Caulder Evans Slough.

LEE MAURICE RUSSELL, of Oxford, was born November 16, 1875, at Dallas, Lafayette County, and is the son of William Eaton Russell and his wife, Louisa Jane (Mackey) Russell. His paternal ancestors came from England, maternal from Scotland, both settling in Virginia; his father served as a Confederate soldier in Captain Bradford's company of artillery with the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Russell attended the public schools of Lafayette County; was graduated at Toccapola College in 1897 with degree of B. S.; entered the University of Mississippi and was graduated in 1901 with B. P. degree, and took the junior law course, completing it in 1901; he passed examination for the bar, then re-entered the University and took the further course in law, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1903; has since succeeded well in his practice and is now a member of the firm of Falkner & Russell, Oxford. Mr. Russell is a Democrat, a Methodist, Mason and Knight of Pythias. He was married June 28, 1905, at Missoula, Mont., to Ethel Mary Day, daughter of Howard E. Day and wife, Louise Day, of Missoula. His wife's maternal ancestors came from Virginia. In college Mr. Russell was a leader in a movement against fraternities. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907.



Lee Maurice Russell.

## LAMAR COUNTY.



Joseph Lewis Bryant.

JOSEPH LEWIS BRYANT, of Baxterville, was born December 1, 1852, at Williamsburg, Covington County, Miss., and is the son of Levy Lewis Bryant and Sarah (Grantham) Bryant. His father was a member of the Covington County Board of Police in 1855, and served as a private in a company of homeguards during the latter part of the Civil War. His ancestors emigrated to Mississippi from South Carolina. Mr. Bryant was educated in the private schools of Jones and Perry Counties under the instruction of E. W. Goff, D. P. McInnis and G. D. Hartfield. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, in charge of the Bay Creek congregation of that denomination; is a Democrat, Master Mason and member of the Farmer's Union. Mr. Bryant was married February 14, 1878, to Eliza Ellen Rankin, daughter of James Crofford and Harriett (Tevis) Rankin. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have seven children: Emily (Bryant) Saucier, William Cullen, Joseph Lewis, Crofford, Lucretia (Bryant) Cammoer, Claude and Levy.

## LAUDERDALE COUNTY.



Hugh McQueen Street.

HUGH McQUEEN STREET, of Meridian, was born January 7, 1833, in Moore County, N. C., the son of Donald Street and wife, Lydia (McBryde) Street. His ancestors on both sides were from Scotland; his father's family were early settlers in Prince William County, Va.; later they went to North Carolina, where his great-uncle, Hugh McQueen, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1835, and later Attorney-General of the State. His maternal grandfather, Archibald McBryde, served two terms in the United States Congress. Mr. Street attended an "old-field school" in 1840, and in 1847 and 1848 attended the Carthage High School for three terms. He entered the Confederate Army in 1861, and served—much of the time on detached duty—till 1865. In 1873 he took up the fire insurance business, in which he is still engaged. He holds a number of important positions in his city, as vice-president of a bank, director of local corporations, etc. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1869 and re-elected four times from Prentiss County; declined nomination in 1879, and was again chosen from Lauderdale County in 1889, also in 1891; elected Speaker in 1892 for the third time but resigned at the session of 1894. Mr. Street voted for Bell and Everett in 1860, but has ever since been a Democrat; is a Scotch Presbyterian and a Mason; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907, and was elected Speaker for the fourth time on his seventy-fifth birthday. He was married twice: (1) November 2, 1858, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of C. A. and Elizabeth Prindle, of Darien, Ga.; (2) October 13, 1887, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of Daniel C. and Charlotte P. Ryder, of Connecticut; the parents of his wives were twins. Mr. Street has five living children: Charles R. Street, of Chicago; Albert J. Street, of Canton, Ill.; Mrs. Bessie Lee (Street) Coburn, of Meridian; Ethel (at home), and Mrs. Lottie Prentiss (Street) Champenois, of Hattiesburg.



**WILLIAM RICE DENTON**, of Meridian, was born at Daleville, Lauderdale County, Miss., October 12, 1847, and is the son of Harvey Wesley Denton and wife, Willie Carpenter Denton. His paternal ancestors came to Mississippi from South Carolina. The father of the subject of this sketch settled at Daleville, Miss., in 1837. Mr. Denton attended the primary schools of Lauderdale County; entered Cooper Institute, under the instruction of Thomas A. Boydston and J. L. Cooper. He is a farmer; served as Magistrate in his county from 1884 to 1888; elected to the House of Representatives from Lauderdale County in 1890; re-elected in 1892, 1895, 1899 and 1903; was a soldier of the Confederacy and served as a private in the Second Mississippi Regiment. Mr. Denton is a Democrat; member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Mason and Woodman of the World; married October 30, 1867, to Martha Ellen Blanks, daughter of William Henry Blanks and wife, Narcissus Young. Mrs. Denton's ancestors came to America from England. Mr. and Mrs. Denton have two children: William Nelson and Martha (Denton) Warren. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Denton was a member of the following committees: Appropriations, Pensions (Ch.), Fees and Salaries and Benevolent Institutions. He is the senior member of the House in point of service, having been a member for eighteen years, which is the longest continuous term in the history of the Mississippi Legislature. He was re-elected to the House without opposition November 5, 1907.



William Rice Denton.

**JOSEPH DUDLEY STENNIS**, of Meridian, was born December 21, 1863, in Kemper County, Miss., and is the son of Adam Turner Stennis and wife, Julia (Edwards) Stennis. His paternal ancestors came to Mississippi from South Carolina; maternal from Alabama. The father of the subject of this sketch represented Kemper County in the Legislature of 1858; was a soldier of the Confederacy and served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifth Mississippi Regiment. Mr. Stennis attended the primary schools of Lauderdale County; entered the University of Mississippi but did not graduate; is a farmer; elected to the House of Representatives from Lauderdale County in 1895; re-elected in 1899 and 1903. Mr. Stennis is a Democrat; was married at Meridian, Miss., June 10, 1897, to Pearl Allen Mahan, daughter of Hiram Mahan and wife, Susan. Mr. and Mrs. Stennis have three children: Sue May, Joseph Dudley and Jamie Melba. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Stennis was a member of the following committees: Ways and Means (Ch.), Rules, Benevolent Institutions, Penitentiary. He was re-elected to the House November 5, 1907, and at the expiration of his present term will have served continuously for sixteen years.



Joseph Dudley Stennis.

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

**ELDRED LEVI HOLLOWAY BIRD**, of Tryus, was born August 24, 1868, at Tryus, Lawrence County, Miss., and is the son of Holloway Ivanhoe Bird and wife, Alice (Jett) Bird. His ancestors came to Mississippi from South Carolina. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Confederacy, Captain Company K, Fifteenth



Eldred L. H. Bird.

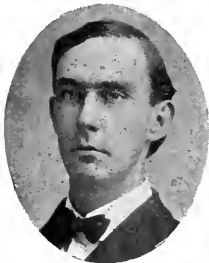
South Carolina Volunteers, and has been a teacher in the schools of Lawrence County since 1867; was in the Legislature of 1876 and 1878; delegate from Lawrence County to the Constitutional Convention of 1890. Mr. Bird attended the primary schools of Lawrence County; received his education mainly under the instruction of his father, who is a graduate of Columbia College, South Carolina; read law in the office of Hon. George S. Dodds at Hazlehurst, Miss.; in 1889 entered the Law School of the University of Mississippi and was graduated in June, 1890, with the degree of LL.B.; took first honor in class; admitted to the bar in December, 1890, at Monticello, Miss.; elected to the House of Representatives from Lawrence County, November 3, 1903. Mr. Bird is a Democrat; member of the Baptist Church, clerk; was married November 25, 1891, at Tryus, Miss., to Emma Frances Hennington, daughter of B. D. Hennington and wife, Mary Narcissus. Mrs. Bird's ancestors came from South Carolina. Her father was a Confederate soldier and served as Lieutenant of Company C, Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have seven children: Irene Courtney, Grady Luke, Holloway Hennington, Audley Verne, Eldred Ian, Lester Harold and Emma Myrtle. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Bird was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, County Affairs, Census and Apportionment, Engrossed Bills, Redistricting the State. He was re-elected to the House November 5, 1907.



Luther Augustine Zachry.

## LEAKE COUNTY.

LUTHER AUGUSTINE ZACHRY, of Lena, was born June 5, 1870, at Franklin, Heard County, Ga., the son of Henry Louis Zachry and wife, Sallie C. (Thomas) Zachry. His paternal family came to America with James Oglethorpe in 1732; his grandfather, Dave Zachry, was a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1876, and was nominated for Congress in 1880, but declined the candidacy on account of his advanced years; his father was a Confederate soldier serving in the ranks the last two years of the war. Mr. Zachry attended the common schools in Franklin, studied one year, 1891, at college in Carrollton, Ga., the following year was a teacher at Rockalo Academy. He entered the mercantile business at Carrollton, Ga., in 1893, five years later he sold out there and came to Lena, Miss., where he opened up a business as general merchant, in which he is still successfully engaged. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Zachry is a Democrat, a Methodist, also a Mason and Clerk of his Camp of Woodmen of the World. He was married January 10, 1893, at Carrollton, Ga., to Willie Gertrude Gilbert, daughter of William F. Gilbert and wife, Choicie R. Gilbert. Mr. and Mrs. Zachry have four children: Roy, Webb, Gertrude and L. A.



George Henry Hill.

## LEE COUNTY.

GEORGE HENRY HILL, JR., of Tupelo, was born January 28, 1883, in Lee County, Miss., the son of George Henry Hill and wife, Nancy Anderson (Rees) Hill. His father was born in Worcestershire, England, came to America

in 1868, settled at Tupelo, Miss., in 1879; his maternal grandfather, Captain John T. Rees, was an officer in the Confederate Army. He was educated at the graded and high schools of Tupelo, where he made a good record as a student. He took a law course at the University of Mississippi and received his Bachelor's degree in 1906, entering immediately upon practice at Tupelo. In youth Mr. Hill formed habits of energy and perseverance, which have proven valuable aids to his success in maturity. He is a Democrat, filling the office of delegate to the State Convention of 1904; is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and of the Woodmen of the World. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married October 13, 1906, at Tupelo, to Myrtle Motley, daughter of Robert A. Motley and wife, Josephine (Sanders) Motley. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have one child, Ruth Ioleen.

PARIS ALPHONSO GREENE, of Verona, was born February 24, 1856, at Richmond, Itawamba County, Miss., the son of Joseph Gilbert Greene and wife, Annie Tranquilla (Conwill) Greene. His ancestors on both sides were Virginians; his grandfather, William G. Greene, was a grandson of General Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame; his grandmother was a niece of Governor Wise, of Virginia; his father was a Confederate soldier, serving from May, 1861, to April, 1865. Mr. Greene obtained his education in the public schools of Itawamba County; he did not take a collegiate course. His occupation has been that of farmer and stockman; has made three importations of fine stock from Spain. He was Postmaster at Verona in 1884; is now a member of the Board of Aldermen of that town. He is a Democrat; was for four years Secretary of the County Executive Committee; is a member of the M. E. Church, South, a Mason and a Woodman of the World. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Greene was married October 5, 1880, to Turza Harkreader, daughter of Major Absalom G. Harkreader and wife, Martha Tinnie (Vivrett) Harkreader, of Verona. His wife's father's family came from England and settled in Virginia, her mother's people were Tennesseans of Irish descent.



Paris Alphonso Greene.

## LEFLORE COUNTY.

JOHN AMBROSE TYSON, of Greenwood, was born December 11, 1874, at Denmark, Madison County, Tenn., the son of John Ambrose Tyson and wife, Elizabeth (Ewing) Tyson. His father was a native Tennessean and a physician of note in his community; his mother was a Mississippian. Mr. Tyson attended the public schools of Denmark in boyhood; entered the Southwestern Baptist University, Jackson, Tenn., where he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of B. S. and was winner of the Best Debater's medal of that year. He studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1898; he has since practiced his profession at Jackson, Tenn., and Greenwood, Miss. He was a member

of the Tennessee Legislature during the session of 1903, and was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also of his college fraternity. He is not married.

#### LINCOLN COUNTY.



Marshall McCullough.

MARSHALL McCULLOUGH, of Brookhaven, was born on his father's farm in Lincoln County, and is the son of Albert Gallatin Brown McCullough and wife, Arminda (Tyler) McCullough. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent; his great-grandfather, Billie McCullough, went from North Carolina to Georgia during the Revolution, and after that war was over came to Mississippi. His mother's family was one of those brought to America by James Oglethorpe. Mr. McCullough attended the common schools of Lincoln County in boyhood; entered Mississippi College at Clinton in the fall of 1892 and was graduated in June, 1897, with the degree of A. B. That spring he was first orator of the Hermenian Literary Society and was chosen to represent the college in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical Contest of that year. He was Principal of the Braxton Collegiate Institute from 1897 to 1902, and during that time read law under Judge Edward Mayes; he then studied for one session at the University of Virginia, after which he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Brookhaven, where he still carries on a successful law business. He is widely known as a public speaker; it was largely through his efforts that, in 1906, Brookhaven succeeded in applying the party primary principle to municipal elections. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. McCullough is a Democrat; has been for years Chairman of the County Executive Committee; is a Baptist and Woodman of the World. He is not married.

#### LOWNDES COUNTY.

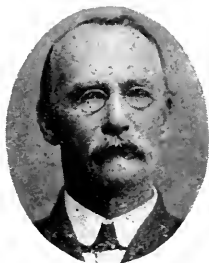


William Robert Moody.

WILLIAM ROBERT MOODY, of Columbus, was born March 2, 1868, at Cobb's Switch, Lowndes County, Miss., the son of John Mason Moody and wife, Laura E. (Tabb) Moody. His paternal ancestors came from North Carolina; maternal from Virginia, both being of English descent. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a member of the North Carolina Senate for several years and of the Secession Convention of 1861; his father was a student at the University of Virginia when the Civil War broke out; left college and raised a company in Northampton County, N. C.; was in the Seven Days' fight before Richmond, after which he was sent home invalided. Mr. Moody was reared by his grandmother in Petersburg, Va.; attended the University School in that city six years, then entered the Law School of the University of Virginia, where he took a two years' course in one year, receiving in 1889 a diploma on Constitutional and International Law. Has not practiced his profession but has been a farmer in Lowndes County since 1890. He was elected to the House of Representa-

tives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a Methodist and a member of the Independent Order of Red Men. He was married December 21, 1898, at Columbus to Daisy Bell Butler, daughter of James Henry Butler and Fanny Clementine (Walton) Butler. His wife's ancestry was Virginian, of English descent. Mrs. Moody died in September, 1903. Mr. Moody has two children: William Robert, Jr., and James Butler.

THOMAS AUSTIN STINSON, of Columbus, was born March 21, 1845, in Pickens County, Alabama, the son of John Thomas Stinson and his wife, Mary Brooks (Haynie) Stinson. His father was a native of South Carolina and served in the Confederate Army during 1864-65. The subject of this sketch was educated at Spring Hill Academy, Pickens County, Alabama, where that well known institution was under the supervision of Rev. Matthew Lyon. At the age of seventeen he entered the Confederate service as private in Company C, Forty-first Alabama Regiment, Col. M. L. Stansel commanding; took part in battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Drury's Bluff and Petersburg and minor engagements and was several times wounded; was with the army on retreat from Petersburg and surrendered at Appomattox April 9, 1865. From 1867 to 1885 he was engaged in mercantile business, and since then has given his attention to farming. Mr. Stinson was Justice of the Peace in Lowndes County 1888 to 1892, and represented that county in the State Legislature in 1892 and 1894. He is a Democrat, a Baptist, a Mason and an Odd Fellow. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married May 16, 1876, in Memphis, Tenn., to Susan Emily Weaver, daughter of Frederick Tolbert Weaver and wife, Susan Elizabeth Weaver, of Lowndes County, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Stinson have eight children: Tolbert Weaver, Annie Eloise, Curtis Austin, William Haynie, Susan Emily, Tom Brooks, Corinne and Frederick Quimby.



Thomas Austin Stinson.

BASCOMB GURLEY HULL, of Columbus, was born February 5, 1872, at Providence, Pickens County, Ala., the son of William Seaborn Hull and wife, Mary Carnes (Taggart) Hull. Both paternal and maternal ancestors came from Ireland to South Carolina, thence to Alabama, and later to this State. Mr. Hull's father enlisted in Company I, Forty-third Mississippi as a private, and was promoted to Sergeant; was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, was also in Johnson's retreat from Tennessee to Atlanta. Mr. Hull attended the public schools of his vicinity; entered Farmers' College at Millport, Ala., in 1889, and spent four years there, teaching in his vacations, then taught two years and after that attended the Iuka Normal Institute, taking the B. S. degree in 1897. Teaching is Mr. Hull's fixed profession; he has been in charge of Rural Hill School, his present position, for twelve years, during which time there has been great advancement both in increased enrollment and in the erection of a fine building. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Hull is a Democrat; a member of the M. E. Church, South, a Mason, Odd Fellow



Bascomb Gurley Hull.

and Woodman of the World. He has held no political office, but has been Commissioner of Roads and Secretary and Treasurer of the Tuscaloosa Road Taxing District. He was married December 27, 1898, at Melborne, Ala., to Helen Blanche Francis, daughter of John Adams and Harriet Louise Oden Francis. His wife's ancestors came from England about 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Hull have two living children: Hallie Juanita and Harold Cook.



Richard Watson Stewart.

## MADISON COUNTY.

RICHARD WATSON STEWART, of Madison, was born October 15, 1847, in Madison County, the son of George Washington Stewart and wife, Mary Ellen (Crozier) Stewart. Paternal ancestors were from Tennessee; maternal from Ireland, also by way of the "Big Bend" State. Mr. Stewart attended what was known as the "old field" type of school before the war; was also for a time at Madison College, then at Sharon. He enlisted in the Confederate Army at the age of sixteen in Company F, Wood's Cavalry Regiment, Adams' Brigade; he was afterwards transferred to the artillery service. Mr. Stewart entered upon mercantile business in 1870 and continued it for many years, then returned to his farm and became a strawberry planter. He is much interested in "diversified farming." Mr. Stewart long filled the office of Magistrate, was for eight years on the Board of Supervisors of his county; called the first convention of Supervisors in the State and was its first President; also has been twice appointed as a trustee of the Insane Hospital at Jackson. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat. In reconstruction times acted with the "Yazoo County men," and is now one of the State Executive Committee; is also a Methodist and has been Sunday-school superintendent for twenty-five years. He was married November 26, 1874, at Phoenix, to Mary Wesley Holloman, daughter of John Barrett and Nancy Helen (Bruffay) Holloman. His wife's ancestry is Virginian of English and Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have two children: Mrs. Willie Minter (Stewart) Montgomery and Tommie Louise.



John Bennett Martin.

JOHN BENNETT MARTIN, of Cameron, was born June 27, 1842, in the northwestern part of Madison County, Miss., the son of James Martin and wife, Dorothy (Allen) Martin. His paternal ancestors came from Georgia; maternal from Scotland, settling in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War. Mr. Martin attended the common schools of his county before the Civil War, also studied at Lagrange Synodical College, Tennessee, from September, 1860, to April, 1861. Enlisted in May, 1861, in Company G, Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, and served till the war was ended. He read law at home, was admitted to the bar and practiced his profession in Madison and adjoining counties. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1896 to 1900; has been on the Board of Supervisors since 1904; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Martin is a Democrat, and served on the Executive Committee 1901 to 1905; is also a member of the Methodist Church. He was married February 20, 1868, in Northwest

Madison County, to Marina Caroline Smith, daughter of Thomas Addison Smith and Elizabeth Jane Smith. His wife's family came from North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have six children: James Thomas Martin, of Inverness; Mrs. Meta (Martin) Muse, of Sharon; Wesley Addison Martin, of Cameron; Amelia May Martin, Cameron; Richard Cuthbert Martin, of Leakesville; and Bessie Pearl (Martin) Scott, of Vicksburg.

## MARION COUNTY.

ALONZO LEWIS YATES, of Columbia, was born October 22, 1885, at Utica, Hinds County, Miss., the son of Daniel Thomas Yates and wife, Marguerite Jane (Murchison) Yates. The father of the subject of this sketch was a native Mississippian and was a Captain in the Confederate Army during the war between the States. Mr. Yates obtained his education in Columbia High School and in the Jefferson Military College at Washington, Miss., and graduated from the Law School of the University of Mississippi in 1906 with degree of LL.B. The same year he began practice in his town, and since that time he has been employed in every important murder case in the county; was attorney for the State in the Lewis Dennis case at Raymond and was successful in securing the death sentence. It is a fact worth noting that Mr. Yates could not begin the practice of his profession until the Chancellor removed the disabilities of minority; he is a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee, the most youthful member of the body; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Yates is a Democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church, but the only secret order to which he has allied himself is the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity of his University. He is not married.



Alonzo Lewis Yates.

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

JOHN CALHOON, of Holly Springs, was born at Canton, Madison County, August 8, 1841, the son of George Calhoun and his wife, Louisiana (Brandenburg) Calhoun. His father was a lawyer of Kentucky, who settled at Canton in 1838. The subject of this sketch attended the common schools of Canton; enlisted in the Confederate Army on the breaking out of the war, serving throughout the struggle; held the rank of Lieutenant in Company M, Woods' Cavalry Regiment, Wirt Adams' Brigade, when he surrendered with General Forrest's command in 1865. He attended a law school in Lebanon, Tenn., for a year, was admitted to the bar in 1867 and practiced his profession in Canton for several years. Mr. Calhoun represented Marshall County in the Legislature of 1872-73 and was the author of a bill which became a law at that session prohibiting a married man from selling his homestead without the consent of his wife. He has been eight times elected Mayor of Holly Springs; is a Democrat and member of the Episcopal Church. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Was married during the war to Carrie Hill, daughter of William R. Hill and Nancy Hill, and three years after her



John Calhoun.

death was married to Sallie Pugh Lea, daughter of Dr. Willis M. Lea and wife, Sarah Wilson Lea, of Holly Springs. Dr. Lea was a member of the Mississippi convention that passed the Ordinance of Secession. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoon have eight children: Nannie C., Willis L. Calhoon, of San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Louise (Calhoon) Chaplin, of Clarendon, Ark.; Mrs. Winnie (Calhoon) Green, of Jackson; Mrs. Sarah (Calhoon) Hall, of Holly Springs; George, Powell Calhoon, of Washington, D. C., and William McWillie.



Cyrus Haiden Curd.

CYRUS HAIDEN CURD, of Holly Springs, was born April 12, 1873, at Cave City, Barren County, Kentucky, the son of Havilah Price Curd and wife, Letitia Young (Mosby) Curd. His paternal family has many branches well known in Kentucky and Virginia, all of which trace their lineage to Dr. Edward Curd, who came to Virginia from Edinburgh, Scotland, in the sixteenth century. Mr. Curd obtained his early education in Kentucky public schools, and also attended Liberty College at Glasgow, Ky.; was a member of the first class graduated from the Lexington (Miss.) Normal College. He taught eight years in the public schools of Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee. He then gave up the task of teaching to enter upon journalism and has now been a newspaper man for seven years, one year on the Collierville *Star* and six years as editor and proprietor of the Holly Springs *Reporter*. He has always been active in educational matters, is Secretary of the Board of Education of his town, and was largely instrumental in securing for Marshall County the Branch Experiment Station of the A. and M. College. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Curd is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, is a Knight of Pythias and holds the position of Past Chancellor of his Lodge. He was married at Mt. Pleasant, Miss., August 27, 1895, to Rufie Ola Ivy, daughter of Jesse W. Ivy and wife, Margaret Walker Ivy. Mr. and Mrs. Curd have one daughter, Haiden Dickey, and two sons, Havilah Price and Cyrus Hunter.



William Henry King.

WILLIAM HENRY KING, of Taska, was born July 23, 1877, at that place, the son of Edward King and wife, Rosa Bell (West) King. His paternal ancestors were Tennesseans; one of his great-grandfathers, Job Dean, was a soldier in the War of 1812; his father served through the Civil War as a Confederate soldier. Mr. King attended school at Taska and Mt. Pleasant, Miss., and at Collierville, Tenn., then entered a business college at Memphis, Tenn., where he was graduated. At the age of eighteen years he was employed at Bailey, Tenn., as a salesman and bookkeeper, and continued in this position for seven years; since then he has carried on a general merchandise business for himself. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. King is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, a church trustee and officer of his Sunday-school; also a member of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union. He is not married.



## MONROE COUNTY.

THOMAS ROGERS CALDWELL, of Amory, was born April 4, 1837, near Noonan, Ga., the son of William Harris Caldwell and wife, Jane (Allen) Caldwell. Paternal ancestors came from Ireland; maternal from Scotland, both lines settled in Abbeville District, S. C.; Mr. Caldwell's grandfather, William Caldwell, fought in the Revolutionary War, his father was Colonel of South Carolina militia for fifteen years. Mr. Caldwell attended the common schools of Carrollton, Ga., in his youth; later he read law for a time in an office in Aberdeen, Miss., but did not practice the profession. He entered the Confederate Army as private in Company A, Sixteenth Alabama Regiment, later was transferred to the Twenty-sixth Alabama, with rank of First Lieutenant. He was with Bragg at Perryville, with Jackson at Chancellorsville, with Hood at Franklin and with Johnston on the retreat through Georgia. He was wounded six times during his four years of service. After the war he organized a patrol company, which did good service in keeping order in Monroe County during reconstruction times. Mr. Caldwell's occupation has always been that of farming. He was Justice of the Peace in 1876-77, Supervisor in 1878-79, and Representative in the Legislature in 1892-94, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, was on the County Executive Committee in 1868-69; is a Methodist, and member of the Masonic Order. He was married near Smithville February 25, 1872, to Mary Jane Johnson, daughter of Israel Pickens Johnson and Julia Caroline (Thompson) Johnson, of Abbeville, S. C., whose family was of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell have five children: Julia Caroline (at home), Walter Harris Caldwell, of Smithville; Mrs. Bertie (Caldwell) Dilworth, of Jasper, Ala.; Homer Franklin Caldwell, with U. S. Army in Cuba, and Thomas Young Caldwell, Amory.



Thomas Rogers Caldwell.

HENRY FRANKLIN BROYLES, of Greenwood Springs, was born November 4, 1865, at Hamilton, Monroe County, Miss., the son of Erasmus Seneca Broyles and wife, Fannie Abigail (Moore) Broyles. His father was a native of Tennessee. Dr. Broyles attended the common schools of Hamilton in boyhood, entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Starkville in 1885, and pursued his studies for three years. He began the study of medicine at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, later went to Tulane University, New Orleans, where he was graduated with degree of M. D. in 1889. He began practice at Central Grove, is now practicing at Greenwood Springs. He was Health Officer for Monroe County for six years; served in the State Senate for twelve years, 1892 to 1904, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Dr. Broyles is a Democrat, a Methodist, a Mason and member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Protective Order of Elks. He was married in 1889 at Hamilton to Laura Maude Booth, daughter of Louis Dent Booth and Fannie Amanda Booth, of that place. Dr. and Mrs. Broyles have two living children: Frances Louise and Frank, Jr.



Henry Franklin Broyles.



David Andrews Beeks.

DAVID ANDREWS BEEKS, of Quincy, was born March 21, 1845, in Laurens County, S. C., the son of Samuel Beeks and wife, Malinda Eddens (Andrews) Beeks. His paternal grandfather came from Scotland to Virginia just after the Revolutionary war, and in 1800 emigrated to South Carolina; his maternal great-grandfather, David Wright, had settled in the Palmetto State at a much earlier date, and fought in the colonial ranks. Mr. Beeks, who came to Mississippi with his parents when he was four years old, attended such common schools as existed in the rural districts of this State at that time. He left his studies in July, 1861, to join the Confederate Army, enlisted first in Company I, Fourteenth Mississippi Regiment, and was honorably discharged in September; in December, 1861, again enrolled for sixty days and at the expiration of that time re-enlisted in the Sixteenth Confederate Cavalry (Armistead's Regiment) and served till the surrender. Mr. Beeks has always been a farmer. He was Justice of the Peace in 1872-74, Supervisor 1887-89, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1905 to fill an unexpired term and was again elected November 5, 1907. He was a member of the Peoples' Party from 1892 till that party dissolved in 1900; is now a Democrat, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Grange, Alliance and Farmers' Union. Mr. Beeks was twice married, first to Pernecie Rebecca Wade, daughter of Burnell R. and Martha S. Wade, and second, October 15, 1895, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Young) Sims, daughter of Arthur and Mary F. Young. By his first marriage he had six children: Mrs. Malinda I. (Beeks) Rye, of Rye; Mrs. Zula E. (Beeks) Puckett, of Gattman; Mrs. Mattie A. (Beeks) Joudon, of Quincy; Burnell E. Beeks, of Huntsville, Ala., and Mrs. Davie Anna (Beeks) Robinson, of Huntsville, Ala.

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY.



Sidney Irving Robinson.

SIDNEY IRVING ROBINSON, of Winona, was born March 7, 1869, the son of Albert Beverly Robinson and Mary Jane (Thompson) Robinson. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent and first settled in Virginia; maternal were from North Carolina. His father served in the Fifth Mississippi Cavalry during the Civil War. Mr. Robinson was educated in the common schools of his county, also in a high school taught by the late Dr. J. W. Armstrong; he did not take a college course. He taught school from the age of eighteen to that of twenty-six, and since then has followed the occupation of farming. He was Superintendent of Education in Montgomery County from 1896 to 1904; was elected to the Legislature in July, 1904, to fill an unexpired term, and was re-elected November 5, 1907; he has served on Senatorial and Congressional Committees in State Conventions. Mr. Robinson is a Democrat, a Baptist and member of the Masonic Order. He was married August 8, 1900, at Minerva, Miss., to Emma Townsend, daughter of Richard Townsend and wife, Virginia Townsend. His wife's paternal ancestors were from North Carolina, maternal from Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three children: Mary Ruth, Sidney Irving, Jr., and Richard Augustus.

## NESHOBA COUNTY.

ANDREW DAVIS SHARPE, of Engine, was born February 1, 1884, in that village, the son of Reuben Franklin Sharpe and wife, Sarah Amanda (Jackson) Sharpe. His grandfather was a soldier in the Confederate Army and was killed at the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Sharpe attended the rural and high schools of Neshoba County, became a student in the Macon and Andrews Business College, Meridian, graduating there in October, 1905. His occupations have been those of teaching and bookkeeping. He is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, of the Masonic Order and of Woodmen of the World. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married November 18, 1906, at Neshoba to Lola Clare Whitaker, daughter of John William and Narcissa Ann Whitaker. Mr. and Mrs. Sharpe have two children, twin boys, Andrew Malvin and Henry Alvin, born in October, 1907.



Andrew Davis Sharpe.

## NEWTON COUNTY.

MALCOMB PLEAS FOY, of Decatur, was born March 6, 1869, at Carsonville, Talbot Co., Ga., the son of Samson T. Foy and wife, Harriet A. (Hays) Foy. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish stock; his grandfather came to America from Scotland before the Revolution and fought under General Greene in his famous retreat across the Carolinas and in the retreat was severely wounded in the knee; his maternal great-grandfather came to Georgia from England when a boy in colonial days. Mr. Foy was taught to read by his mother and only went to school during the summer months. In the fall of 1892, when twenty-three years old, he entered Dixon High School and there saw his first grammar and studied his first arithmetic. After two studios sessions in that school he taught for a time in the public schools; subsequently he studied at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, then entered the Law School of Millsaps College and took his degree in May, 1899; the same month he began the practice of law at Decatur, in which he is still engaged. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Foy is a Democrat and member of his County Executive Committee; belongs to the M. E. Church, South, the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and Masons. He married Annie B. Adams, daughter of Samuel M. Adams and wife, M. Emma Adams; his wife's father was born in South Carolina and fought in a Mississippi regiment in the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Foy have one living child, Malcomb, Jr.



Malcomb Pleas Foy.

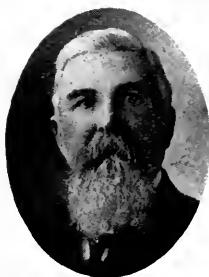
JOHN DAVID CARR, of Newton, was born on a farm near Stratton, Newton County, Miss., the son of Cicero Anderson Carr and wife, Martha Ann (Duke) Carr. Paternal ancestors came from North Carolina. Mr. Carr's father enlisted in the Confederate service April, 1863, in Company E, Seventh Mississippi Battalion, was wounded at Atlanta in July, 1864, paroled at Meridian in May, 1865. Mr. Carr attended the public schools of his county until 1891, when he became a student at Conehatta Institute for sessions of 1891-92; attended Lexington Normal College during 1895-



John David Carr.

96, later entered the Law School of Millsaps College and took his degree in 1902. The same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Newton. He served as Town Attorney in 1904; was elected Mayor of Newton for 1905 and 1906, and re-elected for two years in 1907; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Carr is a Democrat, is not a member of any church, but inclines toward the Primitive Baptist; is a member of the order of Woodmen of the World. He was married June 28, 1896, to Edna Earl Pace, daughter of John G. Pace and wife, Nancy Pace, of Newton County. Mr. and Mrs. Carr have three living children: John Marshall, James Vardaman and Cecil Anderson.

## NOXUBEE COUNTY.



Emmet D. Cavett.

EMMET DUVERGNE CAVETT, of Macon, was born June 23, 1845, in Noxubee County, Miss., and is the son of James Richard Cavett and wife, Nancy (Conner) Cavett. His paternal ancestors came to America from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania; maternal came from Ireland and settled in North Carolina. The father of the subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Confederacy, and served in the Sixth Mississippi Cavalry; was Sheriff of Noxubee County and died in 1907 at the age of eighty-four. Mr. Cavett attended the primary schools of Noxubee County; entered Barton Academy of Mobile and pursued studies two years; enlisted as a private in Company A, Nineteenth Mississippi, at sixteen years of age in 1861, and served till 1863 in that regiment; courier for Generals Featherston, Posey and A. P. Hill, Army of Northern Virginia, until 1864; Sergeant-Major Sixth Mississippi Cavalry until the surrender in April, 1865. Mr. Cavett is the General Agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company for the State of Mississippi; was Deputy U. S. Tax Collector under Cleveland; is a Democrat; was Chairman of the Noxubee Executive Committee; was Grand Cyclops of the Noxubee Ku Klux Klan; Captain of the Noxubee Red Shirt Boys in 1875; is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; is a member of the Knights of Pythias; was married October 10, 1865, to Sallie Eugenia Spann, daughter of Col. R. R. Spann, of Pickens County, Ala. Mrs. Cavett's ancestors came to Mississippi from South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Cavett have four children: Mrs. Peter Weir, of Columbus, Miss.; Mrs. Alice Swan, of Deer Brook, Miss.; Will M. Cavett, of Jackson, Miss.; and Mrs. Dr. J. C. Robert, of Agricultural College, Miss. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Cavett was a member of the following committees: Penitentiary, Insurance and Military Affairs. He was re-elected to the House November 5, 1907.

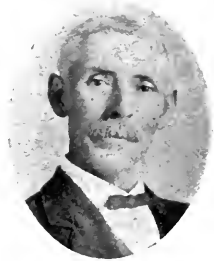


Iva Lamar Dorroh.

IVA LAMAR DORROH, of Macon, was born April 11, 1876, near Macon, Noxubee County, Miss., and is the son of Zachary Taylor Dorroh and his wife, Laura Frances (McDonald) Dorroh. His paternal ancestors came from South Carolina to Alabama and thence to Mississippi in 1832; the maternal line came originally from Scotland, first settling in South Carolina. The father of the subject of this sketch served in the State militia during the Civil War; was Sheriff of Noxubee County from 1888 to 1896, at which date he was

elected Chancery Clerk and has been twice re-elected. Mr. Dorroh attended the public schools of Noxubee County and later completed the course of the Macon Graded and High School; he entered Mississippi College at Clinton in 1895, but in 1897, at the close of his Junior year, left that institution because of the yellow fever epidemic. The same year he was appointed Deputy Chancery Clerk of Noxubee County, which office he still holds; he is now reading law in expectation of taking up that profession; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, having several times acted as Secretary of the county organization; a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Protective Order of Elks, of the Improved Order of Red Men and a Knight of Pythias. Mr. Dorroh is unmarried.

MICHAEL O'BYRNE, of Macon, was born October 28, 1853, at Carrick, County Donegal, Ireland, the son of Patrick O'Byrne and wife, Catherine (McNelis) O'Byrne. On his father's side he was descended from North of Ireland stock; on his mother's from the Scotch. In early youth Mr. O'Byrne attended the schools of his county, but in common with all farmers' sons in Ireland in his time, had but slight opportunities for education. For twelve years after coming to the United States in 1873, he was a commercial traveler in the South; in 1888 he began farming in Noxubee County, and has been there ever since. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. O'Byrne is a Democrat and a lifelong member of the Catholic Church. He was married March 30, 1886, at Cliftonville, Miss., to Ida Jane Neves, daughter of William Mastion Neves and wife, Elizabeth Neves, of that place. His wife is descended from Irish and Welch settlers in Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. O'Byrne have three children: Richard Francis, William Emmett and Michael Warren.



Michael O'Byrne.

## OKTIBBEHA COUNTY.

NON QUINCY ADAMS, of Sturgis, was born January 22, 1839, in Rutherford County, N. C., the son of Azariah Adams and wife, Mary (Runyons) Adams. He was brought by his parents to Mississippi when an infant. He attended the rural schools in Choctaw and Oktibbeha Counties, but in that time educational opportunities in his locality were very limited. He entered the army as First Lieutenant in Company A, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Regiment, in 1863, and served till the close of the war. He lost his left arm July 28, 1864, at Atlanta. Mr. Adams' occupation has been that of a farmer and a minister, his church work having been done almost wholly in rural districts. In 1896 he served in the State Senate. He is a Democrat; has been a pastor in the Missionary Baptist Church since 1870, and has acted as Moderator at Association gatherings ten times; is also a member of the Masonic Order. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Adams has been married three times: (1) December 22, 1857, to Catharine Griffith; (2) December 11, 1870, to Lois Avaline Hannah, and (3) to Mary Delila Atkins, daughter of Messer Dobbs



Non Quincy Adams.

and wife, Marthy (Hughes) Dobbs. Of Mr. Adams' fifteen children twelve are living, as follows: Mrs. S. E. (Adams) Hunt and Mrs. Virgie (Adams) Berry, both of Sturgis; Mrs. Emma (Adams) Walker, of Ranger, Tex.; Mrs. Tennie (Adams) Wilson, of Longview; Mrs. Mollie (Adams) Butler, of Cleveland, Tex.; Mrs. Anna (Adams) Mathews, of Cedar Bluff; Wm. A. Adams, of Van Alstyne, Tex.; Sam B. Adams, of Millport, Ala.; Non A. Adams, of Sturgis; Fancher, Walthall and Lillie Ann.



John Henry Wellborn.

JOHN HENRY WELLBORN, of Starkville, was born May 18, 1863, at Monticello, Lawrence County, Miss., the son of James Williams Wellborn and wife, Elizabeth L. (Fox) Wellborn. His paternal ancestors were of English descent, and lived in North Carolina; they were a long-lived stock, his great-grandmother living to age of 104, grandmother to that of 96 years; on his mother's side the family came from North Carolina. Mr. Wellborn's father was one of the early Methodist preachers of South Mississippi and was Superintendent of Education in Lawrence County in the '70s. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of his county and at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville; he taught school in Mississippi two years, also taught one year in Texas; was owner and editor of the *East Mississippi Times*, of Starkville, two years; is now a real estate dealer and farmer. He was elected County Surveyor in 1899, also acted as Deputy Surveyor for three years, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a Methodist, a Past Grand in the Odd Fellows lodge and a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Wellborn was married August 21, 1889, at Starkville, to Lucy M. Colclough, daughter of James Colclough and wife, Mary (Moss) Colclough; his wife is a descendant of an old Virginia family. Mr. and Mrs. Wellborn have four children: Hilliard Colclough, Annie Elizabeth, Lucy Virginia and Mary Moss.

## PANOLA COUNTY.



John Monroe Cox.

JOHN MONROE COX, of Batesville, was born September 16, 1848, in Panola County, the son of James Radford Cox and wife, Susan Ann (Garrett) Cox. Paternal ancestors came from England; maternal from Ireland; his father was Justice of the Peace both before and after the Civil War, in Panola County. Mr. Cox obtained his education entirely from the public schools of his own county and of Lafayette. From 1867 to 1873 was engaged in mercantile business in Batesville, also acted as telegraph operator during this time; was station agent at Batesville for the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad from 1880 till that line was bought by the Illinois Central, then acted for the last-named road in the same position. Has now for some years been in the lumber business. Mr. Cox has been Justice of the Peace for several terms, was Mayor of Batesville from 1896 to 1902; was elected to the special session of the Legislature in 1902, to fill a vacancy; was elected to the House of Representatives

November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; acted with the Peoples' Party during its existence, but claims that he did not change his Democratic principles. He is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, a member of the A. F. and A. M. and of the Knights of Honor. He was married December 15, 1874, to Mary Belle Lester, daughter of Dr. S. P. Lester and Emily Bowen Lester. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have five children: William John Cox, of Batesville; Lester Cox, of El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. Louise (Cox) Toombs, of Delhi, La.; Bowen and Leonard Kyle.

WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIS, of Como, was born July 12, 1872, at that place, the son of Isaac Newton Davis, Jr., and wife, Sarah Shelton (White) Davis. His ancestors on both sides came from Georgia; his grandfather, Isaac N. Davis, was a member of the Mississippi Senate, 1856-59, and carried through the bill giving married women certain property rights; his maternal grandfather, Francis M. White, was one of the original builders of the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, and was its President till his death, in 1887. Issac N. Davis, Jr., was an officer on Gen. N. B. Forrest's staff in the Civil War. The subject of this sketch had his first schooling at Como, then attended an academy at Bell Buckle, Tenn., also attended the Christian Brothers' College at Memphis and the Memphis Military Institute. He has followed the occupation of farming at Como since 1899; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Baptist, and holds the position of Protector in Como Lodge, Knights and Ladies of Honor. He was married January 24, 1900, at Whitehaven, Tenn., to Maggie Hale, daughter of James William Hale and his wife, Mattie (Deans) Hale. His wife's parents are old residents of North Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have three children: William Edward, Martha Shelton and Francis Marion.



William Edward Davis.

LONNIE CHAMBLIN JOHNSON, of Reynolds, was born December 28, 1874, at that place, the son of Elijah Jefferson Johnson and wife, Leacy (Westmoreland) Johnson. His paternal ancestors lived in Georgia; the maternal line came from England to Spartanburg, S. C., in 1750, where they received a grant of land from King George II.; this grant is still in the possession of the Westmoreland family. Mr. Johnson was reared on a farm; he attended the rural school at intervals until he was seventeen years old, when he was compelled to give his entire time to farm work. At the age of twenty-one he entered college at Tula, where he paid his expenses by teaching string music in the evenings. In September, 1897, he entered the high school at Lafayette Springs, where he also paid all expenses by giving lessons on the violin. In the fall of 1899 he returned to Tula, where he finished the normal course the next year, then began teaching school, in which occupation he is still engaged. He has taught three years at Shady Grove and four at Mount Olivet. Mr. Johnson has pursued his college studies during his vacations, and in 1905 took the degree of M. A., at Hill's Business College, Waco, Tex.; in 1906, the degree of B. S. at the George Robinson Christian College at Hen-



Lonnie Chamblin Johnson.

erson, Tenn.; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a Baptist, and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Brotherhood Knights of America. He is not married.

#### PEARL RIVER COUNTY.

J.-C. SHIVERS, of Poplarville.

#### PERRY COUNTY.

DAVID KENYARD McDONALD, of New Augusta, was born January 6, 1874, at Augusta, Miss., and is the son of Norman McDonald and wife, Mandy (Breeland) McDonald. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were Mississippians. Mr. McDonald was brought up on a farm and his educational opportunities did not come to him until he was on the verge of manhood. He entered school at Augusta in 1894, and in 1896 became a student at Washington School, Greene County. In the fall of 1903 he was enrolled in the Law Department of Millsaps College, Jackson. He did not complete the course there, but read law outside, and entered upon the duties of his profession in the fall of 1904 at New Richton, Miss. He is now practicing at New Augusta. Mr. McDonald is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, a Mason, an Odd Fellow and Woodman of the World; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was a member of the Democratic Executive Committee from the fall of 1903 to 1907, but tendered his resignation upon entering the race for Representative. Mr. McDonald is unmarried.



David Kenyard McDonald.

#### PIKE COUNTY.

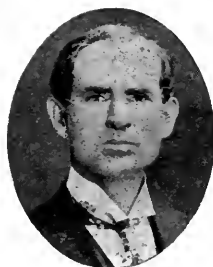
GEORGE HOWARD ALFORD, of Magnolia, was born January 28, 1875, at Smithburg, Pike County, Miss., and is the son of J. Dock Alford and his wife, Luminda (Fortenberry) Alford. His paternal ancestors came from England to Massachusetts early in the eighteenth century, thence to North Carolina, and in 1793 came to Mississippi. Mr. Alford attended the public schools of Pike County; subsequently entered the A. and M. College at Starkville, where he was graduated in 1899 with degree of B. S.; did not enter a professional school but chose farming as a life work, and has been very successful therein. He has devoted much time to advancing the interests of farmers, and was instrumental in having the subject of agriculture added to the public school curriculum; has assisted in holding many farmers' institutes, and has held important offices in farmers' organizations; was also chief editor of *Southern Farm Gazette* for two years. Mr. Alford has published two books: "How to Live a Happy Life," 190 pp.; and "Twenty-eight Industrial Addresses," 216 pp.; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church; was married to Mayme Indiana Simmons, daughter of Dr. William Fleet Simmons and wife, Annie (Hall) Simmons, of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Alford have two children: Ruth and Mildred.



George Howard Alford.



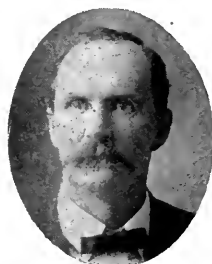
LUTHER WATSON FELDER, of McComb City, was born May 4, 1871, near Summit, Pike County, Miss., the son of John Smith Felder and wife, Julia (Huffman) Felder. His paternal ancestors came from Germany and settled in South Carolina; maternal, of Scotch-Irish extraction, settled in the Old Dominion; the great-grandfather of Mr. Felder was a soldier of the War of 1812; both his father and grandfather served in the ranks of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. Mr. Felder was educated in the public schools of Pike and Lincoln Counties; studied at Millsaps College, Jackson, graduating in 1901 with degree of A. B.; also entered upon a theological course at Vanderbilt University, but did not continue it; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. His occupation has been that of a farmer since 1904; has held no public office till his late election to the Legislature. Mr. Felder is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, and of the order of the Woodmen of the World. He is not married.



Luther Watson Felder.

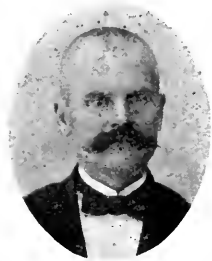
## PONTOTOC COUNTY.

JOHN ISBELL LONGEST, of Troy, was born April 24, 1860, in Lee County, Miss., the son of Ruffin Longest and wife, Sarah Louis (Thompson) Longest. His paternal ancestors came from Virginia; his great-grandfather, James Longest, served in the Revolutionary War; the maternal line was Scotch-Irish, and settled in Alabama. Mr. Longest attended country schools assiduously in youth, a paternal order always keeping him at his desk throughout the ten months' session; he entered Iuka Normal College and graduated in 1889, with degree of A. M. He taught school for ten years, then settled down to the life of a farmer in Pontotoc County. He served as member of the State Legislature in 1900-1902, and was again elected November 5, 1907; is a Democrat, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and a Mason. Mr. Longest was married September 5, 1893, at Houlka, Miss., to Annie Leah Thompson, daughter of James Thomas Thompson and wife, Carrie Thompson, of that place. His wife's family came from South Carolina.



John Isbell Longest.

WILLIAM THOMAS STEGALL, of Plymouth, was born May 19, 1857, at Pontotoc, Miss., the son of James Morison Stegall and wife, Mary Jane (Griffin) Stegall. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, that came to this country in colonial days, settling in North Carolina, where several of them served with the forces of the colonists in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Stegall's father came from North Carolina to Mississippi in 1835; he served in the Confederate Army with the Forty-first Mississippi Regiment. Mr. Stegall attended the common schools of Pontotoc County, also was a student in the Independent School taught in that county by Prof. George Perry. His occupation has always been that of farming. He was elected to the Legislatures of 1896, 1897, 1898 and 1906. Mr. Stegall is a Democrat, also a member of the Baptist Church; he is unmarried; he was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907.



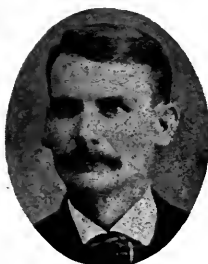
William Thomas Stegall.

## PRENTISS COUNTY.



John H. Gardner.

JOHN HIGHTOWER GARDNER, of Booneville, was born September 6, 1849, in Pike County, Ga., the son of Robert Bell Gardner and wife, Eugenia (Hightower) Gardner. Both lines of his ancestors were from Georgia; his grandfather was a member of the Georgia Legislature from 1844 to 1854; his father served during the Civil War as Lieutenant in the Seventh Georgia Regiment, and surrendered with Johnston in South Carolina in 1865. His parents had moved to Mississippi in 1859, but returned to Georgia when the war opened, the father to enlist there, and the family to remain among friends till the close of hostilities. Mr. Gardner obtained his early education in the Georgia schools; later did not seek professional honors, but has been contented to be a farmer all his life. He has, however, never lacked interest in public affairs and has been President of the Board of Supervisors of Prentiss County and member of the Legislature from this county in 1892-1894; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Gardner is a Democrat, a Methodist, a Mason and Knight of Pythias. He was married December 15, 1870, to Maggie Bramlitt, daughter of Jesse L. Bramlitt and Mary Anderson Bramlitt, of Pulaski, Tenn. His wife's family were from Alabama and Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner have six children: Robert Bramlitt Gardner, of Memphis, Tenn.; Gordon Lamar Gardner, also of Memphis; Mrs. Florence (Gardner) Richardson, of Washington, D. C.; Lucille and Bramlitt Gardner, at home, and Mrs. Warrene (Gardner) Weeks, of Booneville.



William Arthur White.

WILLIAM ARTHUR WHITE, of Dry Run, was born December 3, 1869, at Burnsville, Miss., the son of James Francis White and wife, Nancy (Barnhill) White. His father was of English parentage, but came to this country when young and served in the Confederate Army from 1861 to 1865; his mother was a native of Alabama. Mr. White received a common school education only, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Executive Committee of his county since 1891; has been a licensed preacher in the Methodist Protestant Church since 1888, an elder since 1901, and was President of the North Mississippi Conference in 1903; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is also a member of the Masonic Order and of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. White was married June 17, 1888, to Alice Rider, daughter of William Rider and wife, Mattie Rider, of Booneville. Mr. and Mrs. White have seven children: James, Kate, Willie, Robert, Vandiver, Bell and Earl.

## QUITMAN COUNTY.



Joe Boon Stone.

JOE BOON STONE, of Belen, was born October 29, 1875, at Como, Panola County, Miss., the son of Samuel Callaway Stone and wife, Bettie Douglass (Partee) Stone. He obtained his early education in the public schools of his county and later took a four years' course at Searcy College, Arkansas. He secured his professional education at Vanderbilt University, where he took his degree of M. D. in 1901.

During the same year he commenced medical practice at Belen, Quitman County, and is still thus engaged. Dr. Stone has been Superintendent of Education of Quitman County, 1903-1907, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a member and steward of the Methodist Church; also belongs to the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is unmarried.

## RANKIN COUNTY.

ALBERT GALLATIN NORRELL, of Plain, was born December 18, 1845, in Rankin County, Miss., the son of Thomas Norman Norrell and wife, Frances (Parker) Norrell. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland to South Carolina, settling first in the Edgefield district. The name was originally O'Norrell. His maternal line came from England to the Jamestown (Va.) settlement among the first emigrants. His father was a man of note, a planter, a Confederate soldier, a member of the Board of Supervisors and of the Legislature in 1880. Mr. Norrell attended Richland Academy in Rankin County; entered the University of Mississippi, but did not graduate; went to Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., to study law and took his Bachelor's degree in 1876. He practiced his profession in Yazoo County from 1877 to 1887, when he left Mississippi and went to Utah, taking up his residence in Salt Lake City. He was Mayor of Sartartia, Miss., and member of the Mississippi Legislature during the sessions of 1882, 1884 and 1886; after going West was Chairman of the Utah Commission, 1895 and 1896; Judge of Third Judicial District, State of Utah, 1896-1900; and for four years was Secretary of the Utah Democratic State Committee. He is a Democrat; a member of the M. E. Church, South, but has never belonged to any secret order except the Ku Klux Klan. He is not married. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907.



Albert Gallatin Norrell.

WILLIAM DAVID HESLEP, of Pelahatchie, was born May 18, 1858, at Trenton, Smith County, and is the son of William Henry Heslep and his wife, Sarah (Moore) Heslep. His paternal ancestors came from Kentucky; his father was a pioneer physician, practicing medicine for more than forty years in Smith and adjoining counties. Mr. Heslep attended the common schools of his county, then took a course in Soule's Business College, in New Orleans, graduating June 28, 1889. In January, 1890, he entered upon the occupation of bookkeeping at Pelahatchie; has held office as Justice of the Peace and served as Mayor of Pelahatchie for several years. Mr. Heslep is a Democrat; a Methodist, Mason and Knight of Pythias. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married December 15, 1880, at Polkville, Miss., to Frances Emily Summer, daughter of Alfred Summer and Jane (Boyd) Summer, of that place. Mr. Heslep has been untiring in his efforts to improve the schools of his vicinity.



William David Heslep.

Mr. and Mrs. Healep have eight children: William Henry, of Jackson, Miss.; Daisy, Pearl (Heslep) Russell, now of Bolton; Walter Tallie, Jeff David, Robert Moore, Joseph Summer, Ella Ruth and Alfred Sharpe.

## SCOTT COUNTY.



Oliver McIlhenny.

OLIVER McILHENNY, of Forest, was born August 13, 1861, at Wilmington, North Carolina, the son of Oliver McIlhenny and wife, Olivia (Smith) McIlhenny. His paternal and maternal ancestors were Irish, his father having been born in Donegal County, Ireland; now resides in Washington, D. C. Mr. McIlhenny attended the schools of Tuskegee, Ala., in boyhood, obtained his collegiate education at the University of Georgia and Cumberland University; entered the Law School of Lebanon, Tenn., taking his degree there in 1890. He served as Mayor of Forest in 1903 and 1904, was a Presidential Elector in 1904, and member of the State Senate, session of 1906. In the Senate he was a member of the following committees: Finance, Revision of Code of 1906, Agriculture and Commerce and Immigration. Mr. McIlhenny is a Presbyterian, a High Priest of the Royal Accepted Masons, and Senior Warden of his Lodge. He is not married. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907.

## SHARKEY COUNTY.

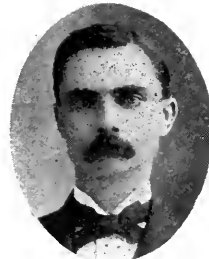


Burleigh Goodman.

BURLEIGH GOODMAN, of Cary, was born October 23, 1845, at Sunnyside, Cumberland County, Va., the son of Robert Joseph Goodman and wife, Frances Wilkerson (Dunham) Goodman. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were Virginians. The subject of this sketch obtained his early education in the common schools of Cumberland and Amelia Counties, Virginia. In 1863 he enlisted in Company G, Third Virginia Cavalry, Wickham's Brigade, Fitzhugh Lee's Division, Army of Northern Virginia, and served the last eighteen months of the war. When peaceful conditions had been established he entered the University of Virginia, graduating therefrom in 1868 with degree of M. D. In 1869 Dr. Goodman was employed in Baltimore Medical College, in college and hospital work; he came to Mississippi in 1872, and practiced until 1894. He served on the Board of Supervisors of his county from 1900 to 1904; has also been on senatorial and county executive committees for several terms. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Dr. Goodman is a Democrat, a Methodist, also a Senior Warden of the Masonic Order, and an Odd Fellow. He has been twice married, his second wife was Lottie Ohleyer, daughter of John Ohleyer and wife, Sophie Reixel Ohleyer, of Brandon, Miss. Her parents emigrated from Alsace-Lorraine, John Ohleyer having served under Napoleon III in the Franco-Prussian War. Dr. and Mrs. Goodman have four children: H. S. Goodman, M. D., of Cary, Miss.; William Ivey Goodman, of Cumberland, Va., by the first marriage, and Robbie O. and Rexel Goodman by the last.

## SIMPSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM MILFORD LOFTON, of Mendenhall, was born August 28, 1871, at Polkville, Smith County, Miss., and is the son of William Lofton and his wife, Nancy (Davis) Lofton. Both paternal and maternal ancestors came from England and settled in South Carolina at an early day. Mr. Lofton attended the public schools of his county in boyhood, also studied at the Raleigh High School, when this institution was under the supervision of Professor F. A. Hatton; he did not attend college, but entered the Law Department of the University of Mississippi, taking his Bachelor's degree June 9, 1897; less than a month later he opened a law office at Raleigh, practicing there and at Westville until 1900, when he took up his residence at Mendenhall; was elected Mayor of that city in 1904, serving two terms; in January, 1907, was elected County Attorney for Simpson County; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Lofton is a Democrat, and has served on the Democratic Executive Committee. He was married at Westville March 27, 1900, to Emma Durr, the daughter of Emanuel Durr and wife, Emma Durr. Mr. and Mrs. Lofton have two children, Milford and Lola May.



W. Milford Lofton.

## SMITH COUNTY.

EDGAR GAYLE ROBINSON, of Raleigh, was born September 11, 1868, in Smith County, Miss., the son of George Robinson and wife, Malicia (Crook) Robinson. His father was a native of Alabama, his mother of Mississippi; his father served four years as a Confederate soldier. Mr. Robinson was educated in the common schools of his county and at Sylvania High School; did not receive a college education, but later in life took the Millsaps law course, receiving his degree in 1897. He has practiced his profession at Raleigh since that date. He is a Democrat; served on the Executive Committee from the county at large from 1899 to 1903; is a Baptist, a Past Master of the Masonic Order, a Commander of Woodmen of the World and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Robinson was married at Raleigh to Floyd Jones, daughter of William Hinds Jones and wife, Sallie A. Jones. His wife's father was in the State Legislature in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three children: Sallie, Frank and May. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Robinson died December 15, 1907, before the session of the Legislature.



Edgar G. Robinson.

JOSEPH JAMES TERRY, of Daniel, was born April 27, 1861, at Trenton, Smith County, Miss., and is the son of Louis Saxon and Lula (Griffith) Terry. His paternal ancestors were from Kentucky, maternal from Georgia. Mr. Terry was educated in the public schools of Smith County, and has been engaged in farming all his life near the place of his birth. He was elected to the House of Representatives at a special election held January 25, 1908, to succeed E. G. Robinson, deceased. He is a Democrat; member of the Baptist Church; Mason and Master of Willis



Joseph James Terry.

Lodge, No. 92, and member and President of the Smith County Farmer's Union. Mr. Terry was married in Rankin County in 1883 to Belle Wallace, daughter of Wesley and Mary Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Terry have seven children: John, Thomas, James, Minnie, Bessie, May and Walter.

#### SUNFLOWER COUNTY.



Charles Pinkney Adair.

CHARLES PINKNEY ADAIR, of Indianola, was born February 1, 1858, at Clarksburg, Yolo County, Cal., the son of William Horry Adair and wife, Elizabeth Frances (Ross) Adair. His paternal great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and passed unharmed through the perils of war, but later was killed by a band of Tories; his father was a native of Alabama; spent twelve years in California when a young man, then came to Mississippi; entered the Confederate Army as Captain of Company E, Fourth Mississippi Regiment, and was killed at the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Adair attended the public school in boyhood, later was a student in Professor W. H. Johnson's High School at Winona; spent a year at Mississippi College, Clinton, then went to the University of Mississippi at Oxford, taking a degree from the Law Department in 1881; the same year began practice at Johnsonville. He has had various employment as lawyer, druggist, journalist, remaining in this last vocation a number of years, but has now for some time ranked himself as a plain farmer, though residing in town. He has served two terms as Mayor of Indianola, 1899-1901, and 1904-05; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907; is a Democrat, a Presbyterian and a Mason; is now a member of the Judicial Executive Committee of his district. Mr. Adair was married September 11, 1888, at Vaiden, Miss., to Julia Eldredge Colmery, daughter of Daniel Webster and Mary Eldredge (Lacy) Colmery, of Eldorado, Ark.

#### TATE COUNTY.



Herbert Holmes

HERBERT HOLMES, of Senatobia, was born September 30, 1878, at Plum Point, DeSoto County, Miss., the son of Francis Holmes and his wife, Lizzie Kelly (Clarke) Holmes. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland to South Carolina; his grandfather emigrating to Mississippi in 1836; he was a soldier of the United States Army in the Seminole War in Florida. The father of the subject of this sketch served as a Confederate soldier through the war in Walthall's Brigade, rising to the rank of Captain; he was a prisoner in Fort Delaware a year and a half. Mr. Holmes attended the public schools of DeSoto County; entered Iuka Normal Institute in 1895, taking a B. S. course, also received a diploma from Nelson's Business College; entered the Law School of the University of Mississippi and was graduated in June, 1904, with degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the same year he began practice at Senatobia, where he has been engaged ever since. The Supreme Court records show that he has been counsel in important litigation before that body; he has always taken part in every movement for the good of his home town and county. Mr. Holmes is a Democrat; member of the M. E. Church, South and a Knight of Pythias. He is not married.

WALKER WOOD, of Senatobia, was born April 23, 1874, at Vicksburg, Miss., the son of William Menefee Wood and wife, Josephine (Kendrick) Wood. His paternal ancestors were Virginians of English descent. His grandfather, John Walker Wood, was educated at Transylvania University, Ky., practiced law in Paris, Ky., also in Lexington and Kosciusko, Miss., and was a member of the Mississippi Secession Convention from Attala County. Mr. Wood was educated in the public schools of his vicinity; began journalistic work at the age of eighteen and has continued in that line ever since. He assumed charge of the Oxford (Miss.) *Eagle* in 1892, conducting that journal until 1899, then purchased the Senatobia *Democrat* of which he is now editor and proprietor. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Wood is a Democrat, a Methodist and member of the Masonic Order, also of the Woodmen of the World and Knights and Ladies of Honor. He has always been, through his paper, a warm advocate of all measures tending to the betterment of his town, county and State. In 1903 Tate County adopted the contract system of working public roads, after a spirited contest in which Mr. Wood led, and the advantage of the change is seen in the county's improved highways. He was married February 19, 1902, to Susie Garrott Meacham, daughter of Robert G. Meacham and Charity Olivia (Garrott) Meacham, of Senatobia. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have two living children, Olivia Elizabeth and George Meacham.



Walker Wood.

## TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY.

JOHN NATHAN SULLIVANT, of Teasdale, was born October 7, 1883, at that place, the son of Jesse Sullivant and wife, Sallie Blakey (Patterson) Sullivant. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish; first settled in North Carolina; maternal were Scotch, early settlers of Alabama. Mr. Sullivant's father was a native of Tallahatchie County; he enlisted in the Confederate Army in the spring of 1861 and served until the surrender in Walthall's Brigade. The subject of this sketch attended the rural schools of his vicinity to get the rudiments of education; studied the higher branches at Millsaps College, Jackson. His occupation is that of general farming and merchandising. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Sullivant is a Democrat and a Methodist. He was married at Enid in the latter part of October, 1904, to Annette Buntin, daughter of William Wiley Buntin and wife, Anna Buntin. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivant have one child, a little girl.



John N. Sullivant.

## TIPPAH COUNTY.

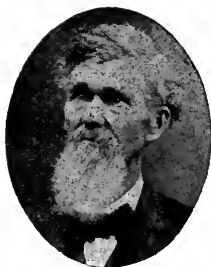
SIDNEY OVID LOVE, of Ripley, was born February 6, 1849, at Kilmichael, Choctaw County, Miss., and is the son of Dr. Friend Ovid Love and his wife, Mary Elizabeth (Lipscomb) Love. His paternal ancestors came from Ireland to South Carolina before the Revolutionary War; his maternal progenitors came from Scotland to the same colony and both lines are known to have taken part in the colonists' struggle for liberty. Mr. Love had but slight opportunity



Sidney Ovid Love.

for education in boyhood, but attended the Masonic Military Institute at Carrollton in 1861-62, then under the principalship of Rev. Henry Ray. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Twentieth Mississippi Infantry, C. S. A., and served with the Army of Tennessee until the surrender at Greensboro, N. C., in 1865. He studied and read much at home and pursued the occupation of teaching in country schools from 1876 to 1887. He then adopted the business of farming, in which he is still engaged. He held office as Justice of the Peace in his county for two terms; was member of the Legislature in the session of 1888; was Circuit Clerk of Tippah County from 1896 to 1900; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Love is a Democrat, and a member and ordained preacher of the Methodist Protestant Church. He was married July 31, 1876, at Ruckersville to Lenora Elizabeth Braddock, daughter of John Marion Braddock and wife, Jane (Riddlesperger) Braddock. His wife is of a South Carolinian family whose ancestors came from Holland in the eighteenth century. Mr. and Mrs. Love have eight children: George Byron, of Greenville, Texas; Mary Elizabeth (Love) Glissen, of Ripley; Harriet Ann (Love) Meeks, of New Albany; Friend Ovid, of Ripley; Emma Chase, Lenora Jane, Sidney Tatum and Walter McLaurin.

## TISHOMINGO COUNTY.



Mackdonel Adams.

MACKDONEL ADAMS, of Iuka, was born April 15, 1845, in Pitt County, North Carolina, the son of Bryant Adams and Susan (Stokes) Adams. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were from Virginia. Mr. Adams was enlisted as a private in Company B, Colonel Morland's Regiment, Rhody's command, in the Confederate Army. Three years after the war he received his first education in a country school. He made such good use of his limited opportunities that he was able to begin teaching the first year that the free school system was in operation, and taught nine years; since then he has been occupied in farming; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Adams is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Protestant Church and of the Farmers' Education and Co-operative Union. He was married April 4, 1876, near Iuka, to Drucilla Adeline Hubbard, daughter of Lemuel Jackson Hubbard and wife, Susan Hubbard. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have three children: Paul Raymond, Ollie Everet and Grace Ertell.

## TUNICA COUNTY.



Charles Wiley Doherty.

CHARLES WILEY DOHERTY, of Tunica, was born January 5, 1857, at Jackson, Miss., and is the son of Paul Manson Doherty and wife, Mary O'Sullivan. His ancestors came to Mississippi from Ireland. Mr. Doherty attended the public schools of Jackson, Miss.; is a cotton planter; elected to the House of Representatives from Tunica County November 3, 1903. Mr. Doherty is a Democrat; member of the Catholic Church; Knight of Pythias; was married March 17, 1883, at Memphis, Tenn., to Meta McIva White, daughter of William W. White and wife, Ann Pegues. Mrs. Doherty's ancestors came from Georgia and South Carolina.



Mr. and Mrs. Doherty have two children: Annelle Longstreet and Clark White. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Doherty was a member of the following committees: Ways and Means, Levees (Ch.), Penitentiary. He was re-elected to the House November 5, 1907.

## UNION COUNTY.

GASTON LILLY JONES, of New Albany, was born April 12, 1860, at Birmingham (then) Pontotoc County, Miss., and is the son of Atlas Jones and wife, Mary Frances (Cheairs) Jones. His paternal ancestors came to Mississippi from North Carolina; maternal from Tennessee. Mr. Jones was educated in the public schools of Union and Lee Counties, and at the Johnson Institute at Booneville, Miss.; he read law in the office of Judge B. B. Boone, of Booneville, and was admitted to the bar in 1887, located at New Albany, Miss., for practice in April, 1888. He was the County Superintendent of Education in Union County January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1896; was member of the Legislature, 1896-1900, and member of the State Senate, 1900-1904. Mr. Jones is a Democrat, Methodist, Pythian, Odd Fellow, and serves as recording steward of his church. When in the Legislature Mr. Jones was the author of the amendment to Section 206 of the State Constitution, causing a more equitable distribution of the school fund, and also amended the laws of descent so that grandchildren could inherit exempt property from their grandparents; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Jones was married November 7, 1897, to Esther Patterson, daughter of Jasper and Catharine Patterson, of New Albany. They have one living child, a daughter, Mary Louise Jones. Mr. Jones was a candidate for Speaker and received over twenty votes on the first ballot. Upon his withdrawal Hon. H. M. Street was elected.

ANDREW JACKSON JONES, of Myrtle, was born June 15, 1864, at Fredonia, Pontotoc County (now Union), Miss., and is the son of Andrew Jackson Jones and Mary (Dorsey) Jones. His father was a soldier of the Confederacy and held the rank of Captain. Mr. Jones received his primary education in the common schools. He is a farmer, and served as a member of the Board of Supervisors of Union County from 1900 to 1908; is a Democrat and a minister of the Baptist Church; he is a Mason and Woodman of the World. Mr. Jones was married July 24, 1890, to Hulett Harrison Ferguson, daughter of Sam and Martha Ferguson, of Gallway, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have four children: Levis, Clyde Fant, Annie Dorsey and A. J.

## WARREN COUNTY.

THOMAS ROBBIN FOSTER, of Vicksburg, was born March 20, 1852, at Mobile, and is the son of Hillary Foster and Lucy (Meacham) Foster. His ancestors came to America from England and Scotland and settled in Massachusetts and Virginia. (See Pierce's History of the Posters of America.) Samuel Glen, a maternal ancestor, was a Captain in the Army of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch is a descendant of Ancher Great Forester of Flanders, who died



Gaston Lilly Jones.



Andrew Jackson Jones.



Thomas Robbin Foster.

in 837, and is a descendant of Sir John Foster, who was one of those who compelled King John to sign the Magna Charta in 1215. He died in 1220. Mr. Foster's father was President of the Mobile Bank and Mobile & Ohio R. R., and was a member of the mercantile firm of Boykin, McRae & Foster. Mr. Foster attended the schools of Mobile and Warrenton, N. C. He is a lawyer, and has been in active practice of law in Vicksburg since 1880; elected Justice of the Peace in 1884; was Mayor of the town of Speeds Addition from 1892 to 1902, when he resigned; was elected to the House of Representatives from Warren County in 1902; re-elected in 1903 and 1907. Mr. Foster is a Democrat; member of the Episcopal Church and Elks; was married November 29, 1882, at Vicksburg, Miss., to Mary Sophia Moore, daughter of Henry Tierman Moore and wife, Harriet Ann Moore, of Vicksburg, Miss. Mrs. Foster's father is said to have taught the first public school in Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have one living child, Mary Corinne; have three dead: Hillary, Thomas Robbins and Henry Moore. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Foster was a member of the following committees: Ways and Means, Local and Private Legislation, Corporations, Insurance and Public Lands (Ch.)



George Robert Hawkins.

GEORGE ROBERT HAWKINS, of Vicksburg, was born April 28, 1849, in Warren County, Miss., the son of George Hawkins and wife, Eliza (Willson) Hawkins. Paternal ancestors came to America from Ireland, maternal from Scotland, in the early years of the nineteenth century. He obtained his education solely from the public schools in his vicinity, and did not enter college. He has always followed the occupation of farmer and cotton planter; was selected by the British Cotton Growing Association, of Manchester, England, as cotton expert, to go to West Africa to teach the English and natives how to raise and treat cotton, and spent two years there. Mr. Hawkins was brought up in the Episcopal Church; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married at Natchez January 28, 1871, to Mary Agnes Adams, daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Charlotte Donahoe Adams, of Church Hill. By this marriage he had five children: Mrs. Sallie M. (Hawkins) Oates, Henry Downs Hawkins, William Mercer Hawkins, Harrald Herbert Hawkins and Mrs. Agnes (Hawkins) Harvey, all residents of Vicksburg. Mrs. Mary Agnes Hawkins died in 1883, and Mr. Hawkins was married a second time, to Lotta Child, daughter of Henry and Angelina Child; by this union he has one child, Evangeline Henri.

J. J. O'NEILL, of Vicksburg.



Joseph Horace Nelms.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY.

JOSEPH HORACE NELMS, of Greenville, was born June 28, 1848, in Chickasaw County, near Houston, Miss., and is the son of John Calhoun Nelms and his wife, Agnes (Goode) Nelms. He was at an early age separated from his parents, and family records having been destroyed during the Civil War, he has been unable to ascertain the nativity of his ancestors. In boyhood he attended school at Houston, Miss., where his instructor was Rev. Mr. Caruthers, an old school Presbyterian preacher. In May, 1863, being then

scarcely sixteen years old, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Mississippi Cavalry, and served with his command until it surrendered, in April, 1865, at Gainesville, Ala. On returning to peaceful life, he attended school at Marshall, Tex., in 1866 and 1867, then taught school for one year, after which he entered mercantile pursuits, in which he has ever since been more or less engaged. He served as Deputy Sheriff of Navarro County, Tex., in 1870, and held the same office in Panola County, Miss., from 1886 to 1889. Mr. Nelms is a Democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church since 1874, a Sunday-school Superintendent for eighteen years, and an officer of Greenville Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married April 29, 1873, to Lillian Lee Hudson, daughter of Alfred Hudson and his wife, Narcissa (Kirkwood) Hudson, of Panola County. His wife's father served two years in the Mexican War, and in the Civil War commanded Hudson's Battery until the Battle of Shiloh, where he was killed.

VAN BUREN BODDIE, of Greenville, was born January 20, 1869, at Memphis, Tenn., the son of Van Buren Boddie and wife, Anna (Jewell) Boddie. Mr. Boddie obtained his early education in the common schools of his vicinity, did not enter college, but read law in the office of Messrs. Yager and Percy, in Greenville; he was admitted to the bar in 1893, opening practice in that city. He was a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1902 and 1906, filling the unexpired term of F. E. Larkin in the first-named year and that of Percy Bell in the second; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Boddie is a Democrat, an Episcopalian, a Mason and member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was married March 13, 1895, at Greenville, to Fay Shields, daughter of John W. Shields and wife, Sallie (Walton) Shields, of Oxford, Miss. In the House of 1906 Mr. Boddie was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Levee and Penitentiary, and is the author of the anti-future-gambling bill.



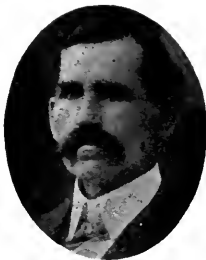
Van Buren Boddie.

NEADOM WALTER SUMRALL, of Belzoni, was born February 1, 1875, at Gallman, Copiah County, Miss., the son of Joseph Sumrall and wife, Levey Elizabeth (Wilson) Sumrall. His father served four years in the Confederate Army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Mr. Sumrall attended the public schools of Copiah County and the high school at Gallman; entered Mississippi Normal College at Houston, where he was graduated in 1899 with B. S. degree. After this he taught school in Copiah County for nearly eight years, then took a special course at Mississippi College, Clinton, in English, Latin and Philosophy; entered the Law School of Millsaps College, taking his degree in 1905. He was admitted to the bar and located for practice at Belzoni, in June, 1905, where he has been ever since; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He has served as member of the Teachers' Examining Board of his county. He is a Democrat, member of the Baptist Church and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Sumrall was married December 17, 1907, at Belzoni, to Lena Lee Jackson.



Neadom Walter Sumrall.

## WAYNE COUNTY.



Ernest William Stewart.

ERNEST WILLIAM STEWART, of Waynesburg, was born October 4, 1862, at Vaiden, Carroll County, Miss., the son of William Stewart and wife, Mary (Pleasants) Stewart. His paternal line was of Scotch-Irish descent, and lived in Ohio until his father came south when a young man, took a medical course in New Orleans, and began practice as a physician at Vaiden, Miss.; he opposed the idea of secession, but when Mississippi went out of the Union, he was among the first to take up arms in her defense; and went to the field as a Lieutenant in Armstrong's Brigade, remaining in the service until his death in 1863. Mr. Stewart's maternal grandfather was a native Mississippian, a soldier in the Mexican War, and a Major in the Confederate Army. The subject of this sketch attended common schools in this State and in Sandwich, Ill., and obtained higher education at Jennings Seminary, Aurora, Ill. He studied law at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., taking his degree there in January, 1885; he has practiced at Vaiden, at McComb City, and for the last five years at Waynesboro. Mr. Stewart holds the position of City Attorney for the town of Waynesboro, and has been County Attorney also for four years, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World. He was married December 19, 1895, at McComb City, to Sophia M. Kepper, daughter of Louis and Frances Kepper, of that place.



Troy Rufus Langston.

## WEBSTER COUNTY.

TROY RUFUS LANGSTON, of Walthall, was born September 11, 1855, near Raleigh, N. C., the son of Elias Langston and wife, Sarah (Lewis) Langston. He was educated in the rural schools of North Carolina; left that State in 1879, and for several years was a railroad contractor. He has been a resident of Mississippi now for eighteen years. He is the present Mayor of Walthall, and for two years has been editor and proprietor of the *Walthall Warden*. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Langston is a Democrat, a Baptist, and a member of the Woodmen of the World. He was married near Mathiston, Miss., June 5, 1889, to Ola Holland, daughter of Henry Harrison Holland and wife, Mary Holland, of that locality. Mr. and Mrs. Langston have no children.



William Johnson Stockett.

## WILKINSON COUNTY.

WILLIAM JOHNSON STOCKETT, of Woodville, was born February 14, 1868, in Wilkinson County, Miss., the son of Peter M. Stockett and wife, Juliet (Johnson) Stockett. His paternal ancestors came from Maryland, maternal from Virginia; both families were of English descent; his father was a Confederate soldier of Company K, Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment, and was the regiment's color-bearer; was also a Presbyterian Elder, and twice a Commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States. Mr.

Stockett attended the schools of Wilkinson County in early youth; obtained his higher education at the Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, Port Gibson, and at the University of Mississippi; he was graduated from the last-named institution in 1889 with degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in Woodville, Miss., in January, 1890, and since that date has been engaged in the practice of law in that city; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat and a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church.

SIDNEY ROSS JONES, of Centerville, was born May 1, 1875, at Baton Rouge, La., the son of Henry Jones and wife, Winifred (Pipes) Jones. Both his father and grandfather on the father's side were born in Erie County, N. Y.; his maternal ancestors came from Scotland to North Carolina, and thence to Louisiana. His father served four years in the Confederate Army. Mr. Jones attended the public schools of New Orleans; did not receive a college education. He came to Wilkinson County, Miss., in 1891, later, learned the life insurance business in an office, and in 1904 started out for himself in that line; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat and an Episcopalian, but has no secret society affiliations. He was married January 2, 1900, to Olive Bramlette, daughter of D. C. Bramlette and Olivia Ratcliffe, of Woodville, Miss.; married second time December 29, 1903, to Lizzie Anderson, daughter of Thaddeus N. L. Anderson and wife, Laura (Lusk) Anderson, of Centerville, Miss. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two children: Olive Bramlette, by first marriage, and Windsor, by second marriage.



Sidney Ross Jones.

## WINSTON COUNTY.

OAKLEY ADAIR BENNETT, of Louisville, was born June 24, 1885, at Louisville, Winston County, Miss., and is the son of John Oscar Bennett and Lillian (Oakley) Bennett. His ancestors emigrated to Mississippi from South Carolina and Kentucky, and some member of the family has been a soldier in every foreign war in which the United States has been engaged. Mr. Bennett received his primary education in the schools of Louisville, Miss., and afterwards continued his studies at the Mississippi A. and M. College, United States Naval Academy and Cumberland University. He has been a Midshipman in the United States Navy, and holds the rank of First Lieutenant in the Mississippi National Guard. He is a Democrat; member of the Presbyterian Church and Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. During his student days Mr. Bennett was on the board of editors of the college paper and editor of the University Annual. He is unmarried.



Oakley Adair Bennett.

## YALOBUSHA COUNTY.

JESSE ROWE COLEMAN, of Water Valley, was born September 15, 1847, at Eutaw, Greene County, Ala., the son of John Greene Coleman and wife, Mary Elizabeth (Coleman) Coleman. His grandparents came from Wales to South Carolina, and thence to Alabama. Mr. Coleman attended



Jesse Rowe Coleman.

the country schools of Yalobusha County, served in the ranks of the Confederate Army when a mere lad, and had no opportunity for a college education. His occupation has always been that of a tiller of the soil, and his life has been quite devoid of incident. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat, a Universalist and member of the Masonic Order and of the Farmers' Union. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He married, November 1, 1876, Emma Laura Stevens, daughter of Silas P. Stevens and wife, Rhoda (Morgan) Stevens, of Columbus, Ga. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman have two children: J. G. Coleman, of Water Valley, and Mrs. Eula Lee (Coleman) Gordon, of Tuscumbia, Ala.



John Lynn Harris.

JOHN LYNN HARRIS, of Water Valley, was born February 2, 1878, at Hemingway, Carroll County, Miss. He is the son of Willis Benjamin Harris and wife, Emma Lynn (Thompson) Harris. Mr. W. B. Harris was a native of North Carolina and came to Montgomery County, Miss., with his parents while an infant; in 1876 moving his residence to Carroll County. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Carroll County in his boyhood, then took a course in Draughon's Business College, Nashville; after that entered the University of Mississippi and studied law, taking his Bachelor's degree in 1903. The same year he formed a partnership with Hon. J. G. McGowen, of Water Valley, for law practice, which partnership continued for two years. Mr. Harris is a member of the Yalobusha County bar. He is a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church, Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, Past Sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men, and member of the Woodmen of the World; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married September 18, 1904, in Water Valley, to Eleanor Bradford Duke, daughter of Charles William Duke and wife, Mary Elizabeth Duke. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two children: Charles Gerald and John Lynn, Jr.

## YAZOO COUNTY.



Charles Joseph Burrus.

CHARLES JOSEPH BURRUS, of Yazoo City, was born May 23, 1851, the son of James R. Burrus and his wife Laurentina (Walker) Burrus, of that city. His ancestors on both sides came to America from England prior to the Revolutionary War, the paternal line settling in Virginia, the maternal in Georgia. The father of the subject of this sketch, a native of Tennessee, was a noted lawyer of Yazoo in ante-bellum days; served as Probate Judge and member of the State Legislature. Mr. Burrus attended a private school in early boyhood and was then sent to Kentucky Military Institute, where he graduated in 1869. He completed his course in the Law Department of Cumberland University in 1872, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws; carried on the practice of his profession in Yazoo City from 1872 to 1879, and served as Representative in the State Legislature during the sessions of 1900 and 1902. Mr. Burrus is a Democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church, and has held high official position in the Order of the Woodmen of the World; was elected to the House of Representa-

tives November 5, 1907. He was married December 5, 1878, to Myra Cocks, daughter of Philip Gilbert Cocks and his wife, Eliza (Du Buisson) Cocks, of Lakeland Plantation, Holmes County. Mrs. Cocks is a descendant of a French Huguenot family. Mr. and Mrs. Burrus have five children: Mrs. Inez (Burrus) Rucker, Charles Joseph, Jr., Cabell Breckenridge, Laurentina and Myra.

THEODORE SCHMITT, of Yazoo City, was born May 28, 1845, at Baden, Germany, the son of Joseph Schmitt and his wife, Ludovica (Hofstetter) Schmitt. The parents of Joseph Schmitt had emigrated from Germany to America in 1843, settling in Galena, Ill., where both died during the cholera epidemic of 1848; there their son Joseph had joined them in 1847, but after their deaths he went to the South, settling in Yazoo City, where his wife and family came to him from Germany in 1852. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools at Yazoo. He enlisted May 3, 1861, in Company D of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment; was wounded in the battle of Malvern Hill and was retired; re-enlisted with Wirt Adams Cavalry in September, 1863, but by a wound in the foot May 16, 1864, was disabled for further military duty. Mr. Schmitt was President of the Board of Supervisors of Yazoo County from 1882 to 1884; Mayor of Yazoo City 1894-1896; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat; a member of the Catholic Church and a Woodman of the World. He married Mary Gertrude O'Keefe November 7, 1872; she is the daughter of Maurice O'Keefe and wife, Margaret (Byrns) O'Keefe. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt have six children: Gertrude, Frank G., Louise, Theodore M., Andrew B. and William A. Mr. Schmitt has recently begun an important work in the development of wild lands in Washington and Sunflower Counties, which he purchased over twenty-five years ago.



Theodore Schmitt.

WILLIAM MOORE HUDSON, of Yazoo City, was born March 24, 1856, near Kosciusko, Attala County, Miss., and is the son of Robert Spencer Hudson and wife, Nancy Elvira (Gray) Hudson. His paternal ancestors came from South Carolina. The father of the subject of our sketch was a famous lawyer, a member of the convention that passed Mississippi Ordinance of Secession; Circuit Judge from 1861 to 1865; member of the State Legislature in 1875, and Chairman of the Committee on Impeachment of Governor Ames. Mr. Hudson attended the common schools of Yazoo City and obtained his collegiate education at Oxford, Miss., where he studied during the years 1875-77. He studied law but never practiced, and has followed the occupation of Insurance Agent. He was Justice of the Peace in Warren County in 1887-88. He is a Democrat, an adherent of the Catholic Church and member of the orders of the Woodmen of the World and of the Elks. Was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He was married January 16, 1889, at Vicksburg to Eliza W. Crozier, daughter of Edward W. Crozier and wife, Eliza Quackenbos Crozier, of Palmyra. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson had but one child, a son, who died in his fourteenth year.



William M. Hudson.

## FLOATER REPRESENTATIVES.

## FRANKLIN AND LINCOLN COUNTIES.



Robert Eli Bennett.

ROBERT ELI BENNETT, of Meadville, was born September 25, 1871, at Little Springs, Franklin County, Miss., the son of James Paul Bennett and wife, Sarah Rebecca (Carruth) Bennett. Both paternal and maternal ancestors came from the Carolinas to Mississippi in pioneer times. His father enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventh Mississippi Regiment, known as the "Franklin Rifles," became Orderly Sergeant and fought through the war. Mr. Bennett attended the public schools of Little Springs and the High School at Auburn; he took an irregular course at Millsaps College, Jackson, entering in October, 1895, and finally completing the law course in 1903. During the intervening periods he taught school in Lincoln and Franklin Counties to defray his college expenses. Since 1905 he has been in active practice of law in his town and county. He filled an unexpired term as County Superintendent of Education in 1900, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Bennett is a member of the M. E. Church, South and of the orders of Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows and Masons. He was married September 25, 1907, to Augusta Lena Newman, daughter of Rudolph Sessions Newman and Sarah Edith (Coward) Newman, of Veto, Miss. Her family is descended from the pioneers of Kentucky.

## TIPPAH AND BENTON COUNTIES.



Albert C. Anderson.

ALBERT CLARENCE ANDERSON, of Ripley, was born February 7, 1878, at Dumas, Tippah County, Miss., the son of William Walter Anderson and wife, Mary Elizabeth (Shackelford) Anderson. Ancestors were native Mississippians from an early day; his father entered the Confederate Army in 1863, on reaching the age of eighteen years, and saw active fighting under General Forrest and General Joe Johnston. Mr. Anderson attended the public schools of Tippah in youth, but counts the most important part of his training that obtained under Professor L. H. Jobe at the Dumas Institute. He lived on the farm whereon he was born until November, 1903, when he purchased the *Southern Sentinel*, and since then has been editor and proprietor of that paper; although without previous newspaper training, he has succeeded well. Mr. Anderson was a member of the Legislature in the sessions of 1900-1902; he is a Democrat; was delegate to State conventions of 1899 and 1904; was sent by the State Cotton Association to the National meeting at New Orleans in January, 1905; Farmers' Union delegate to State meeting at Jackson, 1907; represented his Congressional District at Waterways Convention at Memphis, 1907; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907; is a member of the Baptist Church, of the Masonic Order, of Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. Mr. Anderson was married at Dumas December 24, 1905, to Frances Caroline Humphrey, daughter of John William and Belle Humphrey; they have one child, William Humphrey Anderson.



## CLAIBORNE AND JEFFERSON COUNTIES.

JOHN FOSTER FRIERSON, of Port Gibson, was born July 1, 1876, at Okolona, Chickasaw County, and is the son of Rev. William Vincent Frierson and his wife, Florence (Foster) Frierson. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch and Scotch-Irish, early settlers in the Carolinas. The father of the subject of this sketch was a Confederate soldier, member of the Second Mississippi Regiment, serving from the opening of the war until wounded at Gettysburg in the first day's fight; he was President of the Chickasaw Female College at Pontotoc from 1877 to 1892, and is now Superintendent of Palmer Orphanage, Columbus. Mr. Frierson attended the Pontotoc Male Academy, then entered the Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tenn., graduating with A. B. degree in 1899; taught school for seven years after leaving college at French Camp and Okolona schools, and in the Chamberlain-Hunt Academy, Port Gibson. While teaching at the last named place he read law in the office of Hon. J. McC. Martin, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1906, beginning practice in June of the same year as the junior member of the firm of Martin and Frierson; Port Gibson; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Frierson is a Democrat; an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a Mason. He is unmarried.



John F. Frierson.

## CLARKE AND JASPER COUNTIES.

JOHN DAVID FARTHERREE, of Quitman, was born April 9, 1879, near DeSoto, Clarke County, the son of John Ware Fartherree and wife, Louisa (Sellars) Fartherree. His paternal ancestors were French Huguenots who settled in the Carolinas and came to Mississippi in 1820; maternal came from South Carolina; his father enlisted in 1861 in the "Jasper Grays," the first company formed in Jasper County; he served through the war until the siege of Petersburg, where he was wounded and came home. Mr. Fartherree obtained his early education in the common schools of Clarke County; later he entered Millsaps College and graduated from the Law Department of that institution May 9, 1902. During the same month he was admitted to the bar and began practice as an attorney. He was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. Mr. Fartherree is a Democrat and is a member of the M. E. Church, South, at McGowan's Chapel in Clarke County. He is unmarried.



John D. Fartherree.

## GRENADA AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES.

MARCELLUS HUTSON ALLEN, of Winona, was born May 9, 1834, in Marion County, Alabama, the son of Francis Asbury Allen and wife, Ruth (Adair) Allen. Paternal ancestors were of English, maternal of Irish descent; his paternal great-grandfather, Charles Allen, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was wounded at the battle of Charleston. He lived to be 107 years old. Mr. Allen attended the rural schools near Winona, and enrolled in the institution at College Grove, Williamson County, Tenn., but left



Marcellus H. Allen.

school in March, 1861, and went home to enter the Confederate Army. He enlisted as a private in Company B, Fifteenth Mississippi Regiment; during the same year became Third Lieutenant of his company; was appointed First Lieutenant at the reorganization of the army; just before the war ended. Mr. Allen was a merchant from 1865 to 1869, and since then has been a farmer. He was Mayor of Lodi, Miss., from 1866 to 1874; was elected Floater Representative from Montgomery and Choctaw Counties in 1878, and was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a steward in the M. E. Church, South, member of the A. F. and A. M., also of the Royal Arch Masons. He was married at Winona, Miss., June 24, 1869, to Mary Malvina Evans, daughter of Duncan Evans and Marilda Adline Evans, their family is of Scotch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have five children: Francis Albert Allen, of Winona; Mrs. Anna Lou (Allen) Hamer, Winona; William Duncan Allen, of Kilmichael; Marcellus Hutson Allen, Jr., Winona, and John Russel Allen.

#### LEAKE AND WINSTON COUNTIES.



William B. Woodall.

WILLIAM BUTLER WOODALL, of Noxapater, was born November 8, 1875, at Plattsburg, Winston County, Miss., the son of Henry Martin Woodall and wife, Elizabeth (Young) Woodall. His paternal ancestors were originally from England. Mr. Woodall obtained his early education in the public schools of Plattsburg under Professor G. F. Boyd and other teachers. He entered Mississippi Normal College at Houston, where he was graduated in 1899 with degree of B. L. and honor of being Salutatorian of his class. His occupations have been teaching and farming; was elected to the House of Representatives November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and of the order of Masons. He was married March 21, 1900, at Plattsburg to Mary Susan Boswell, daughter of Richard J. Boswell and wife, Mary Boswell, of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Woodall have three children: Thelma, Bonnie Kate and Willie Labon.

#### HARRISON COUNTY.



Horace Bloomfield.

HORACE BLOOMFIELD, of Gulfport, was born September 30, 1855, at New Orleans, La., has lived in Mississippi since childhood, and is the son of George Thomas Bloomfield, a native of Tittlesdale, Norfolk County, England (who on coming to the United States first lived in the city of New York and afterwards in New Orleans), and wife, Harriett Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Tunis Baldwin and wife, Mary (Donington) Baldwin, of New Orleans; both paternal and maternal ancestors being of English origin. Thomas Baldwin, a maternal ancestor, was a soldier of the Revolution. Mr. Bloomfield attended school at Handsboro, Miss., under the instruction of Prof. J. B. Suyer, and later at Trinity High School at Pass Christian, Miss., under Rev. W. E. Phillips and Prof. E. Lee Blanton; studied law in the office of Hon. W. G. Henderson, at Handsboro; was admitted to the bar by the Circuit Court, James S. Hamm, Judge; began the practice of law in 1878; formed a partnership in 1878

with Hon. Roderick Seal, which continued until 1899. Mr. Bloomfield was elected to the State Senate in 1889 from the district composed of Jackson, Hancock and Harrison Counties; represented said district in the sessions of 1890, 1892, 1894, and was elected State Senator from the same district November 3, 1903. Mr. Bloomfield is a Democrat, bachelor, and is identified with the Masonic fraternity. In the Senate of 1904-1908 Mr. Bloomfield was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Railroads and Franchises, Federal Relations, Public Lands, Public Health and Quarantine, Joint Committee Investigating State Offices. Mr. Bloomfield is now engaged in the practice of law, and was elected to the House of Representatives from Harrison County November 5, 1907. He is a member of the Mississippi State Bar Association and assisted in its reorganization during the session of the Legislature of 1906.

#### YAZOO AND HINDS COUNTIES.

CHARLES HURST PERKINS, of Yazoo City, was born February 24, 1850, at Benton, Yazoo County, the son of R. S. G. Perkins and wife, Judith N. (Hurst) Perkins. His ancestors on both sides were from Virginia; his father was a lawyer of note in his time, served two terms in the State Legislature; was District Attorney four years, and for four years (1837-1841) was Circuit Judge. Mr. Perkins attended the common schools of his county and was a student in the Benton High School, when Professor William King was principal there. He entered the University of St. Louis, Mo., where he remained a year, but did not graduate. He read law under Judge Robert Hudson, of Yazoo City; was admitted to the bar in 1878 under Judge S. S. Calhoun; has carried on the practice of his profession in Yazoo City ever since. Mr. Perkins was a member of the State Legislature 1888-89 and 1890-91, and was again elected November 5, 1907. He is a Democrat, a member of the M. E. Church, South, and of the Order of Odd Fellows. He is not married.



Charles H. Perkins

#### LEE AND ITAWAMBA COUNTIES.

WILLIAM SYLVESTER SHEFFIELD, of Dorsey, was born January 9, 1847, in Itawamba County, Miss., and is the son of Morgan Barnard and wife, Sarah Sheffield. The subject of this sketch was reared by his maternal grandfather (Sheffield), and took his name. His ancestors were of English origin and emigrated to North Carolina, thence to Mississippi. Mr. Sheffield attended the primary schools of Itawamba County, under the instruction of James Pharr, Benjamin Johnson and others; has been farming since 1867; served as Sheriff of Itawamba County from 1888 to 1896; member of House of Representatives from 1896 to 1900; re-elected November 3, 1903, and 1907; was Confederate soldier, Second Sergeant Company I, Eleventh Mississippi Cavalry; enlisted in September, 1863, and served until close of war. Mr. Sheffield is a Democrat; County Committeeman; member of Baptist Church, clerk; Mason; married February 21, 1867, to Nancy Catherine Robinson, daughter



William S. Sheffield.

of Archie Robinson and wife, Elizabeth Robinson. Mrs. Sheffield's ancestors were from Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield have ten children: Ebbie D., Myrtie (Sheffield) Stidham, Lena (Sheffield) Loden, Clemmie (Sheffield) Cayson and Winnie Davis (Sheffield) Riley. In the House of 1904-1908 Mr. Sheffield was a member of the following committees: Ways and Means, Constitution, Railroads, and Manufactures (Chairman).

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PART VII.

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COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

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# MAP OF MISS

1908

SHOWING THE NEW COUNT

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND

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DEPARTMENT ARCHIVES AND I

Scale 1:250,000

FOR THE PROJECT THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY



COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

ADAMS COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—Ben S. Chase.....Natchez  
*Second District.*—Jas. N. Ogden.....R. F. D. No. 1, Natchez  
*Third District.*—E. G. Baker.....Jeannette  
*Fourth District.*—Jas. H. McClure.....Natchez  
*Fifth District.*—W. H. Ratcliff.....Washington

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—G. J. Balin.....Natchez  
*Second District.*—A. B. Sojourner.....R. F. D. No. 1, Natchez  
*Third District.*—John F. Carter.....Jeannette  
*Fourth District.*—Wilmer Shields.....Natchez  
                   N. E. Lazarus.....Pine Ridge  
*Fifth District.*—R. L. Castleman.....Natchez  
                   John Kennedy.....

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—A. M. Seaman.....Natchez  
*Fourth District.*—E. G. Quarterman.....Natchez  
                   Alex. Johnson.....  
*Fifth District.*—Jas. Hutton.....Natchez

ALCORN COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—T. F. Burnett.....Route No. 1, Corinth  
*Second District.*—J. B. Romine.....Corinth  
*Third District.*—Edgar Savage.....Rienzi  
*Fourth District.*—T. D. McCalla.....Route No. 4, Corinth  
*Fifth District.*—M. C. Mathis.....Burrow

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—J. C. Tyson.....Corinth  
                   W. T. Steen.....Wenasoga  
                   R. L. Jones.....Corinth  
*Second District.*—S. P. Copeland.....Kendrick  
                   R. T. Burcham.....Glens  
*Third District.*—T. W. Rinehart.....Rienzi  
                   T. J. Taylor.....Route No. 4, Corinth  
*Fourth District.*—W. H. Calvery.....Kossuth  
                   J. S. Dillon.....Corinth  
*Fifth District.*—J. B. Berryman.....Pocahontas, Tenn.  
                   I. N. Spencer.....Corinth

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —D. R. Davis .....	Wenasoga
Peter Smith .....	Corinth
<i>Second District.</i> —M. H. Seago .....	Corinth
<i>Third District.</i> —M. W. Green .....	Rienzi
<i>Fourth District.</i> —M. K. Anderson .....	Corinth
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. W. Mincy .....	Kossuth

## AMITE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS..

<i>First District.</i> —J. C. Anders .....	Liberty
<i>Second District.</i> —C. L. Hazlewood .....	Berwick
<i>Third District.</i> —W. W. Jackson, Sr .....	Gloster
<i>Fourth District.</i> —G. M. Wells .....	Smithdale
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Milton N. Bond .....	Huron

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —Chas. Carroll .....	Liberty
C. L. Milton .....	Zion Hill
<i>Second District.</i> —H. R. Causey .....	Berwick
E. E. Welch .....	Centreville
<i>Third District.</i> —Guy E. Foreman .....	R. F. D., Liberty
B. F. Johns .....	Gloster
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. D. Pray .....	East Fork
T. F. Badon .....	Smithdale
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. P. Wilson .....	Gillsburg
D. J. Wall, Jr. ....	Peoria

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. C. Bunfield .....	Liberty
<i>Second District.</i> —B. S. Smiley .....	Arin
<i>Third District.</i> —W. L. Huff .....	Oneals
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Lucius Branch .....	Smithdale
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Jesse N. Tate .....	Gillsburg

## ATTALA COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —M. J. Spain .....	Kosciusko
<i>Second District.</i> —J. D. Boyd .....	McCool
<i>Third District.</i> —J. D. Sanders .....	R. F. D., West
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. C. Stingley .....	Sallis
<i>Fifth District.</i> —G. W. Lansdale .....	Pansy

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —C. M. Brooke.....	Kosciusko
C. T. Sweatt.....	Ethel
<i>Second District.</i> —W. G. Stewart.....	McCool
N. P. Sweatt.....	Ethel
<i>Third District.</i> —S. C. Williams.....	Kosciusko
A. W. Skinner.....	Cormack
<i>Fourth District.</i> —H. C. Glass.....	Durant
J. W. Wyse.....	Sallis
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. B. Owen.....	Smyrna
R. P. F. Doty.....	McCool

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —James L. McCool.....	Ethel
<i>Second District.</i> —W. C. Landrum.....	McCool
<i>Third District.</i> —T. N. Thornton.....	R. F. D., West
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. L. Herring.....	Sallis
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Dorris D. McCool.....	Newtonville

BENTON COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —B. G. Faulkenburg.....	Pegram
<i>Second District.</i> —H. W. Hardaway.....	Spring Hill
<i>Third District.</i> —J. N. Norton.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Ashland
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. P. Elliott.....	Pine Grove
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. T. Dixon.....	Hickory Flat

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —H. A. Montgomery.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Ashland
H. Hines.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —J. L. Smith.....	Lamar
J. W. Tucker.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —Ben Bayden.....	
Jos. J. Cox, Jr.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. P. Smith.....	Pine Grove
S. N. Wilson.....	Austerlitz
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. O. Jones.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Potts Camp
M. L. Elliott.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Hickory Flat

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —W. O. Davis.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Faulkner
<i>Second District.</i> —A. H. Hamer.....	Spring Hill
<i>Third District.</i> —Frank Rees.....	Ashland
<i>Fifth District.</i> —H. L. Graves.....	Hickory Flat

## BOLIVAR COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. C. Rainer.....	Alligator Lake
<i>Second District.</i> —Whit Blanchard.....	Gunnison
<i>Third District.</i> —T. I. Sanders.....	Cleveland
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. R. Harris.....	Skene
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. J. Patton.....	Shaw

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. C. West.....	Round Lake
W. G. Brown.....	Duncan
<i>Second District.</i> —A. W. Turney.....	Shelby
E. L. Blanchard.....	Gunnison
J. S. Martin.....	Shelby
<i>Third District.</i> —Robert Arnold.....	Malvina
J. A. Cooper.....	Beulah
J. W. Davis.....	Cleveland
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. F. Barry.....	Benoit
Richard Clifford.....	Boyle
<i>Fifth District.</i> —O. L. Shelby.....	Lamont
W. F. Doughty.....	Shaw

## CONSTABLE.

<i>Third District.</i> —W. E. Watts.....	Cleveland
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## CALHOUN COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —W. R. Byars.....	Pittsboro
<i>Second District.</i> —W. T. Zinn.....	Sarepta
<i>Third District.</i> —M. D. Kimzey.....	Ellard
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. M. Fox.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Slate Springs
<i>Fifth District.</i> —M. F. Young.....	Ellzey

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —S. C. Lee.....	Calhoun City
J. E. Davis.....	Pittsboro
<i>Second District.</i> —M. A. Hanna.....	Reid
W. J. Crocker.....	Sarepta
D. C. Hogan.....	Sarepta
<i>Third District.</i> —P. C. Davis.....	Elf
L. P. Fain.....	Pine Valley
<i>Fourth District.</i> —C. C. Murphree.....	Retreat
M. S. Weeks.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Slate Springs
Ernest Moore.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Slate Springs
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. C. Aycock.....	Bentley
A. T. Davis.....	Wardwell
J. L. Lucus.....	Hollis

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. W. Aven.....	Pittsboro
<i>Second District.</i> —G. W. James.....	Reid
G. B. Shepherd.....	Sarepta
<i>Third District.</i> —Wallace Simpson.....	Ellard
<i>Fourth District.</i> —James H. Cole.....	Retreat
J. R. Hitt.....	Slate Springs
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. A. Mosley.....	Hollis

## CARROLL COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —M. E. Hovis.....	North Carrollton
<i>Second District.</i> —J. P. Lott.....	North Carrollton
<i>Third District.</i> —A. B. Ruscoe.....	Hemingway
<i>Fourth District.</i> —James H. Stanford.....	Carrollton
<i>Fifth District.</i> —G. N. Michie.....	Vaiden

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —H. P. Mullen.....	North Carrollton
J. E. McCracken.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —John H. Lee.....	Hambrick
C. M. Garrard.....	Huff
<i>Third District.</i> —J. W. Huggins.....	Hemingway
J. A. Rieves.....	Vaiden
<i>Fourth District.</i> —John C. Allen.....	Carrollton
Benj. T. Laws.....	Carrollton
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. C. Thomas.....	Vaiden
T. A. Brock.....	Brock

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —S. A. Corley.....	North Carrollton
<i>Second District.</i> —James D. Ray.....	Clarks Mill
<i>Third District.</i> —J. M. Shute.....	Black Hawk
J. W. Buford.....	Hemingway
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. A. Sudduth.....	Carrollton
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. M. McNeill.....	Vaiden

## CHICKASAW COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —S. E. Atkinson.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Houston
<i>Second District.</i> —J. W. Winter.....	Schooner
<i>Third District.</i> —J. H. Stone.....	Okolona
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. A. Trenor.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Houston
<i>Fifth District.</i> —A. J. Wilson.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Houston

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —D. A. Blair .....	Parkersburg
J. R. Chennault .....	Parkersburg
<i>Second District.</i> —F. J. Walker .....	Houlka
Ivy Kimbrough .....	Coleville
<i>Third District.</i> —E. N. Abbott .....	Okolona
G. S. Pell .....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Jesse Gilliam .....	Beuna Vista
D. R. Huffman .....	McCondy
<i>Fifth District.</i> —G. E. Pate .....	Sparta
W. W. Roberts .....	Woodland
J. A. Summerall .....	Atlanta

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —R. M. Peden .....	Houston
<i>Second District.</i> —Fife Williams .....	Houlka
Tom Davis .....	
<i>Third District.</i> —C. C. Jolly .....	Okolona
M. A. Johnson .....	Egypt
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. B. Parker .....	Beuna Vista
<i>Fifth District.</i> —H. L. Nichols .....	Woodland
S. W. Evans .....	Sparta

## CHOCTAW COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. R. King .....	Ackerman
<i>Second District.</i> —L. R. Breland .....	Mathiston
<i>Third District.</i> —J. H. Tabor .....	Weir
<i>Fourth District.</i> —H. B. Black .....	Weir
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. T. McDowell .....	Ackerman

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —G. N. Tullos .....	Chester
Jep. Bruce .....	Ackerman
<i>Second District.</i> —J. W. Christopher .....	Reform
A. E. Oswald .....	Mathiston
<i>Third District.</i> —H. B. Pierce .....	Weir
J. N. Franks .....	Weir
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. J. Gladney .....	McCool
L. D. Moore .....	McCool
<i>Fifth District.</i> —N. Lee .....	Ackerman
J. S. Rhodes .....	

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Riley Ray .....	Chester
<i>Second District.</i> —Jno. W. Ray .....	Ackerman
<i>Third District.</i> —J. L. Bramblett .....	Weir
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. H. Kennedy .....	Spay
<i>Fifth District.</i> —C. D. West .....	

CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —B. H. Shaifer .....	Port Gibson
<i>Second District.</i> —W. L. Taylor .....	Willows
<i>Third District.</i> —J. M. Nelson .....	Willows
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. B. McMurchy .....	Hermanville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —L. Allred .....	McBride

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —H. M. Colson .....	Port Gibson
E. W. Davis .....	Port Gibson
<i>Second District.</i> —W. J. Pearson .....	Grand Gulf
T. D. Willis .....	Ingleside
<i>Third District.</i> —E. W. Lum .....	Rocky Springs
N. B. Fisher .....	R. F. D. No. 2, Utica
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. G. Herrington .....	Hermanville
A. R. Chunn .....	Hermanville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. P. Martin .....	Barland
H. C. Daniels .....	Barland

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —W. S. Beard .....	Port Gibson
<i>Second District.</i> —L. T. Norwood .....	Ingleside
<i>Third District.</i> —J. L. Crawford .....	Rocky Springs
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Jno. G. Griffing .....	Hermanville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Jno. McClure .....	Violet

CLARKE COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —John. S Thompson .....	Quitman
<i>Second District.</i> —F. M. Hardee .....	R. F. D. No. 3, Quitman
<i>Third District.</i> —Randolph George .....	Enterprise
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. Y. Neal .....	Energy
<i>Fifth District.</i> —G. J. Everett .....	Langsdale

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. R. Green.....	Quitman
Geo. W. Kennedy.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Quitman
<i>Second District.</i> —D. R. Reed.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Quitman
H. A. McCarty.....	Shubuta
<i>Third District.</i> —H. R. Ward.....	Enterprise
Samuel L. Adler.....	Stonewall
<i>Fourth District.</i> —M. T. Shirley.....	Hurricane Creek
N. A. Fountain.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Quitman
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Thos. P. Horne.....	Langsdale
H. P. Dobbins.....	Melvin, Ala.

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. J. Parker.....	Quitman
<i>Second District.</i> —Geo. F. Bass.....	Pachuta
<i>Third District.</i> —Joseph Willis.....	Enterprise
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Jeff Hays.....	Snell
<i>Fifth District.</i> —E. L. Brewer.....	Langsdale

## CLAY COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —H. W. Wilson.....	West Point
<i>Second District.</i> —J. W. Hicks.....	R. F. D. No. 2, West Point
<i>Third District.</i> —J. H. Jackson.....	R. F. D. No. 1, West Point
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. R. Dexter.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Abbott
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. J. Mitchell.....	Pheba

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. W. Wiley.....	
M. S. McAdams.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —Will Smith.....	West Point
John Martin.....	West Point
<i>Third District.</i> —Jas. Calvert.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Abbott
J. G. Smith.....	Una
W. R. Bonds.....	Cedar Bluff
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. D. Gorden.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Cedar Bluff
H. M. Carlisle.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. T. Reid.....	
J. F. Lee.....	

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —V. T. McAdams.....	West Point
<i>Second District.</i> —E. S. Montgomery.....	West Point
<i>Third District.</i> —R. Hurse.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —H. J. Stringfellow.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Cedar Bluff
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. C. Vail.....	



COAHOMA COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. E. Barbee.....	Lula
<i>Second District.</i> —T. S. Aderholdt.....	Friar's Point
<i>Third District.</i> —J. M. Montroy.....	Coahoma
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. D. Cutrer.....	Clarksdale
<i>Fifth District.</i> —F. G. Bobo.....	Bobo

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —M. E. Wilson.....	Lula
<i>Second District.</i> —F. L. Puckett.....	Friar's Point
Jackson Fisher.....	Friar's Point
G. J. Coppedge.....	Stovall
<i>Third District.</i> —W. N. Bloodworth.....	Jonestown
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. B. Killebrew.....	Clarksdale
W. G. Landers.....	Clarksdale
S. P. Smith.....	Mattson

CONSTABLE.

<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. D. Talbirt.....	Clarksdale
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COPIAH COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —D. D. McLehaney.....	Hazlehurst
<i>Second District.</i> —R. C. Douglass.....	Wesson
<i>Third District.</i> —M. E. Furr.....	Nannye
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. B. Greenlee.....	Conn
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. A. Evans.....	Crystal Springs

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —A. W. Russell.....	Hazlehurst
T. J. Kent.....	Hazlehurst
<i>Second District.</i> —T. T. Hardy.....	Wesson
G. H. Gardner.....	Ashley
<i>Third District.</i> —S. S. Newman.....	Allen
John W. Newton.....	Barlow
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. D. Jenkins.....	Utica
W. B. Caussey.....	Perks
<i>Fifth District.</i> —A. D. Slay.....	Crystal Springs
L. B. Loffin.....	Crystal Springs

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. C. Lowe.....	Hazlehurst
<i>Second District.</i> —L. O. Sumrall.....	Wesson
<i>Third District.</i> —M. H. Hawkins.....	Barlow
<i>Fourth District.</i> —C. N. Holden.....	Utica
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. R. Brown.....	Crystal Springs

## COVINGTON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. E. Odum	Collins
<i>Second District.</i> —W. O. Watts	R. F. D. No. 1, Sumrall
<i>Third District.</i> —J. C. Thames	Collins
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Henry McNair	Mt. Olive
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Sam Williamson	R. F. D., Collins

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —D. P. McInnis	Seminary
Willie Hodge	Seminary
<i>Second District.</i> —John Ingram	Sanford
J. C. Lott	R. F. D. No. 1, Sumrall
<i>Third District.</i> —J. F. Williamson	Collins
C. G. Guice	Collins
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Archy Fairly	Mt. Olive
F. M. Mathis	Dry Creek
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. N. Mayfield	R. F. D., Collins
E. C. Pridgen	R. F. D. No. 1, Collins

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —G. W. Ellzy	Seminary
<i>Second District.</i> —J. L. Lott	R. F. D. No. 1, Sumrall
<i>Third District.</i> —G. A. Jones	Collins
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. A. Leonard	Mt. Olive
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. W. Robertson	R. F. D. No. 1, Collins

## DESOTO COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. C. Long	R. F. D., Byhalia
<i>Second District.</i> —M. C. Dickson	Horn Lake
<i>Third District.</i> —G. T. Thomas	Eudora
<i>Fourth District.</i> —L. L. Jones	Cub Lake
<i>Fifth District.</i> —D. E. Wilson	Nesbitt

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —W. L. Kerr	Cockrum
W. R. Dye	Cedar View
<i>Second District.</i> —T. J. Wilroy	Pleasant Hill
H. F. Dickson	Horn Lake
<i>Third District.</i> —J. H. McGowan	Lake View
J. P. Buford	Lake Cormorant
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. W. Nichols	Eudora
A. A. Freeze	Hernando
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. A. Logan	Days
W. D. Phillips	Hernando

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—W. T. Watkins.....Cedar View  
*Second District.*—Sid Campbell.....Horn Lake  
*Third District.*—Ben Coward.....Lynchburg  
*Fourth District.*—J. O. White.....Eudora  
*Fifth District.*—W. L. Gore.....Hernando

FORREST COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—J. P. Pace.....  
*Second District.*—J. C. McDonald.....  
*Third District.*—John L. Davis.....  
*Fourth District.*—W. A. Conn.....  
*Fifth District.*—S. E. Perkins.....

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—E. J. Wall.....  
                   W. C. Hardee.....  
*Second District.*—J. E. Davis.....  
                   W. F. Wedgworth.....  
*Third District.*—B. A. Ward.....  
                   J. W. Bolton.....  
*Fourth District.*—A. D. Carter.....  
                   A. D. Hartfield.....  
*Fifth District.*—S. B. Randall.....  
                   S. P. Courtney.....

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—J. G. Fairley.....  
*Second District.*—C. P. Wallace.....  
*Third District.*—Thos. J. Williams.....

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—T. C. Clay.....Suffolk  
*Second District.*—H. P. Hall.....Oldenburg  
*Third District.*—A. B. Sullivan.....Meadville  
*Fourth District.*—Jeff H. Cotten.....McCall Creek  
*Fifth District.*—W. H. Coward.....McCall Creek

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —H. G. Butler	.....	Knoxville
W. H. Graves	.....	Roxie
J. M. Hill (Smyrna Special)	.....	Suffolk
<i>Second District.</i> —J. L. Calcate	.....	Hamburg
Cade Calcate	.....	Oldenburg
<i>Third District.</i> —W. J. Sullivan	.....	Veto
Frank Priest	.....	Veto
<i>Fourth District.</i> —S. C. Kennedy	.....	Kennolia
A. L. Sample	.....	McCall Creek
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. L. Wilkinson	.....	Dick
Charley Gammill	.....	Little Springs

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —O. M. Graves	.....	Roxie
Carl Middleton	.....	Roxie
Louis Carbon (Smyrna Special)	.....	Suffolk
<i>Second District.</i> —J. T. McLemore	.....	Hamburg
<i>Third District.</i> —Enoch Willis	.....	Meadville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Felder Smith	.....	Kennolia
Clarence McGehee	.....	McCall Creek
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Vess Freeman	.....	Little Springs

## GREENE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. J. McInnis	.....	Leakesville
<i>Second District.</i> —L. C. Peaster	.....	State Line
<i>Third District.</i> —Gaines West	.....	Grafton
<i>Fourth District.</i> —D. C. Eubanks	.....	Mullett
<i>Fifth District.</i> —C. O. Backstrom	.....	McLain

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>Second District.</i> —J. T. Dearman	.....	Avera
J. P. Avera	.....	Avera
<i>Third District.</i> —John A. Dunnam	.....	Grafton
M. W. Moody	.....	McLain
<i>Fourth District.</i> —E. B. Box	.....	Vernal
J. M. Raby	.....	Merrill
Hugh Jones	.....	Lucedale
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. W. Thomson	.....	Leaf

GRENADA COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —A. Olson.....	Elliott
<i>Second District.</i> —J. E. Shaw.....	Redding
<i>Third District.</i> —J. N. Roberts.....	Youngs
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. R. Baker.....	Grenada
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. A. Gibson.....	Grenada

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —Robt. Crawford.....	Grenada
W. G. Penn.....	Elliott
<i>Second District.</i> —Wm. Fenner.....	Graysport
G. L. Polland.....	Misterton
<i>Third District.</i> —W. J. Clark.....	Youngs
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. S. Bailey.....	Tatum
G. E. Thomas.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —B. L. Harris.....	Oxberry
W. E. Eubanks.....	

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —W. A. Odom.....	Grenada
<i>Second District.</i> —W. R. A. James.....	Susie
<i>Third District.</i> —C. L. Clark.....	Youngs
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. J. Thomerson.....	Tatum
<i>Fifth District.</i> —C. A. Carpenter.....	Oxberry

HANCOCK COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —H. S. Weston.....	Logtown
<i>Second District.</i> —S. C. Whitfield.....	Nicholson
<i>Third District.</i> —J. L. Stockstill.....	Carriere
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. J. McArthur.....	Catahoula
<i>Fifth District.</i> —L. S. Bourgeois.....	Waveland

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. A. Seal.....	
Freeman Jones.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —J. P. Mitchell.....	Carriere
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. A. Haas.....	Kiln
Mannel Castro.....	Kiln
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. A. Breath.....	Bay St. Louis
Darius L. Combel.....	Waveland

## HARRISON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —F. W. Elmer.....	Biloxi
<i>Second District.</i> —Thomas E. Cruthirds.....	Gulfport
<i>Third District.</i> —John Scarborough.....	Cuevas
<i>Fourth District.</i> —D. J. Brown.....	Wiggins
<i>Fifth District.</i> —A. J. Bond.....	Wisdom

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —Z. T. Champlin.....	Biloxi
J. A. Latimer.....	Lazarus
<i>Second District.</i> —J. R. Kelly.....	Gulfport
H. D. Moore.....	Gulfport
T. A. Cleary.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —E. J. Adam.....	Pass Christian
Fred Frank.....	Cuevas
<i>Fourth District.</i> —John N. Dale.....	McHenry
W. J. Evans.....	Bond
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. Jackson Evans, Sr.....	Wisdom
R. W. Hatten.....	Wisdom

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Nathaniel Bolton.....	Biloxi
<i>Second District.</i> —J. C. Corbett.....	Gulfport
<i>Third District.</i> —F. P. Lizana.....	Pass Christian
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. K. Langford.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Vernon Spikes.....	Wisdom

## HINDS COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. D. Gordon.....	Jackson
<i>Second District.</i> —Jesse Birdsong.....	Bolton
<i>Third District.</i> —E. P. Whitaker.....	Duke
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. Puryear.....	Dry Grove
<i>Fifth District.</i> —D. L. Lewis.....	Siwel

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. F. Whitfield.....	Clinton
J. G. Tennin.....	Pocahontas
P. B. Lancaster.....	Asylum
<i>Second District.</i> —D. A. McNeill.....	Bolton
W. B. Atkinson.....	Brownsville
I. H. W. Barrett.....	Edwards
<i>Third District.</i> —J. B. Collins.....	Utica
R. H. Foote.....	Cayuga



## ISSAQUENA COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —Henry L. Mayer.....	Magna Vista
<i>Second District.</i> —Jas. E. Peeler.....	Fitlers
<i>Third District.</i> —P. C. Mitchell.....	Tallula
<i>Fourth District.</i> —S. B. Duncan.....	Baleshed
<i>Fifth District.</i> —E. A. Passino.....	Valewood

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —G. W. Carter.....	Magna Vista
<i>Second District.</i> —R. B. Shields.....	Fitlers
A. M. Lee.....	Fitlers
<i>Third District.</i> —T. E. Pinkston.....	Ben Lomond
J. R. Clark.....	Tallula
<i>Fourth District.</i> —I. H. Mobley.....	Mayersville
M. Herzog.....	Mayersville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —John Griffin.....	Duncansby
Joseph Gravois.....	Grace

## ITAWAMBA COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —R. G. Lee.....	Eastman
<i>Second District.</i> —W. F. Ford.....	Dorsey
<i>Third District.</i> —H. A. Rutledge.....	Cardsville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —C. Leech.....	R. F. D., Smithville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. T. Dulaney.....	R. F. D., Fulton

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —John Collier.....	Eastman
Dee Fawlkner.....	Eastman
<i>Second District.</i> —Thomas Phillipps.....	Ratliff
N. L. Maxwell.....	Ratliff
<i>Third District.</i> —J. G. Wood.....	Dorsey
T. N. Francis.....	Dorsey
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Geo. Sanders.....	R. F. D., Smithville
J. D. Crouch.....	R. F. D., Smithville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. O. Smith.....	R. F. D., Fulton
R. I. Harden.....	R. F. D., Fulton
J. G. Benson.....	R. F. D., Clay

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Daniel Collum.....	R. F. D., Eastman
<i>Second District.</i> —Robert Grissom.....	R. F. D., Ratliff
<i>Third District.</i> —W. A. Loden.....	R. F. D., Dorsey
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. T. Gann.....	R. F. D., Rara Avis
<i>Fifth District.</i> —A. L. Pierce.....	R. F. D., Fulton



JACKSON COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —James B. Goff.....	Basin
<i>Second District.</i> —W. J. Johnson.....	Wade
<i>Third District.</i> —R. A. Roberts.....	Orange Grove
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. R. Bilbo.....	Ocean Syring
<i>Fifth District.</i> —E. E. Flurry.....	Vestry

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. W. Ranager.....	Cross Roads
M. E. Phipps.....	Shipman
<i>Second District.</i> —Garland G. Goff.....	Three Rivers
W. Frank Goff.....	Big Point
<i>Third District.</i> —Chas. E. Chidsey.....	Scranton
E. G. Overstreet.....	Moss Point
<i>Fourth District.</i> —E. W. Illing.....	Ocean Springs
J. H. Murphy.....	VanCleave
<i>Fifth District.</i> —L. McAully.....	

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —E. Sumrall.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —M. Ashcraft.....	Moss Point
<i>Fourth District.</i> —L. A. Shriber.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. J. Mizell.....	
Print Nixon.....	

JASPER COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —W. B. Shoemaker.....	Turnerville
<i>Second District.</i> —J. C. Murray.....	Rose Hill
<i>Third District.</i> —C. F. Neill.....	Montrose
<i>Fourth District.</i> —S. P. Grantham.....	Stringer
<i>Fifth District.</i> —S. T. Risher.....	Heidelberg

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. W. Parker.....	Acme
J. F. Windham.....	Acme
<i>Second District.</i> —C. M. Foley.....	Hero
W. B. Lewis.....	Rose Hill
<i>Third District.</i> —F. P. Griffith.....	Garlandsville
A. J. Lawson.....	Louin
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. W. Tucker.....	Moss
E. W. Simpson.....	Stringer
<i>Fifth District.</i> —I. C. Newell.....	Heidelberg
W. C. McCraw.....	Sandersville

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —A. J. Gregory.....	Turnerville
<i>Second District.</i> —M. P. Finnegan.....	Rose Hill
<i>Third District.</i> —M. E. Long.....	Louin
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. B. Vanderslice.....	Acme
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Henry McClellan.....	

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —Wm. B. Scott.....	Union Church
<i>Second District.</i> —Chas. E. Hicks.....	Hicks
<i>Third District.</i> —Wm. M. Geoghegan.....	Fayette
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. Rodney Shields.....	Church Hill
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Walter G. Marble.....	Lorman

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —C. M. Smith.....	Union Church
F. W. Wilkinson.....	Union Church
O. P. Tanksley (Bethesda).....	Clark
<i>Second District.</i> —C. J. Liddell.....	Harriston
Jno. R. Burks.....	Red Lick
<i>Third District.</i> —D. S. Farrar.....	Fayette
Wm. M. Darden.....	McNair
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Robt. P. Baker.....	Church Hill
Charles Mardis.....	Church Hill
<i>Fifth District.</i> —George Schober.....	Rodney
T. F. Baker.....	Lorman

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —H. E. Norton (Bethesda).....	Clark
W. L. Newman.....	Perth
Amos Foster.....	McBride
<i>Second District.</i> —D. O. Liddell.....	Harriston
John J. Andrews.....	Red Lick
<i>Third District.</i> —B. F. Kinstley.....	Harriston
K. D. Dennis.....	Fayette
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Leroy L. Foster.....	Church Hill
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Whit Ragillio.....	

## JEFFERSON DAVIS COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. D. Terrell.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —N. S. Buckley.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —T. W. Caraway.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —H. H. Stewart.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —H. Slater.....	

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —S. C. Stamps.....	.....
A. G. Dyus.....	.....
<i>Second District.</i> —R. F. Bronton.....	.....
<i>Third District.</i> —John Fagan.....	.....
W. J. Carter.....	.....
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. M. Polk.....	.....
W. A. Brinson.....	.....
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. C. Morris.....	.....
O. C. Boss.....	.....

CCNSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —D. H. Barrow.....	.....
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. D. McInnis.....	.....
<i>Fifth District.</i> —B. B. Scarborough.....	.....

JONES COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —B. DuBose.....	Ellisville
<i>Second District.</i> —F. H. Bush.....	Laurel
<i>Third District.</i> —J. C. Smith.....	Erata
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. A. West.....	Ovett
<i>Fifth District.</i> —U. S. Collins.....	Moselle

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —W. H. McGowan.....	Ellisville
J. C. Evans.....	Ellisville
<i>Second District.</i> —M. H. Holifield.....	Laurel
G. M. Jefcoat.....	Gitano
J. T. Singley.....	Laurel
<i>Third District.</i> —George Chancellor.....	Laurel
W. H. Hodge.....	Sandersville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —B. L. Rodgers.....	Crotts
E. H. Brown.....	Ovett
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. D. Grayson.....	Moselle
J. M. Walters.....	Crosby

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Van Jordan.....	Ellisville
J. B. Powell.....	Ellisville
<i>Second District.</i> —A. A. Hinton.....	Gitano
W. P. Valentine.....	Service
<i>Third District.</i> —W. J. Smith.....	Sandersville
Joel W. Walters.....	Sandersville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. J. Williams.....	Ovett
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. W. Crosby.....	Moselle
Lee Crosby.....	Crosby

## KEMPER COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. L. Robison.....	Scooba
<i>Second District.</i> —N. G. Briggs.....	Porterville
<i>Third District.</i> —J. J. Jackson.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Moscow
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. E. Luke.....	Preston
<i>Fifth District.</i> —L. L. Shumate.....	Zada

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —R. L. Thomas.....	Scooba
W. McD. Moore.....	Giles
W. H. Daniels.....	Binnsville
<i>Second District.</i> —M. C. Smith.....	Oak Grove
B. M. Killingsworth.....	Porterville
<i>Third District.</i> —M. J. Oliver.....	Hand
J. T. Darnall.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Rio
<i>Fourth District.</i> —S. W. Davis.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Moscow
S. D. Baughman.....	Dewey
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. W. Bethany.....	Skipper
Deck King.....	DeKalb
M. M. Lightsey.....	Zada

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. F. Rhinehart.....	Scooba
<i>Second District.</i> —R. M. Bartlett.....	Porterville
<i>Third District.</i> —R. C. Clark.....	Moscow
<i>Fourth District.</i> —G. B. Stokes.....	Preston
<i>Fifth District.</i> —P. L. Gollihier.....	R. F. D. No. 1, DeKalb
B. P. Germany.....	Skipper

## LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —C. C. Stephens.....	Oxford
<i>Second District.</i> —M. D. Wait.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Lafayette Springs
<i>Third District.</i> —Wm. Huston.....	Teckville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. C. Tredoar.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Taylor
<i>Fifth District.</i> —H. L. Davis.....	Tula

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —Jno. F. Brown.....	Oxford
J. R. McLarty.....	Oxford
<i>Second District.</i> —Luther C. Butler.....	Holder
S. F. Hyde.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Lafayette Springs

<i>Third District.</i> —W. P. Moncrief.....	Harmantown
J. W. Davis.....	Abbeville
R. A. Shaw.....	College Hill
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. J. Lovelady.....	Taylor
T. A. Sansom.....	Orwood
<i>Fifth District.</i> —G. W. Flemmons.....	Delay
L. H. Neal.....	Tula

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Guy McLarty.....	Oxford
<i>Second District.</i> —J. E. Joiner... R. F. D. No. 1, Lafayette Springs	
<i>Third District.</i> —W. M. Bennett.....	Abbeville
G. T. Elmore.....	Harmantown
Freeman Dunlap.....	College Hill
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Walter Tatum.....	Splinter
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Joe Kisner.....	Delay

LAMAR COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. E. Entrekin.....	Purvis
<i>Second District.</i> —D. C. Camp.....	Lumberton
<i>Third District.</i> —M. Raborn.....	Baxterville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. P. Cole.....	Jersey
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. D. Hatten.....	Sumrall

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —H. B. Freeman.....	Purvis
J. D. Cain.....	Purvis
<i>Second District.</i> —W. J. Lee.....	Lumberton
J. E. Bufkin.....	Lumberton
<i>Third District.</i> —Geo. S. Cook.....	Baxterville
P. W. Cranmer.....	Baxterville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. W. Carter.....	Richburg
H. R. Johnson.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —G. W. Johnson.....	Epley
C. McMellon.....	Sumrall

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Thomas Phillips.....	Purvis
<i>Third District.</i> —C. F. Devrow.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. D. Pace.....	

## LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —John H. Kennedy.....	Meridian
<i>Second District.</i> —Thomas L. Johnson.....	Ponta
<i>Third District.</i> —Jesse D. Bounds.....	Temple
<i>Fourth District.</i> —John G. Moore.....	Point
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Millege Johnson.....	Increase

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. Milton Dabney.....	Meridian
Frank Hull.....	Meridian
Th. C. Kyward.....	Marion
<i>Second District.</i> —John. R. Beverly.....	Lauderdale
Jos. F. Kelly.....	Lockarts
<i>Third District.</i> —William H. Parker.....	Dahlgren
L. L. Ratcliff.....	Temple
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Burwill J. Stinson.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Meridian
Elijah Nichols.....	Meehan Junc.
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. M. Sims.....	Tonic
B. F. Mason.....	Whynot

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —W. P. Culpepper.....	Meridian
Edward E. Mosby.....	Meridian
<i>Second District.</i> —A. H. Moore.....	Lauderdale
Joe C. Allen.....	Lauderdale
<i>Third District.</i> —I. H. Vinson.....	Dahlgren
S. H. Sanford.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —James R. Speed.....	Meehan Junction
<i>Fifth District.</i> —H. L. Boswell.....	Tonic
L. M. Boswell.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Toomsba

## LAWRENCE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —I. H. Bass.....	Monticello
<i>Second District.</i> —E. B. White.....	Sontag
<i>Third District.</i> —J. D. Ham.....	Saulsbury
<i>Fourth District.</i> —L. E. Sills.....	New Hebron
<i>Fifth District.</i> —C. H. Watts.....	Arm

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —John W. Steen.....	Monticello
J. R. Cox.....	Nola
<i>Second District.</i> —N. B. Buckley.....	Sontag
V. L. Moore.....	Tryus
<i>Third District.</i> —John W. Lambert.....	Topeka
W. T. Holmes.....	Bismarck

*Fourth District.*—S. J. Sills.....Grange  
 E. F. Turnage.....New Hebron  
 W. I. Cliburn.....  
*Fifth District.*—J. M. Armstrong.....Silver Creek  
 P. H. Armstrong.....Arm

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—Charles Garvin.....Monticello  
*Second District.*—J. D. Keen.....Nola  
 C. L. Ainsworth.....Sontag  
*Third District.*—J. M. Brewer.....Topeka  
*Fourth District.*—T. C. Myers.....Grange  
*Fifth District.*—B. W. O'Mara.....Silver Creek

LEAKE COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—C. M. Roberts.....Mardell  
*Second District.*—R. L. Waggoner.....R. F. D. No. 2, Carthage  
*Third District.*—J. G. Carnes.....R. F. D., Bolatusha  
*Fourth District.*—F. E. Gilmore.....R. F. D., Lena  
*Fifth District.*—O. H. Barnett.....R. F. D. No. 1, Carthage

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—S. F. Dabbs.....Barnes  
 C. L. Barnett.....Marydel  
 E. J. Jolly.....Williston  
*Second District.*—G. F. McKay.....Carthage  
 J. W. Pope.....Conway  
 T. P. Harkins.....R. F. D., Conway  
*Third District.*—W. H. Golden.....Ofahoma  
 R. L. Bell.....R. F. D., Bolatusha  
*Fourth District.*—M. L. Gilbert.....R. F. D., Lena  
 W. L. McClendon.....  
*Fifth District.*—John C. Watkins.....R. F. D. No. 1, Carthage  
 W. E. Lay.....Walnut Grove  
 W. H. Greer.....R. F. D. No. 1, Carthage

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—C. H. McKay.....R. F. D., Dossville  
 H. N. Pickle.....  
 H. E. Saunders.....  
*Second District.*—G. C. Carpenter.....Conway  
 D. G. Derrick.....Conway  
*Third District.*—J. W. Adams.....R. F. D., Bolatusha  
 R. B. Caston.....Ofahoma  
*Fourth District.*—J. E. Hanna.....Lena  
*Fifth District.*—D. J. Britt.....Walnut Grove  
 J. A. Taylor.....

## LEE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —B. T. Parker.....	Guntown
<i>Second District.</i> —W. E. Milam.....	Saltillo
W. T. Pounds.....	Tupelo
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. D. McGaughey.....	Verona
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Mark Connell.....	Nettleton

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —C. C. Christopher.....	Guntown
Henry Butler.....	Route 4, Baldwin
<i>Second District.</i> —F. P. McNeil.....	Route 1, Saltillo
F. M. Roper.....	Saltillo
<i>Third District.</i> —A. W. Hall.....	Route 2, Tupelo
G. W. Ritter.....	Belden
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. C. McVay.....	Plantersville
R. L. Cobb.....	Route 1, Verona
<i>Fifth District.</i> —G. W. Pettey.....	Shannon
B. A. Curry.....	Nettleton

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —W. L. Parker.....	Guntown
<i>Second District.</i> —R. A. Love.....	Saltillo
<i>Third District.</i> —J. B. Rains.....	Tupelo
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. N. Lyle.....	Route 1, Plantersville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. W. Butler.....	Shannon

## LEFLORE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —R. A. Joiner.....	Sunny Side
<i>Second District.</i> —Eli Ethridge.....	Schlater
<i>Third District.</i> —F. M. Aldridge.....	Greenwood
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. L. Haley.....	Itta Bena
<i>Fifth District.</i> —S. I. Brown.....	Sidon

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —C. N. Boswell.....	Minter City
B. Polewoda.....	Minter City
<i>Second District.</i> —W. E. Ethridge.....	Schlater
L. F. Frederick.....	Money
<i>Third District.</i> —D. P. Montgomery.....	Greenwood
J. E. Dennis.....	Greenwood
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. F. Love.....	Itta Bena
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. H. McMath.....	Sheppardtown
R. W. Hatch.....	Sidon



CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—W. S. Joiner.....Minter City  
*Third District.*—I. W. Parrish.....Greenwood  
*Fourth District.*—T. F. Gordon.....Itta Bena

LINCOLN COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—Z. P. Jones.....Brookhaven  
*Second District.*—W. H. Furr.....Wesson  
*Third District.*—C. M. Brister.....Bogue Chitto  
*Fourth District.*—Geo. H. Moak.....Summit  
*Fifth District.*—Louis Nobles.....Caseyville

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—F. H. Hoffman.....Brookhaven  
                   J. B. Daughtry.....Brookhaven  
*Second District.*—Geo. T. Douglass.....Wesson  
                   Hamilton Smith.....Malcum  
*Third District.*—T. J. Gill.....Bogue Chitto  
                   C. C. Conerly.....Edgar  
*Fourth District.*—R. R. Allbritton.....Norfield  
                   L. O. Montgomery.....Norfield  
*Fifth District.*—W. P. Pepper.....Red Star  
                   R. C. Nobles.....Red Star

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—H. Lee Hoskins.....Brookhaven  
                   Jesse M. Smith.....Brookhaven  
*Second District.*—H. D. Womack.....Wesson  
*Third District.*—W. R. Townsend.....R. F. D. No. 2, Brookhaven  
*Fourth District.*—J. Alec. Moak.....Norfield  
*Fifth District.*—W. Ed. Smith.....Red Star

LOWNDES COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—P. J. Ussery.....R. F. D., Caledonia  
*Second District.*—Battle Bell.....Columbus  
*Third District.*—W. D. Phillips.....R. F. D. No. 3, Columbus  
*Fourth District.*—J. M. Ledbetter.....Crawford  
*Fifth District.*—J. H. Jordan.....Mayhew

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. L. Williams.....	Caledonia
A. R. Egger.....	Caledonia
<i>Second District.</i> —B. Matthews.....	Columbus
F. W. Flood.....	Columbus
<i>Third District.</i> —C. O. Shackelford.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Columbus
M. N. Franks.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Columbus
<i>Fourth District.</i> —H. H. Smith.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —C. W. Evans.....	Columbus
J. B. Prowell.....	
J. V. Mitchel.....	Artesia

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —H. L. Kendrick.....	Caledonia
<i>Second District.</i> —Abe Loftus.....	Columbus
<i>Third District.</i> —J. G. Wood.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Columbus
<i>Fifth District.</i> —F. M. Ragsdale.....	

## MADISON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —F. D. Coleman.....	Canton
<i>Second District.</i> —J. E. Lane.....	Flora
<i>Third District.</i> —J. F. Battley.....	Ridgeland
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. C. Joyner.....	Shoccoe
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. B. Dendy.....	Cameron

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —A. Purviance.....	Canton
R. C. Randel.....	Canton
<i>Second District.</i> —R. L. Elkin.....	Flora
Oscar Richardson.....	Adelle
<i>Third District.</i> —H. C. Montgomery.....	Madison
C. D. Bennett.....	Madison
S. L. Goudy.....	Meltonville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. A. Ray.....	Sulphur Springs
J. I. Cratin.....	Sulphur Springs
<i>Fifth District.</i> —C. L. Anderson.....	Oaks
R. S. Barrett.....	Couparle
H. Greenwaldt.....	Camden

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. H. Brown.....	Canton
<i>Second District.</i> —E. R. Childress.....	Flora

<i>Third District.</i> —W. F. Hoy.....	Madison
A. N. McAlpin.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. A. Cobb.....	Sulphur Springs
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. A. Wales.....	Camden
Frank McKay.....	Camden

## MARION COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —W. A. Stringer.....	Improve
<i>Second District.</i> —John B. Dale.....	Hathorn
<i>Third District.</i> —A. A. Beard.....	Buford
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. B. Jones.....	Dexter
<i>Fifth District.</i> —G. H. Rankin.....	Columbia

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —I. W. Prine.....	Improve
<i>Second District.</i> —J. C. Ryals.....	Goss
C. W. Lott.....	Columbia
M. F. Thompson.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —R. D. Dunaway.....	Buford
O. G. May.....	Claude
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. E. Alford.....	Pigott
J. M. Ryals.....	Ophelia, La.
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Lamar Hennington.....	Columbia
W. R. Arnett.....	Hub

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. S. Williams.....	Improve
<i>Second District.</i> —J. E. Bourn.....	Goss
<i>Third District.</i> —J. W. Martin.....	Buford
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Calib Merritt.....	Pickwick
R. S. Turnage.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —C. N. Lowe.....	Columbia

## MARSHALL COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —Ben N. Powell.....	Colbert
<i>Second District.</i> —Henry Gatewood.....	Slayden
<i>Third District.</i> —C. T. Hicks.....	Byhalia
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. H. Sharp.....	Wall Hill
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. A. Callahan.....	Beth

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. B. Mattison.....	Holly Springs
J. F. M. Colton.....	Colbert
J. K. Shaw (Special).....	Red Banks
<i>Second District.</i> —R. P. McCandless.....	Slayden
G. S. Phillips.....	Atway
<i>Third District.</i> —S. W. Benson.....	Byhalia
W. H. Boggan.....	Cayce
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. R. Jeffries.....	Chulahoma
H. M. Shaw.....	Laws Hill
G. T. Coleman (Special).....	Marianna
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. P. Cherry.....	Waterford
A. E. McCauley.....	Potts Camp

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Jno. S. Doxey.....	Holly Springs
L. S. McAlexander.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —Albert Coopwood.....	Mt. Pleasant
<i>Third District.</i> —C. M. Henry.....	Byhalia
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. G. Kerr (Special).....	Wall Hill
Jim Fitch.....	
H. L. Gordon.....	Chulahoma
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. M. Bonds (West of Tippah).....	Waterford
S. B. Floyd (East of Tippah).....	Potts Camp

## MONROE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. H. Sullavan.....	R. F. D., Amory
<i>Second District.</i> —S. D. Ritter.....	R. F. D., Amory
<i>Third District.</i> —W. H. Eikner.....	R. F. D., Hamilton
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. C. Lowe.....	Aberdeen
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. L. C. Bailey.....	R. F. D. No. 7, Aberdeen

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —W. H. Sullavan.....	R. F. D., Smithville
L. G. Pullen.....	R. F. D., Amory
<i>Second District.</i> —E. G. Mize.....	Quincy
J. W. Boggan.....	R. F. D., Amory
<i>Third District.</i> —S. R. Murff.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Gattman
J. J. Boyd.....	R. F. D., Hamilton
<i>Fourth District.</i> —B. C. Sims.....	Aberdeen
B. B. Howell.....	Prairie Station
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. B. Pruett.....	R. F. D. No. 7, Aberdeen
C. H. Marshall.....	R. F. D., Nettleton
J. H. Worthy.....	R. F. D., Nettleton

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—W. E. Gregory..... R. F. D., Amory  
*Second District.*—J. O. Moon..... R. F. D., Amory  
                   C. P. Jones, Jr.....  
*Third District.*—A. W. Sandifer..... R. F. D., Hamilton  
*Fourth District.*—E. F. Poe..... Aberdeen  
*Fifth District.*—J. T. Morgan..... R. F. D., Aberdeen  
                   Wood J. Roberts..... R. F. D., Nettleton

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—B. D. Dotson..... R. F. D. No. 3, Winona  
*Second District.*—W. H. Tyler..... Duck Hill  
*Third District.*—S. H. Parker..... Alva  
*Fourth District.*—Joe H. Townsend..... R. F. D. No. 1, Kilmichael  
*Fifth District.*—G. E. Cartledge..... Poplar Creek

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—J. D. Fisackerly..... R. F. D. No. 6, Winona  
                   Jeff F. Patterson..... R. F. D. No. 1, Winona  
*Second District.*—J. Wiley Mitchell..... Duck Hill  
                   J. Wesley Dale..... Duck Hill  
*Third District.*—E. S. Reves..... Sweatman  
                   D. E. Wood..... R. F. D. No. 2, Sibleyton  
*Fourth District.*—J. D. Walton..... Winona  
                   G. W. Pittman..... R. F. D. No. 3, Sibleyton  
*Fifth District.*—B. J. Herring..... R. F. D. No. 2, Vaiden  
                   J. M. Cartledge..... R. F. D. No. 2, French Camp

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—Lee Gray..... Winona  
*Second District.*—F. H. Germana..... Lilac  
*Third District.*—C. W. Baker..... Sweatman  
                   Pink Pyron..... Laura  
*Fourth District.*—J. W. Hays..... R. F. D. No. 3, Sibleyton  
                   C. F. Allen..... R. F. D. No. 1, Kilmichael  
*Fifth District.*—E. L. Austin..... R. F. D. No. 2, Vaiden  
                   D. M. Cartledge..... R. F. D. No. 2, French Camp

NESHOBA COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—R. B. Ford.....  
*Second District.*—J. D. Parker.....  
*Third District.*—A. E. Harboar.....  
*Fourth District.*—A. W. Williamson.....  
*Fifth District.*—P. H. Fryery.....

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. C. Harrison	.....
W. H. Gipson	.....
Felix W. Tingle	.....
<i>Second District.</i> —T. J. Jackson	.....
J. R. Roundtree	.....
<i>Third District.</i> —J. H. Moore	.....
G. W. Sanell	.....
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Sam Huston	.....
W. L. Gilbert	.....
H. Lee Tolbert	.....
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. M. Jones	.....
W. G. Snow	.....

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —N. M. Williamson	.....
<i>Second District.</i> —D. W. Brantley	.....
<i>Third District.</i> —W. G. Hester	.....
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. A. Milling	.....
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. H. Melton	.....

## NEWTON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. H. Keith	.....	Decatur
<i>Second District.</i> —J. M. Rivers	.....	Decatur
<i>Third District.</i> —T. B. Pace	.....	Conehatta
<i>Fourth District.</i> —M. W. Carr	.....	Newton
<i>Fifth District.</i> —C. A. McGee	.....	Hickory

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —W. D. Watson	.....	Decatur
B. Perkins	.....	Decatur
<i>Second District.</i> —Jno. W. Dorman	.....	Union
Jas. M. Williams	.....	Battlefield
<i>Third District.</i> —D. E. Vance	.....	Lucern
T. P. Williams	.....	Conehatta
<i>Fourth District.</i> —L. W. McCain	.....	Lawrence
C. H. Doolittle	.....	Newton
<i>Fifth District.</i> —LeRoy Dease	.....	Hickory
J. M. Edwards	.....	Chunky

## CONSTABLES.

<i>Second District.</i> —J. T. Herrington	.....	Union
<i>Third District.</i> —J. W. Wayne	.....	Conehatta
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. S. Hardy	.....	

NOXUBEE COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—Allie Swann..... R. F. D. No. 2, Macon  
*Second District.*—Jas. E. Sparkman.....Cooksville  
*Third District.*—Cy. G. Thompson.....Macon  
*Fourth District.*—J. B. McNeese.....Shuqualak  
*Fifth District.*—Leland Hines..... R. F. D. No. 1, Macon

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—W. M. Dowdle.....Cliftonville  
 Thos. Stevens..... R. F. D. No. 2, Macon  
*Second District.*—Jesse R. Sparkman.....Cooksville  
 H. T. McLeod.....McLeod  
 J. L. Wilkerson.....Paulette  
*Third District.*—Jas. L. Clemens.....Macon  
 Wood Cockrell.....Macon  
*Fourth District.*—Jno. E. Burrage.....Shuqualak  
 T. H. Otis..... R. F. D., Fearn Springs  
 C. P. Triplett.....Mashulaville  
*Fifth District.*—J. K. Triplett..... R. F. D., Brooksville  
 J. B. Cotton..... R. F. D., Brooksville  
 W. A. Parks.....Brooksville

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—W. H. Wyatt.....Prairie Point  
*Second District.*—E. C. Goodwin.....Paulette  
*Third District.*—Sam M. Bowen.....Macon  
*Fourth District.*—A. Watkins.....Shuqualak  
 V. O. Triplett.....Mashulavill  
 J. W. Hailey.....Gholson  
*Fifth District.*—J. D. Hardin.....Brooksville  
 P. W. Boykin..... R. F. D., Brooksville  
 F. H. Cotton..... R. F. D., Brooksville

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—R. A. Lampkin.....Starkville  
*Second District.*—A. H. Montgomery.....Osborn  
*Third District.*—Lee Nichols.....Maben  
*Fourth District.*—C. S. Fondren.....Sturgis  
*Fifth District.*—D. W. Outlaw, Jr.....Starkville

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —W. H. Reynolds.....	Starkville
D. W. Outlaw, Sr.....	Starkville
<i>Second District.</i> —G. G. Thompson.....	Hickory Grove
<i>Third District.</i> —D. T. Paliner.....	Maben
N. M. Moore.....	Maben
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. F. Sanders.....	Bradley
L. S. Peterson.....	Sturgis
<i>Fifth District.</i> —E. G. Harrell.....	Sessums

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —A. W. Welch.....	Starkville
<i>Third District.</i> —J. T. Davis.....	Maben
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. H. McKinzie.....	Sturgis
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. S. Spraggins.....	Sessums

## PANOLA COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. W. Wooten.....	Como
<i>Second District.</i> —R. L. Thornton.....	Longtown
<i>Third District.</i> —J. K. Glenn.....	Courtland
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. P. Chapman.....	Eureka
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. T. Burkhalter.....	Sardis

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —W. E. Taylor.....	Como
J. W. Sowell.....	R. F. D., Sardis
<i>Second District.</i> —G. R. Samuels.....	Delta
W. H. Barham.....	Crenshaw
<i>Third District.</i> —J. W. Simmons.....	R. F. D. No. 2, Batesville
H. E. Robertson.....	Pope
<i>Fourth District.</i> —H. W. Burns.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Pope
W. H. Dunlap.....	Terza
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. L. Brewton.....	Sardis

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —S. T. Jennings.....	Como
<i>Second District.</i> —B. S. Woollard.....	Pleasant Grove
<i>Third District.</i> —G. W. Randolph.....	Courtland
<i>Fourth District.</i> —C. L. Collier.....	Reynolds
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Z. W. Dugger.....	Batesville
S. E. Elmore.....	



PEARL RIVER COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —N. F. Clark.....	Poplarville
<i>Second District.</i> —Parish Ladner.....	Hillsdale
<i>Third District.</i> —I. S. Kirkland.....	Kirk
<i>Fourth District.</i> —G. W. Amacker.....	Chinquepin
<i>Fifth District.</i> —M. D. Tate.....	McNeill

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —S. C. Smith.....	Poplarville
D. F. Archer.....	Poplarville
<i>Second District.</i> —Simon Hutchings.....	Lumberton
W. R. Landrum.....	Elder
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. F. Lee.....	Chinquepin
H. H. Wheat.....	Wheat
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Hays Hinton.....	McNeill

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —John S. McGehee.....	Poplarville
<i>Second District.</i> —D. A. Landrum.....	Elder
<i>Fourth District.</i> —James H. Wheat.....	Wheat
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. J. Stewart.....	McNeill

PERRY COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —E. Small.....	Wingate
<i>Second District.</i> —G. D. Draughn.....	Brown
<i>Third District.</i> —J. T. Newell, Jr.....	Richton
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. H. Overstreet.....	Beaumont
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. P. Smith.....	Janice

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —H. S. Brown.....	New Augusta
J. W. Morren.....	New Augusta
<i>Second District.</i> —G. W. Pitman.....	.....
<i>Third District.</i> —C. C. Smith.....	Richton
W. J. Jefcoat.....	Richton
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. L. Davis.....	Beaumont

CONSTABLE.

<i>Third District.</i> —G. R. Dunham.....	.....
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## PIKE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —W. J. Fortinberry.....	Smithburg
<i>Second District.</i> —J. L. Yarborough.....	China Grove
<i>Third District.</i> —A. D. McGuffie.....	Sartinsville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —John W. Gatlin.....	McComb
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Van. F. Coney.....	Magnolia

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. H. Rimes.....	Holmesville
Jesse C. Simmons.....	Smithburg
W. H. McDaniel.....	Sala
<i>Second District.</i> —H. H. Rushing.....	Sartinsville
E. Y. Howell.....	Felder
<i>Third District.</i> —C. W. Hinson.....	Tylertown
Jesse C. Luter.....	Melis
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. Dock. Harrell.....	McComb
J. H. Jones.....	Summit
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. M. Lard.....	Magnolia
W. L. Walker.....	Magnolia

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —B. F. Simmons.....	Leggett
<i>Second District.</i> —T. J. Futch.....	Tylertown
<i>Third District.</i> —J. C. Thompson.....	Raiborn
<i>Fourth District.</i> —E. E. Blount.....	McComb
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Joel J. Coney.....	Magnolia

## PONTOTOC COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —A. D. Tucker.....	Sherman
<i>Second District.</i> —C. F. Gilmore.....	Thaxton
<i>Third District.</i> —J. M. Douglass.....	Randolph
<i>Fourth District.</i> —I. N. Knox.....	Pontotoc
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. W. Campbell.....	Troy

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —B. M. Cochran.....	Sherman
D. T. Pitts.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Blue Springs
<i>Second District.</i> —J. W. Cummings.....	Ecu
J. W. Spears.....	Esperanza
<i>Third District.</i> —C. M. Swain.....	Toccopola
W. F. Jones.....	

<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. N. Johnson.....	Pontotoc
Will King.....	Pontotoc
<i>Fifth District.</i> —A. A. Atkins.....	Shannon
R. N. Price.....	

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. T. Litter.....	Blue Springs
<i>Second District.</i> —L. W. Matkins.....	Thaxton
<i>Third District.</i> —J. R. Cannon.....	Randolph
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. F. Wooten.....	Pontotoc
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. L. Henderson, Jr.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Pontotoc

PRENTISS COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —L. P. Reynolds.....	Booneville
<i>Second District.</i> —B. F. Michaels.....	Booneville
<i>Third District.</i> —J. F. Miller.....	Wheeler
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. S. Sumners.....	Marietta
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. A. Smith.....	Burtons

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —I. C. Grisham.....	Booneville
G. W. Collins.....	Booneville
<i>Second District.</i> —J. W. Hicks.....	R. F. D., Booneville
J. M. Taylor.....	R. F. D., Booneville
<i>Third District.</i> —W. Y. Mullinix.....	Baldwyn
John Carmack.....	Wheeler
<i>Fourth District.</i> —H. Morgan.....	Elma
W. P. Patton.....	Marietta
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. B. Pollard.....	Booneville
T. A. Shackelford.....	Burtons

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —D. F. Fulghum.....	Booneville
<i>Second District.</i> —Frank Windom.....	Booneville
<i>Third District.</i> —J. W. Weatherby.....	Wheeler
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. T. Sparks.....	Newsite
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. A. Burcham.....	R. F. D., Booneville

QUITMAN COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. M. Whatley.....	Birdie
<i>Second District.</i> —G. W. Barnett.....	Sabino
<i>Third District.</i> —S. M. Marks.....	Marks
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. H. Jennings.....	Vance
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. T. Crofford.....	Lambert

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —C. P. Norman.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —J. E. Wood.....	Belen
R. F. Bailey.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —J. D. Edwards.....	Marks
R. B. Sims.....	Hinchcliff
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. P. Henderson.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —A. T. Collins.....	Lambert
J. C. Fitzpatrick.....	Lambert

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —W. P. Sanford.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —J. E. Davis.....	Belen
<i>Third District.</i> —Jack Garner.....	Hinchcliff
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. C. Dicky.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Lyon
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. W. McDonald.....	Lambert

## RANKIN COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —P. B. Berry.....	Florence
<i>Second District.</i> —R. D. McRae.....	Brandon
<i>Third District.</i> —G. W. Dinson.....	Pisgah
<i>Fourth District.</i> —R. E. Night.....	Lodabon
<i>Fifth District.</i> —N. H. Nash.....	Dobson

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —Jno. F. Williams.....	Florence
J. L. McDonald.....	Whites
<i>Second District.</i> —C. O. Rouse.....	Longford
Wm. Corley.....	Brandon
<i>Third District.</i> —W. B. Smith.....	Famine
J. S. Davis.....	Sand Hill
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Geo. Robinson.....	Pelahatchie
A. P. White.....	Light
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. L. Bass.....	Dobson
W. D. Thomas.....	Thomasville
W. H. Watters.....	Rufus

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —T. E. Therrell.....	Florence
<i>Second District.</i> —T. T. Cottrell.....	Brandon
A. T. Miller.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —J. I. Holmes.....	Pisgah
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. D. Robbins.....	Light
R. L. Hunter.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. A. Lewis.....	Thomasville

SCOTT COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—W. D. Harkey.....Harperville  
*Second District.*—L. C. Noblin.....Homewood  
*Third District.*—Jas. G. Risher.....R. F. D. No. 1, Morton  
*Fourth District.*—R. O. Rigley.....R. F. D. No. 1, Beach  
*Fifth District.*—T. J. Walters.....R. F. D. No. 1, Forest

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—L. T. Sessums.....Hillsboro  
                   W. J. Hamilton.....  
*Seco: 3 District.*—R. V. Evans.....Lake  
*Fourth District.*—J. B. Shearman.....R. F. D. No. 1, Lena  
                   W. T. Duncan.....Beach  
                   O. F. Champion.....Forkville  
*Fifth District.*—W. P. Loper.....Damascus  
                   A. J. Myers.....Lake

CONSTABLE.

*Fourth District.*—N. A. Register.....

SHARKEY COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—Jno. Ross.....Lucre  
*Second District.*—S. J. Clark.....Cary  
*Third District.*—Geo. C. Cortright.....Rolling Fork  
*Fourth District.*—E. W. Cook.....Anguilla  
*Fifth District.*—S. S. Miller.....Anguilla

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*Third District.*—Jno. W. Baggett.....Rolling Fork  
                   Frederick Graft.....Rolling Fork  
*Fourth District.*—J. H. Simmons.....Anguilla  
                   F. O. Stevens.....Anguilla  
*Fifth District.*—T. H. Price.....Catchings  
                   J. A. McDaniel.....

CONSTABLE.

*Fourth District.*—Shelly Anderson.....

## SIMPSON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —A. J. Brown.....	Rials
<i>Second District.</i> —A. D. Kennedy.....	Coat
<i>Third District.</i> —F. P. Berry.....	D'Lo
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Geo. W. Williams.....	Bush
<i>Fifth District.</i> —L. W. Murray.....	Pearl

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —I. W. Upton.....	Mendenhall
L. P. Bishop.....	Magee
<i>Second District.</i> —A. J. Runnels.....	Cyclone
Sol. H. Brown.....	Magee
<i>Third District.</i> —W. T. Lee.....	Shivers
Geo. W. Jones.....	D'Lo
H. L. Hampton.....	Pinola
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. L. Dickerson.....	Pokal
J. C. Taylor.....	Ina
<i>Fifth District.</i> —E. W. Mahaffy.....	Pearl
W. D. Mahaffy.....	Harrisville

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —John Magee.....	Mendenhall
D. W. Duckworth.....	Magee
<i>Second District.</i> —J. W. Runnels.....	Coat
A. J. Herrington.....	Coat
<i>Third District.</i> —T. E. Coke.....	Westville
Willis Womack.....	D'Lo
D. W. Benson.....	Shivers
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Melvin Little.....	Pokal
T. G. Richardson.....	Ina
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. B. Moore.....	Harrisville
N. R. Parker.....	Ruby

## SMITH COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. C. Ward.....	Raleigh
<i>Second District.</i> —J. B. Butler.....	Taylorville
<i>Third District.</i> —L. M. McAlpin.....	Mize
<i>Fourth District.</i> —C. S. Neal.....	Polkville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. S. Brown.....	Klein

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. E. Thornton.....	Sandpoint
J. M. R. Adams.....	Sylvarena
H. A. Thompson.....	Gunn

<i>Second District.</i> —G. W. Anderson.....	Taylorsville
I. J. Jackson.....	Taylorsville
<i>Third District.</i> —M. A. Sullivan.....	Mize
T. M. Gibson.....	Mize
R. L. Martin.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —H. M. Troxler.....	Polkville
N. Swigert.....	Trenton
<i>Fifth District.</i> —N. W. Westbrooks.....	Lemon
C. E. Richey.....	

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. M. Tullos.....	Raleigh
B. F. Huff.....	Sylvarena
<i>Second District.</i> —M. P. Windham.....	
J. F. Stringer.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —Mark Sullivan.....	Mize
J. C. Hester.....	Mize
C. F. Hopkins.....	Polkville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. R. Echels.....	
C. A. Langford.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. H. Hedgwood.....	

SUNFLOWER COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —W. M. McInnis.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —W. E. Stevenson.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —J. W. Corder.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —D. O. Ringold.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. A. Ricketts.....	

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —Jasper Ford.....	
W. T. Cook.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —J. L. Centers.....	
J. W. Renshaw.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —W. J. Holt.....	
P. F. P. Herring.....	
T. S. Causey.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —D. W. Boyer.....	
J. W. Powell.....	
G. J. Missinger.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Jas. Stigler.....	
Leonard Hiter.....	

CONSTABLE.

<i>Fourth District.</i> —S. C. Johnson.....	
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## TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —G. P. Newman .....	Enid
<i>Second District.</i> —J. T. Cole .....	Charleston
<i>Third District.</i> —M. Hey .....	Cascilla
<i>Fourth District.</i> —A. M. Graham .....	Glendora
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. N. Tate .....	Sumner

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —C. A. Hall .....	Teasdale
W. C. Kiihue .....	
<i>Second District.</i> —C. W. Manley .....	Charleston
S. W. Noble .....	Pattison
<i>Third District.</i> —C. F. McKnight .....	Rosebloom
R. W. Stevens .....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —B. F. Saunders .....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. C. Sullivan .....	Webb
H. B. Flautt .....	Sumner

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. M. Bridgers .....	Teasdale
<i>Second District.</i> —J. W. Tapley .....	S. Charleston
<i>Third District.</i> —G. W. Rounseville .....	Cascilla

## TATE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —S. B. Gann .....	Strayhorn
<i>Second District.</i> —T. P. McGaha .....	Arkabutla
<i>Third District.</i> —A. Y. Gillispie .....	Coldwater
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. L. Boyd .....	Senatobia
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. B. Poag .....	Barr

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —M. F. Moore .....	Locust
E. L. Pace .....	Strayhorn
<i>Second District.</i> —A. R. Osteen .....	Murry
J. N. Gregory .....	Arkabutla
<i>Third District.</i> —S. D. Wooten .....	Coldwater
M. A. McKinnon .....	Coldwater
J. W. Clark .....	Coldwater
<i>Fourth District.</i> —C. P. Varner .....	Senatobia
W. T. Clark .....	Looxahoma
<i>Fifth District.</i> —K. A. Eoff .....	Tyro
W. S. Wilburn .....	Thyatira
H. W. McKinnon .....	Independence



CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —C. U. Pickle.....	Locust
<i>Second District.</i> —Charlie Hatcher.....	Arkabutla
<i>Third District.</i> —L. E. Henderson.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Coldwater
J. E. Stevens.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —John Whalen.....	Senatobia
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. R. Johnson.....	Independence
H. L. Emerson.....	
J. H. Blackwell.....	

TIPPAH COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. S. Wilson.....	Chalybeate
<i>Second District.</i> —J. D. Lindsay.....	Faulkner
<i>Third District.</i> —J. A. Griffin.....	Clarysville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. E. Wallace.....	Dumas
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. C. Waldron.....	Falkner

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —H. H. Rainey.....	Walnut
T. J. Walker.....	Chalybeate
<i>Second District.</i> —S. W. Pegram.....	Ripley
B. F. Walker.....	Falkner
<i>Third District.</i> —A. S. Johnston.....	Blue Mountain
R. S. Gony.....	Blue Mountain
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. A. Anderson.....	Mitchell
Nat. Clark.....	Dumas
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. B. Smith.....	Ripley
W. M. Childs.....	Ripley

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. H. Skinner.....	Chalybeate
<i>Second District.</i> —C. W. Jones.....	Falkner
<i>Third District.</i> —J. E. Ratliff.....	Cotton Plant
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. J. Shackelford.....	Dumas
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Geo. Smith.....	Ripley

TISHOMINGO COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —L. P. Bonds.....	Iuka
<i>Second District.</i> —Joe Marlas.....	Burnsville
<i>Third District.</i> —J. F. Oaks.....	Iuka
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. R. Bickerstaff.....	Burnt Mills
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. D. Mann.....	Mann

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —T. J. Davis.....	Iuka
D. L. Anderson.....	Iuka
<i>Second District.</i> —D. L. Wood.....	Burnsville
J. S. Woodley.....	Burnsville
<i>Third District.</i> —Charles Edmondson.....	Iuka
G. C. Stevens.....	Iuka
<i>Fourth District.</i> —S. A. Trimm.....	Burnt Mills
Richard Floyd.....	Burnt Mills
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. C. Miller.....	Dennis
A. G. W. Byram.....	Dennis

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —C. R. Akers.....	Iuka
<i>Second District.</i> —Mose Johnson.....	Burnsville
<i>Third District.</i> —T. M. Sanders.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Mack Fleming.....	Burnt Mills
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Carter Shook.....	Dennis

## TUNICA COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —W. E. Cox.....	Clacks
<i>Second District.</i> —P. M. Houston.....	Tunica
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. P. Eads.....	Crews
<i>Fifth District.</i> —F. W. Cannon, Sr.....	Dubbs

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. P. Hogan.....	Commerce
J. H. Smith.....	Commerce
<i>Second District.</i> —W. W. Hickey.....	Tunica
S. J. Herrin.....	Hollywood
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Norman Burnett.....	State Levee
Jno. D. Tucker.....	Dundee
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Geo. W. Worley.....	Maud
B. L. Lake.....	Maud

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Marion Head.....	Robinsonville
<i>Second District.</i> —A. M. Smart.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Alex. France.....	Dundee
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. M. Watson.....	Dubbs

## UNION COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —C. A. Baker.....	R. F. D., Myrtle
<i>Second District.</i> —Jno. M. Beasley.....	R. F. D., New Albany
<i>Third District.</i> —Luther M. McAllister.....	R. F. D., New Albany
<i>Fourth District.</i> —S. M. Roberts.....	R. F. D., Blue Springs
<i>Fifth District.</i> —D. F. Smith.....	R. F. D., Blue Springs

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —W. I. Hancock.....	R. F. D., Myrtle
E. H. Lamar.....	R. F. D., Etta
<i>Second District.</i> —S. J. Holmes.....	Ingomar
C. S. Robertson.....	Myrtle
<i>Third District.</i> —A. H. Raggett.....	New Albany
C. L. Martin.....	New Albany
<i>Fourth District.</i> —N. Bridges.....	Blue Springs
J. R. Haynie.....	Blue Springs
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. J. Robbins.....	R. F. D. No. 3, Blue Springs

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Floy Johnson.....	Myrtle
<i>Second District.</i> —Lenox Williams.....	Ingomar
<i>Third District.</i> —Marvin Hall.....	New Albany
<i>Fourth District.</i> —John Roberts.....	Blue Springs
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. H. White.....	R. F. D. Bethany

## WARREN COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —Frank Guscio.....	Vicksburg
<i>Second District.</i> —Jno. H. Adams.....	Vicksburg
<i>Third District.</i> —D. G. Goodrum.....	Vicksburg
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. A. Brown.....	Bovina
<i>Fifth District.</i> —B. E. Griffin.....	Oak Ridge

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —F. C. Henderson.....	Vicksburg
W. A. Murch.....	Vicksburg
W. S. Hanisee.....	Vicksburg
<i>Second District.</i> —Jno. McGillicuddy.....	Vicksburg
E. Lee.....	Vicksburg
<b>D. Muirhead.....</b>	<b>Brunswick</b>
<i>Third District.</i> —J. M. Hullum.....	Yokena
G. H. Simrall.....	Yokena
A. B. Couvillon.....	Brierfield

<i>Fourth District.</i> —F. W. Beaumann.....	Bovina
W. E. Lanier.....	Bovina
<i>Fifth District.</i> —T. J. McKay.....	Oak Ridge
Jno. R. Pettway.....	Oak Ridge

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —L. A. Straley.....	Vicksburg
C. H. Stites.....	Vicksburg
J. V. Hamilton.....	Vicksburg
<i>Second District.</i> —Dan Jones.....	Vicksburg
W. W. Nesmith.....	Vicksburg
<i>Fourth District.</i> —F. B. Lanier.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. H. Shiller.....	

## WASHINGTON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —T. S. Redd.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —L. J. Parnell.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —Herman Wilczinski.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. E. Branton.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —L. C. Hays.....	

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —Sam Worthington.....	
R. J. E. Barwick.....	
<i>Second District.</i> —A. M. Hyman.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —H. H. O'Bannon.....	
J. K. Hamblen.....	
Dan McLean.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —S. B. Weems.....	
F. H. Ivy.....	
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Wm. Wood.....	
W. O. Twonage.....	
J. C. Hutson.....	

## CONSTABLE.

<i>Third District.</i> —W. H. Drummond.....	
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## WAYNE COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —A. E. Douglass.....	State Line
<i>Second District.</i> —Dr. J. F. Pou.....	Waynesboro
<i>Third District.</i> —J. M. Kettler.....	Hiwannee
<i>Fourth District.</i> —T. H. Leggett.....	Eucutta
<i>Fifth District.</i> —R. P. Bradley.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Whistler

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. A. Williams.....	Chicora
J. B. Johnston.....	Chicora
<i>Second District.</i> —T. F. George.....	Waynesboro
W. W. Jordan.....	Denham
<i>Third District.</i> —J. W. Allen.....	Matherville
Thomas Collins.....	Chaparral
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Lee West.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Waynesboro
J. W. Sellers.....	Whistler
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. W. Singleterry.....	Clara
W. M. Cochran.....	Clara

CONSTABLES.

<i>Second District.</i> —E. D. Pittman.....	
<i>Third District.</i> —J. M. Doherty.....	
<i>Fourth District.</i> —Isaiah West.....	R. F. D. No. 1, Waynesboro
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. M. Harrison.....	Waynesboro

WEBSTER COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. W. Nolen.....	Eupora
<i>Second District.</i> —J. F. Watson.....	Embry
<i>Third District.</i> —E. A. C. Mobley.....	Stewart
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. M. Stallings.....	Maben
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. T. Jennings.....	Hohenlinden

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —S. B. Hood.....	Montevista
H. M. Skelton.....	R. F. D., Eupora
<i>Second District.</i> —H. O. Oswald.....	Embry
J. S. Bradford.....	Redding
<i>Third District.</i> —N. G. McGar.....	Tom Nolen
J. M. Patridge.....	Dabney
<i>Fourth District.</i> —J. W. Graham.....	Sopa
E. M. Polk.....	Sopa
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. G. Vaughn.....	Hohenlinden
N. H. Williams.....	Cumberland

CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —J. W. McDowell.....	Walthall
<i>Second District.</i> —W. T. Putnam.....	Cadaretta
<i>Third District.</i> —G. A. Tackett.....	Eupora
<i>Fourth District.</i> —C. C. Crowley.....	R. F. D., Maben
<i>Fifth District.</i> —J. Connor.....	Hohenlinden

## WILKINSON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —Wm. V. Morris.....	Woodville
<i>Second District.</i> —Evans S. Wall.....	Pond
<i>Third District.</i> —W. L. Jenkins.....	Centreville
<i>Fourth District.</i> —I. A. Carter.....	Wilkinson
<i>Fifth District.</i> —W. F. Johnson.....	Perrytown

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —E. H. Lewis.....	Woodville
<i>Second District.</i> —Frank T. Stewart.....	Fort Adams
<i>Third District.</i> —W. D. Anderson.....	Centreville
Thos. White.....	Centreville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —H. W. Day.....	Rosetta
Jno. A. Ray.....	Rosetta

## CONSTABLES.

<i>First District.</i> —Matthew Van Allen Whitehead.....	Woodville
<i>Third District.</i> —Walter C. Killroy.....	Centreville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Lawrence Haynes.....	

## WINSTON COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

<i>First District.</i> —J. H. Overstreet.....	Louisville
<i>Second District.</i> —J. T. Barnes.....	Fearns Springs
<i>Third District.</i> —J. T. White.....	Beth Eden
<i>Fourth District.</i> —W. E. Dempsey.....	Louisville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —L. H. Hopkins.....	Plattsburg

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

<i>First District.</i> —J. H. Watson.....	Louisville
L. Filer.....	Noxapater
S. O. Green.....	Sturgis
<i>Second District.</i> —T. S. Foster.....	Fearns Springs
J. D. Hill.....	Fearns Springs
J. E. Barnhill.....	Coopwood
<i>Third District.</i> —P. B. Whites.....	Beth Eden
W. D. Wright.....	Joplin
<i>Fourth District.</i> —C. H. Hudson.....	Louisville
J. R. Regan.....	Louisville
J. T. Ray.....	Louisville
<i>Fifth District.</i> —Andrew Thrasher.....	Plattsburg
W. K. Taylor.....	Plattsburg

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—S. C. Chambliss.....Louisville  
*Second District.*—Virgil Luke.....Fearn's Springs  
*Third District.*—H. D. Cannon.....Beth Eden  
*Fourth District.*—W. J. Taylor.....Louisville  
*Fifth District.*—J. J. Brazeale.....Plattsburg

YALOBUSHA COUNTY.

SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—D. E. Pate.....  
*Second District.*—E. F. Gordon.....  
*Third District.*—R. D. Allen.....  
*Fourth District.*—W. C. Kuykendall.....  
*Fifth District.*—W. R. Howell.....

JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—Stewart B. Pipkin.....  
                   J. H. Teas.....  
*Second District.*—C. L. Chadwick.....  
                   H. A. Goforth.....  
*Third District.*—R. J. Davis.....  
                   W. T. Berry.....  
*Fourth District.*—G. F. Kuykendall.....  
                   J. B. Massey.....  
                   John Tribble.....  
*Fifth District.*—W. G. Vickery.....  
                   J. S. Vanhoozer.....  
                   P. A. Horton.....

CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—G. V. Boswell.....  
*Second District.*—W. M. Raley.....  
                   H. R. Sanders.....  
*Third District.*—M. K. Richards.....  
*Fourth District.*—W. W. Baker.....  
*Fifth District.*—A. C. Denley.....

## YAZOO COUNTY.

## SUPERVISORS.

*First District.*—H. C. Bonney.....  
*Second District.*—S. J. Dixon.....  
*Third District.*—B. E. Keror.....  
*Fourth District.*—N. L. Smith.....  
*Fifth District.*—R. W. Lumbley.....

## JUSTICE OF PEACE.

*First District.*—D. F. Roberts.....  
                   E. S. Bell.....  
*Second District.*—G. V. Warren.....  
                   J. D. Henderson.....  
*Third District.*—C. M. Moore.....  
                   W. J. Yoyster.....  
*Fourth District.*—S. W. Leach.....  
                   J. A. Waters.....  
                   J. M. Jenkins.....  
*Fifth District.*—R. A. Parker.....  
                   H. R. Foss.....  
                   C. C. Coleman.....

## CONSTABLES.

*First District.*—John Sibley.....  
*Second District.*—T. P. Prestedge.....  
*Third District.*—J. D. Russell.....  
*Fourth District.*—J. C. Shepherd.....  
                   E. O. Clark.....  
*Fifth District.*—Smith McConnell.....





THE COTTON PLANT.



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## PART VIII.

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Organic Acts and Laws of Mississippi Territory.

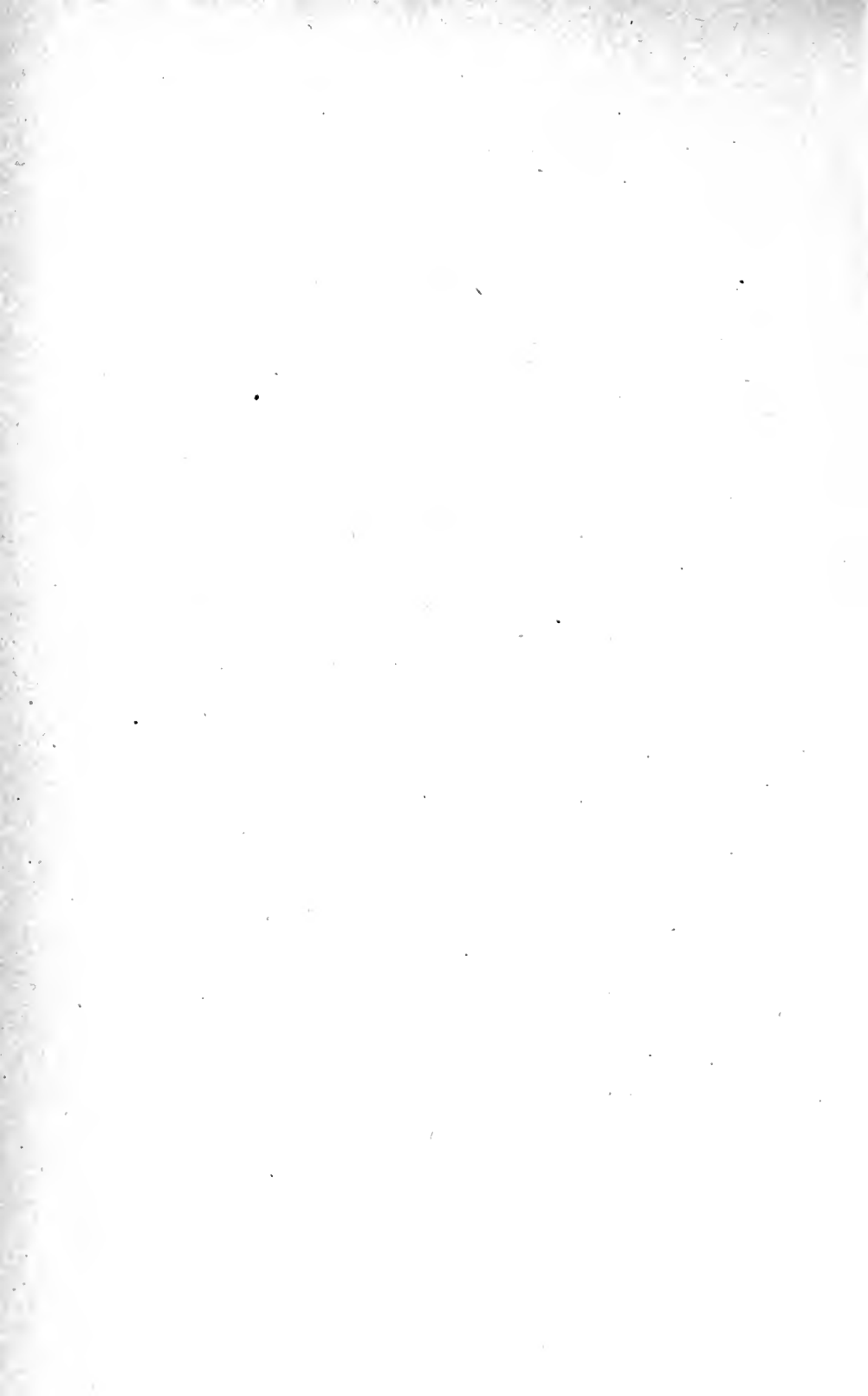
Outline of the Constitutions and Lists of Members of  
the Constitutional Conventions of 1817, 1832, 1869.

Fourth Constitution of Mississippi, adopted November  
1, 1890.

Members of Constitution of 1890.

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## ORGANIC ACT OF MISSISSIPPI.

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*An Act to Establish the Territorial Government of Mississippi. (Passed April 7, 1798.)*

9. SECT. III. All that tract of country bounded on the west by the Mississippi; on the north by a line to be drawn due east from the mouth of the Yasous to the Chatahouchee River; on the east by the river Chatahouchee; and on the south by the thirty-first degree of north latitude, shall be, and hereby is constituted one district, to be called the Mississippi Territory: And the President of the United States is hereby authorized to establish therein a government in all respects similar to that now exercised in the territory northwest of the river Ohio, excepting and excluding the last article of the ordinance made for the government thereof by the late Congress, on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint all the necessary officers therein, who shall respectively receive the same compensations for their services; to be paid in the same manner as by law established for similar officers in the territory northwest of the river Ohio; and the powers, duties and emoluments of a superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern department, shall be united with those of governor: *Provided, always,* That if the President of the United States should find it most expedient to establish this government in the recess of Congress, he shall nevertheless have full power to appoint and commission all officers herein authorized; and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the session of Congress next ensuing the establishment of the government.

10. SECT. IV. The territory hereby constituted one district for the purposes of government may, at the discretion of Congress, be hereafter divided into two districts, with separate territorial governments in each, similar to that established by this act.

11. SECT. V. The establishment of this government shall in no respect impair the right of the State of Georgia, or of any person or persons, either to the jurisdiction or the soil of the said territory, but the rights and claims of the said State and all persons interested are hereby declared to be as firm and available as if this act had never been made.

12. SECT. VI. From and after the establishment of the said government, the people of the aforesaid territory shall be entitled to and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages granted to the people of the territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, in and by the aforesaid ordinance of the thirteenth day of July, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, in as full and ample

a manner as the same are possessed and enjoyed by the people of the said last mentioned territory.

13. SECT. VII. From and after the establishment of the aforesaid government it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to import or bring into the said Mississippi Territory, from any port or place without the limits of the United States, or to cause or procure to be so imported or brought, or knowingly to aid or assist in so importing or bringing any slave or slaves, and every person so offending, and being thereof convicted before any court within the said territory, having competent jurisdiction, shall forfeit and pay, for each and every slave so imported or brought, the sum of three hundred dollars; one moiety for the use of the United States, and the other moiety for the use of any person or persons who shall sue for the same; and every slave so imported or brought shall, thereupon, become entitled to and receive his or her freedom.

14. SECT. VIII. The sum of ten thousand dollars shall be, and hereby is appropriated, for the purpose of enabling the President of the United States to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and the said sum shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

2d July 1811  
copy

A Law in aid of, and in addition to the regulations  
of the Governor for the permanent establishment of  
the Militia of the Mississippi Territory

All free male inhabitants between the age of sixteen and fifty, the officers of civil government appointed by the president and senate of the United States or commissioned by the Governor; ministers of religious societies, that are or may be established, and regularly educated practicing physicians, only excepted shall be liable to, and perform military duty, and be divided agreeably to the order of the commander in chief, into corps of horse and foot, and formed in the following manner.

Sixty-four rank and file shall form a company of infantry, or rifle men, or a troop of horse.

In each company of infantry or rifle men, there shall be appointed a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer and fifer.

In a troop of horse, one captain, one lieutenant, and one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals and one trumpeter.

The whole militia of the Territory shall, until the commander in chief may otherwise direct, be formed into two legions, and bear the names of the counties to which they shall respectively appertain, so soon as such shall be elected and organized.

A Lieutenant-Colonel shall command each legion, and there may be appointed

My Attorney at Large  
Peter Bryan Brown  
Daniel M. W. -

## FIRST LAW OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

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The Act of April 7, 1798, creating the Mississippi Territory, provided for the appointment of a Governor, Secretary, a Court with common law jurisdiction, to consist of three Judges and other civil officers; it provided that the Governor and three Judges, or a majority of them, should "adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, civil and criminal, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances;" to report them to Congress from time to time, the same to be in full force until disapproved by Congress or altered by a Territorial Assembly. By virtue of that law President Adams appointed Winthrop Sargent Governor of the Territory, John Steel Secretary, and Peter Bryan Bruin, Daniel Tilton and William McGuire Judges.

No laws were promulgated during 1798 because Judge McGuire and Judge Tilton had not reached the Territory. The first law promulgated in the Mississippi Territory bears date of February 28, 1799, and is signed by Winthrop Sargent, Peter Bryan Bruin and Daniel Tilton. There is an impression arising from statements in Claiborne's History of Mississippi that Judge Bruin did not sign the Sargent laws about which there was so much protest.

The administration of Governor Sargent seems to have been marked by continual controversy arising out of the laws passed by the Governor and Territorial Judges. The protest against the first Territorial laws so passed finally culminated in a Congressional investigation, which resulted in many of the laws being revoked.

The objections to the Sargent laws mainly urged were that the laws were made in violation of the ordinance of 1787; that the punishment for the crime of treason was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, that a fee of eight dollars was charged for a marriage license, and that certain fees were fixed as perquisites of the Governor without authority of law. It was charged that the laws were chiefly copied, not from the laws existing in the old States, but from a code of laws prepared by Governor Sargent when he was Secretary of the Northwest Territory, and it was charged also that General St. Clair had condemned the laws when submitted to him as Governor of that Territory. Only one of the Judges appointed by President Adams was a lawyer, hence it was not strange that the first code of laws should have been somewhat faulty and defective. Judge McGuire was a lawyer, but he did not arrive in the Territory until about April, 1799, and many of the most objectionable laws had been promulgated at that time. Judge Bruin and Judge Tilton were good men, but they seemed to know little about the science of law.

Since the creation of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi these original manuscript laws have been discovered



and are now on file in the Department. The manuscripts are in a good state of preservation and the great seal of the Territory is perfectly preserved thereon.

In a letter from Governor William C. C. Claiborne to Secretary Madison, dated December 20, 1801, the following interesting estimate in which the court was held is given. The Governor writes:

"The Legislature is engaged in a new judiciary system. The manner in which the superior and inferior courts have heretofore been arranged is generally condemned. There is certainly room for improvement. One half, perhaps more, have no confidence in the Judges. The Legislature participates in this feeling, and will, I fear, be inclined to legislate more against men than principles.

"It is an unpleasant state of things, and will be for me the source of much trouble. A late decision made by the Superior Court of this Territory has occasioned much complaint, and aroused the sympathies of the Legislature. Subsequent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and Spain, and shortly before this district was evacuated, the Spanish Governor granted to certain of his favorites much valuable land, and to evade objections these grants purported to have been made previous to the treaty.

"In some few cases these fraudulent grants were made of lands which had been previously granted in good faith. And in case of this kind where suit had been instituted, the holder of the fraudulent grant (which falsely bore date older than the *bona fide* grant) obtained recovery. In the Inferior courts where the suit commenced parole testimony was admitted to invalidate and antedated grant, and the defendant had a verdict. But upon appeal to the higher court parole testimony was declared inadmissible, and the judgment below was reversed. This case is generally considered a very hard one, and the Legislature, to afford a remedy, contemplated a law authorizing the admission of parole testimony, but upon my intimating that, for the present, I could not assent to such a measure, it was dropped. A statute for admission of parole testimony to disprove and invalidate a record would be a grave innovation upon the law of evidence. Yet I can see no other way by which these frauds can be set aside, unless indeed, as I think, a Court of Chancery would reach the case. And most of the lawyers here think it would not. I shall be happy to have your opinion in the matter."\*

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\*Journal of Governor Claiborne, Vol. I., pp. 31, 32, 33.

## FIRST LAW OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

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A Law in Aid of and in Addition to the Regulations of the Governor for the Permanent Establishment of the Militia of the Mississippi Territory.

All free male inhabitants between the age of sixteen and fifty, the officers of civil government appointed by the President and Senate of the United States, or commissioned by the Governor, ministers of religious societies, that are or may be established, and regularly educated practicing physicians, only excepted, shall be liable to, and perform military duty, and be divided agreeably to the order of the commander-in-chief into corps of horse and foot, and formed in the following manner:

Sixty-four rank and file shall form a company of infantry or riflemen, or a troop of horse.

To each company of infantry or riflemen there should be appointed a captain, lieutenant, and ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer and a fifer.

To a troop of horse, one captain, one lieutenant, and one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals and one trumpeter.

The whole militia of the Territory shall, until the commander-in-chief may otherwise direct, be formed into two legions, and bear the name of the counties to which they shall respectively appertain, so soon as such shall be erected and laid off.

A lieutenant-colonel shall command each legion, and there may be appointed such other field officers as the commander-in-chief may deem necessary

There shall also be appointed to each legion an adjutant and a quartermaster, and whenever the commander-in-chief shall believe it essential to the well ordering of the militia of this Territory, he may appoint an adjutant-general, with the rank of a major or lieutenant-colonel.

Each and every horseman shall furnish himself with a sword, one pistol, twelve rounds of cartridges, three flints, a priming wire, small portmanteau, and such other arms and accoutrements as the commander-in-chief may direct.

Every militia man who is enrolled for service on foot, shall furnish himself with a musket and bayonet, cartridge box and thirty rounds of cartridges, or rifle and tomahawk, powder horn and bullet pouch, with one pound of powder and four pounds of bullets, six flints, priming wires, brushes and knapsacks.

And every person enrolled in this militia who shall be found deficient upon any muster day, in the arms, ammunition and accoutrements, or any of them, herein ordered to be furnished, shall, after a reasonable time

given in the judgment of the legionary commandants (not exceeding six months) to enable him to procure the same, at each and every time of default be fined the sum of three dollars.

The officers shall be armed and accoutred as the privates, with the addition of swords only for the infantry.

Upon the second Saturday of each and every month officers commanding companies are to assemble and parade their men at such time and place as they may deem best adapted for their general convenience, and there diligently exercise them for the space of two hours, in marching, wheeling, firing with good aim, and the use of the bayonets for the infantry.

There shall be four field days in each and every year, to be named by the commander-in-chief, or the commandants of legions under his order, upon which the respective commands that can in his judgment, with any convenience be assembled, must be exercised as legionary corps.

If any person enrolled in the militia shall refuse or neglect to appear upon the regular stated muster or field days, after being informed by a commissioned or non-commissioned officer of the time and place of parade, or shall refuse to do his duty when appearing, he shall be fined in the sum of three dollars for each default, except in case of absence and when he shall render a sufficient excuse to his captain.

If any commissioned, non-commissioned officer or private shall cause or promote any disorder upon the regular stated muster or field days, so as to impede or prevent the military exercises which may be ordered, he shall be tried by a court martial, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

All fines are to be collected by a warrant of distress from the captain or senior officer of a company, directed to any one of the sergeants, who is to levy upon the goods or chattels of the defaulter, and after advertising the same for five days, if the fine is not then paid, he shall proceed to sell at public vendue to the highest bidder so much of the effects as will answer the fine, and one dollar for his own use, returning the overplus, if any there be, to the party who owned the property so distrained, and the fine levied shall by the officer from whom the warrant issued be paid into the county treasury for the use of the legions, and to be appropriated in such way and manner as the field officers, or a majority of them, shall direct, with the approbation of the commander-in-chief.

Upon any invasion of this Territory, or the appearance thereof, or domestic disturbances actually existing or apprehended, the commander-in-chief, or commandants of counties, in pressing emergencies where the commander-in-chief cannot seasonably be resorted to, are authorized to make such detachments for guards, patrols and other military duty as the public exigencies may in his or their opinion require (provided that in all cases where detachments are ordered by commandants of legions, report thereof shall be made without delay to the commander-in-chief, and in case of refusal to appear and perform duty under such authority, or disobedience or neglect of orders in time of service, the defaulter shall

be deemed guilty of cowardice, and be heard, tried and sentenced by a court martial.

All officers shall be attentive to the forming, disciplining, parading and commanding their respective corps, and to such other duties as shall respectively bind them by this law, and by the orders from time to time to be given by the commander-in-chief or other of their superior officers.

If any officer shall be guilty of a breach of this law, or in any respect violate or neglect his duty he shall be heard, tried and sentenced by a court martial.

A court martial shall not consist of more than nine members, nor less than three, whereof one at least shall have rank superior to a lieutenant.

Courts martial may be appointed by the commander-in-chief or the commandants of legions, but the commander-in-chief only shall have the power of approving and carrying into effect sentences of courts martial whereby the punishment shall be capital or an officer cashiered; and the commander-in-chief is authorized and empowered to remit fines that may be inflicted, where it shall appear from the oaths of two credible witnesses that the person fined is unable to pay the same without great distress to himself or family.

The free male inhabitants above the age of fifty shall arm and accoutre themselves either as cavalry, or those who serve on foot (at their own option), but they shall not be liable to military service except in cases of actual invasion and under the immediate direction of the commander-in chief.

The foregoing is hereby declared to be a law of the Mississippi Territory, this twenty-eighth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. In testimony of which we have under-signed our names and caused the public seal to be thereunto affixed.

WINTHROP SARGENT,  
PETER BRYAN BRUIN,  
DANIEL TILTON.

# ACT AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT.

(Passed March 1, 1817.)

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the western part of the Mississippi Territory be, and they hereby are, authorized to form for themselves a constitution and state government, and to assume such name as they shall deem proper; and the said State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon the same footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

2. The said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the river Mississippi at the point where the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee strikes the same, thence east along the said boundary line to the Tennessee River, thence up the same to the mouth of Bear Creek, thence by a direct line to the northwest corner of the country of Washington, thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico, thence westwardly, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the most eastern junction of Pearl River with Lake Borgne, thence up said river to the thirty-first degree of north latitude, thence west along the said degree of latitude to the Mississippi River, thence up the same to the beginning.

3. All free white male citizens of the United States, who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and resided within the said Territory at least one year previous to the time of holding the election, and shall have paid a county or territorial tax, and all persons having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for Representatives in the General Assembly of the said Territory, be and they are hereby, authorized to choose Representatives to form a convention, who shall be apportioned among the several counties within the said territory, as follows, to wit: from the county of Warren, two Representatives; from the county of Claiborne, four Representatives; from the county of Jefferson, four Representatives; from the county of Adams, eight Representatives; from the county of Franklin, two Representatives; from the county of Wilkinson, six Representatives; from the county of Amite, six Representatives; from the county of Pike, four Representatives; from the county of Lawrence, two Representatives; from the county of Marion, two Representatives; from the county of Hancock, two Representatives; from the county of Wayne, two Representatives; from the county of Greene, two Representatives; from the county of Jackson, two Representatives; and the election of the Representatives aforesaid shall be holden on the first Monday and Tuesday in June next, throughout the several counties above mentioned

and shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory, regulating elections therein for members of the House of Representatives.

4. The members of the convention, thus duly elected, be, and they hereby are, authorized to meet at the town of Washington, on the first Monday of July next; which convention, when met, shall first determine, by a majority of the whole number elected, whether it be or be not expedient, at that time, to form a constitution and State government for the people within the said Territory; and if it be determined to be expedient, the convention shall be, and hereby are, authorized to form a constitution and State government; Provided, That the same, when formed, shall be Republican, and not repugnant to the principles of the ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between the people and states of the territory northwest of the river Ohio, so far as the same has been extended to the said territory by the articles of agreement between the United States and the State of Georgia, or of the Constitution of the United States; And, provided also, That the said convention shall provide, by an ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting the said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying within the said Territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and, moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by Congress shall be and remain exempt from any tax laid by the order, or under the authority, of the State, whether for State, county, township, parish or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of the sales thereof, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without the said State, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same, or into the Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said State as to other citizens of the United States without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor, imposed by the said State.

5. Five per cent of the net proceeds of the lands lying within the said Territory, and which shall be sold by Congress from and after the first day of December next, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, shall be reserved for making public roads and canals; of which three-fifths shall be applied to those objects within the said State, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, and two-fifths to the making of a road or roads leading to the said State, under the direction of Congress; Provided, That the application of such proceeds shall not be made until after payment is completed of the one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars due to the State of Georgia, in consideration of the cession to the United States, nor until the payment of all the stock which has been or shall be created by the act entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," shall be completed;

And provided also, That the said five per cent shall not be calculated on any part of such proceeds as shall be applied to the payment of the one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars due to the State of Georgia, in consideration of the cession to the United States, or in payment of the stock which has or shall be created by the act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory."

6. Until the next general census shall be taken, the said State shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Constitution  
and form of  
Government  
for the  
State of Mississippi.

Preamble

We the Representatives of the people inhabiting the western part of the Mississippi Territory contained within the following limits - to wit - Beginning on the River Mississippi at the point where the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee strikes the same; thence east along the said boundary line to the Tennessee River; thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek; thence by a direct line to the North West corner of the County of Washington; thence due south to the Gulf of Mexico; thence Westwardly, including all Islands within six leagues of the shore, to the most eastern junction of Pearl River with Lake Borgne; thence up said river to the thirty first degree of North latitude; thence West along the said degree of latitude to the Mississippi river,



## OUTLINE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1817.

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The supreme executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by qualified electors for a term of two years. It is provided that the Governor shall be thirty years of age, a citizen of the United States for twenty years, a resident of the State for five years, and be seized in his own right of a freehold estate of six hundred acres of land, or of real estate to the value of two thousand dollars.

The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications as the Governor, and be chosen by the same electors, in the same manner and at the same time and for the same term.

The Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts are elected by the Legislature on joint ballot, the Secretary of State for a term of two years, the Attorney-General, Auditor and Treasurer for a term of one year.

The legislative power is vested in two distinct branches, the one to be styled the Senate, the other the House of Representatives, and both together "The General Assembly of the State of Mississippi."

The Representatives are elected annually on the first Monday and the day following in August. It is provided that a Representative shall be a citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of the State for two years, twenty-two years of age, owner of two hundred and fifty acres of land within the State, or have an interest in real estate of the value of five hundred dollars.

The Senators are chosen for a term of three years, and on convening after the first election shall be divided by lot into three classes, as nearly equal as possible. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year, and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one-third may be annually chosen thereafter.

It is provided that a Senator shall be a citizen of the United States, an inhabitant of the State for four years, twenty-six years of age, and hold, in his own right, within the State, three hundred acres of land, or an interest in real estate of the value of one thousand dollars.

It is provided that the General Assembly shall hold its first session on the first Monday in October, 1817, at the City of Natchez, and thereafter at such place as may be directed by law, and thereafter on the first Monday in November.

The judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court, consisting of not less than four, nor more than eight, judges, elected by the General Assembly, to serve during good behavior, up to sixty-five years of age, in a

superior court held in each county at least twice in each year, the judges being the same as the judges of the Supreme Court.

It is provided that the judge whose decision is under consideration in the Supreme Court shall not constitute one of the court for the consideration of that case.

Provision is also made for the establishment of a Court or Courts of Chancery, Courts of Probate and Justice Courts.

Every free white male of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the county, city or town in which he offers to vote, and shall be enrolled in the militia thereof, except exempted by law from military service; or having the aforesaid qualifications of citizenship and residence, shall have paid a State or county tax shall be deemed a qualified elector.

## MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1817.

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- Adams County*—David Holmes, President; Josiah Simpson, James C. Wilkins, John Taylor, Joseph Sessions, John Steele, Christopher Rankin, Edward Turner.
- Amite County*—Henry Hanna, Thomas Batchelor, John Burton, Thomas Torrance, Angus Wilkinson, William Lattimore.
- Claiborne County*—Walter Leake, Thomas Barnes, Daniel Burnet, Joshua G. Clarke.
- Franklin County*—James Knox, John Shaw.
- Greene County*—Laughlin McKay, John McRae.
- Hancock County*—Noel Jourdan, Amos Burnet.
- Jackson County*—John McLeod, Thomas Bilbo.
- Jefferson County*—Cowles Mead, H. J. Balch, Joseph E. Davis, Cato West.
- Lawrence County*—Harmon Runnels, George W. King.
- Marion County*—John Ford, Dougal McLaughlin.
- Pike County*—David Dickson, William J. Minton, James Y. McNabb.
- Warren County*—Henry D. Downs, Andrew Glass.
- Wayne County*—James Patton, Clinch Gray.
- Wilkinson County*—George Poindexter, Daniel Williams, Abram M. Scott, John Joor, G. C. Brandon, Joseph Johnson.

LOUIS WINSTON, *Secretary.*

*Met in Convention at the  
 Town of Washington the 18<sup>th</sup>  
 day of August in the year of  
 our Lord 1817. and in  
 the forty seventh year of the  
 Independence of the United  
 States of America. -*

*David Holmes*  
 President of the Convention and  
 Delegate from the County of  
 Adams

*Josiah Simpson*  
*Secretary*



## OUTLINE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1832.

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The chief executive power is vested in a Governor who is chosen by the qualified electors for two years, and cannot hold the office more than four years in any term of six years. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor of Public Accounts are chosen by electors for a term of two years, the Attorney-General for a term of four years.

The legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, both together being styled "The Legislature of Mississippi." The Representatives are chosen every two years, on the first Monday in November and the day following; their number not to be less than thirty-six, nor more than one hundred.

The Senators are chosen for four years, one-half being elected biennially, at the same time with the Governor and Representatives, and their number cannot be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third of the whole number of the Representatives.

The Legislature meets every two years at the town of Jackson (which is established as the seat of government till 1850) at such time as may be prescribed by law. It provides that the first Legislature under the new Constitution shall be held the third Monday in November, 1833.

The judicial power is vested in a High Court of Errors and Appeals, held at least twice a year, consisting of three judges chosen by the electors for the term of six years, one being elected in each of the three districts into which the State is divided, and one of the three judges being chosen biennially; in a Circuit Court held in each county at least twice in each year, the judges being chosen by the electors of each Judicial District, and holding their office four years; in a Superior Court of Chancery, the Chancellor being chosen by the electors of whole State for a term of six years; in a Court of Probate, the judges being elected by the electors of each county for the term of two years; and a Board of Police for each county, consisting of four members, elected for a term of two years.

The Constitution provides that no person shall ever be appointed or elected to any office in the State for life or during good behavior.

Every free white male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in the State one year next preceding an election, and the last four months within the county, city, or town, in which he offers to vote, is a qualified elector.

It is provided that all elections shall be held by ballot.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION  
OF 1832.

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P. RUTILIUS R. PRAY, OF HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

- Adams County*—John A. Quitman, Spence M. Grayson, Stephen Duncan.  
*Amite County*—Richard Hurst, Isaiah Cain.  
*Claiborne County*—Thomas Freeland, Thomas Gale, Daniel Greenleaf.  
*Copiah County*—Seth Granberry, William P. Rose.  
*Covington County*—Frederick Pope.  
*Franklin County*—Daniel McMillan.  
*Greene County*—David McRae.  
*Hinds County*—David Dickson, James Scott, Vernon C. Hicks.  
*Hancock County*—P. Rutilius R. Pray.  
*Jefferson County*—Putman T. Williams, Cicero Jefferson.  
*Jackson County*—William C. Seamon.  
*Jones County*—Nathaniel Jones.  
*Lawrence County*—Aloysius M. Keegan, Joseph W. Pendleton.  
*Lowndes County*—James F. Trotter.  
*Marion County*—Dugald McLaughlin.  
*Monroe County*—George Higgason.  
*Perry County*—Jacob J. H. Morris.  
*Pike County*—James Y. McNabb, Laban Bacot.  
*Rankin County*—Nathan G. Howard.  
*Simpson County*—John B. Lowe.  
*Warren County*—William J. Redd.  
*Washington County*—Andrew Knox.  
*Wayne County*—Thomas P. Falconer.  
*Wilkinson County*—Gerard C. Brandon, Edward F. Farish, Joseph Johnson.  
*Yazoo County*—Howel W. Runnels, Richard F. Floyd.  
*From the District composed of the Counties of Yazoo and Madison*—William G. Austin.  
*From the District composed of the Counties of Monroe, Lowndes and Rankin*—Daniel W. Wright.  
*District composed of the Counties of Monroe and Washington*—Eugene Magee.  
*District composed of the Counties of Copiah and Jefferson*—Benjamin Kennedy.  
*District composed of the Counties of Amite and Franklin*—Richard A. Stewart.  
*District composed of the Counties of Lawrence, Simpson and Covington*—Charles Lynch.  
*District composed of the Counties of Jones, Perry, Greene, Hancock, Jackson and Wayne*—John Black.  
*District composed of the Counties of Pike and Marion*—James Jones.

JOHN H. MALLORY, SECRETARY.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
CONVENTION OF 1861.

WILLIAM S. BARRY, LOWNDES COUNTY, PRESIDENT.

F. A. POPE, HOLMES COUNTY, SECRETARY.

W. IVY WESTBROOK, NOXUBEE COUNTY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

- Adams County*—A. K. Farrar, J. Winchester.  
*Attala County*—E. H. Sanders, J. W. Wood.  
*Amite County*—D. W. Hurst.  
*Bolivar County*—M. H. McGehee.  
*Carroll County*—J. Z. George, W. Booth.  
*Claiborne County*—H. T. Ellett.  
*Coahoma County*—J. L. Alcorn.  
*Copiah County*—P. C. Catching, Benj. King.  
*Clarke County*—S. H. Terral.  
*Choctaw County*—W. F. Brantley, W. H. Witty, J. H. Edwards.  
*Chickasaw County*—J. A. Orr, C. B. Baldwin.  
*Covington County*—A. C. Powell.  
*Calhoun County*—W. A. Sumner, M. D. L. Stephens.  
*DeSoto County*—J. R. Chalmers, S. D. Johnston, T. Lewers.  
*Franklin County*—D. H. Parker.  
*Greene County*—T. J. Roberts.  
*Hinds County*—Wiley P. Harris, W. P. Anderson, W. B. Smart.  
*Holmes County*—J. M. Dyer, W. L. Keirn.  
*Harrison County*—D. C. Glenn.  
*Hancock County*—J. B. Deason.  
*Issaquena County*—A. C. Gibson.  
*Itawamba County*—R. O. Beene, A. B. Bullard, W. H. H. Tison M. C. Cummings.  
*Jasper County*—O. C. Dease.  
*Jackson County*—A. E. Lewis.  
*Jefferson County*—J. S. Johnston.  
*Jones County*—J. H. Powell.  
*Kemper County*—O. Y. Neely, T. H. Woods.  
*Lawrence County*—W. Green.  
*Lowndes County*—W. S. Barry, G. R. Clayton.  
*Leake County*—W. B. Colbert.  
*Lauderdale County*—J. B. Ramsey, F. C. Semms.  
*Lafayette County*—L. Q. C. Lamar, T. D. Isom.

- Marshall County*—A. M. Clayton, J. W. Clapp, Samuel Benton, H. W. Walter, W. M. Lea.
- Madison County*—A. P. Hill.
- Monroe County*—S. J. Gholson, F. M. Rogers.
- Marion County*—H. Mayson.
- Noxubee County*—Israel Welsh.
- Neshoba County*—D. M. Backstrom.
- Newton County*—M. M. Keith.
- Oktibbeha County*—T. C. Bookter.
- Perry County*—P. J. Myers.
- Pike County*—J. N. Nelson.
- Panola County*—J. B. Fiser, E. F. McGehee.
- Pontotoc County*—C. D. Fontaine, J. B. Herring, H. R. Miller, R. W. Flournoy.
- Rankin County*—J. J. Thornton, W. Denson.
- Sunflower County*—E. P. Jones.
- Simpson County*—W. J. Douglas.
- Smith County*—W. Thompson.
- Scott County*—C. W. Taylor.
- Tallahatchie County*—A. Patterson.
- Tishomingo County*—A. E. Reynolds, W. W. Bonds, T. P. Young, J. A. Blair.
- Tunica County*—A. Miller.
- Tippah County*—O. Davis, J. H. Berry, J. S. Davis, D. B. Wright.
- Washington County*—J. S. Yerger.
- Wilkinson County*—A. C. Holt.
- Wayne County*—W. J. Eckford.
- Warren County*—Walker Brooke, T. A. Marshall.
- Winston County*—J. Kennedy, W. S. Bolling.
- Yalobusha County*—F. M. Aldridge, W. R. Barksdale.
- Yazoo County*—H. Vaughn, G. B. Wilkinson.



## OUTLINE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1869.

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The chief executive power is vested in a Governor, who is elected by the qualified electors of the State for the term of four years, and who shall be at least thirty years of age, and shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years, and shall have resided in the State two years next preceding the day of his election.

The Lieutenant-Governor is elected at the same time, in the same manner, and for the same term, and shall possess the same qualifications as the Governor.

The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Education are elected by the qualified electors for a term of four years. Provision is made for a Commissioner of Immigration and Agriculture, to be elected by the Legislature on joint ballot, for a term of four years.

The legislative power is vested in the Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Representatives are elected every two years, and the Senators every four years.

The political year begins on the first Monday of January, and the Legislature meets annually on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of three judges appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It is provided that the Governor shall appoint one judge for each district into which the State is divided, and that the term of office shall be nine years. Circuit Courts are established, the judges being appointed by the Governor for the term of six years. Chancery Courts are also provided, the Chancellors being appointed in the same manner as the Circuit Judges for a term of four years.

Circuit Courts are to be held in each county at least twice a year, and Chancery Court at least four times in each year.

Each county is provided with a Board of Supervisors of five persons, to be elected by the electors for a term of two years, and with a competent number of Justices of the Peace to be elected in the same manner for the same time.

All male inhabitants of this State, except idiots and insane persons, and Indians not taxed, citizens of the United States, or naturalized, twenty-one years old and upwards, who have resided in the State six months and in the county one month next preceding the day of the election, at which said inhabitant offers to vote, and who are duly registered, according to the requirements of Section 3, and who are not disqualified by reason of any crime, are declared to be qualified electors.

## MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1868.

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### B. B. EGGLESTON OF LOWNDES COUNTY, PRESIDENT.

- Adams*—Edward J. Castillo, Henry P. Jacobs (Negro), Frederick Parsons.  
*Amite*—Charles P. Neilson.  
*Attala*—Jason Niles, S. C. Cooley.  
*Bolivar*—Jehiel Railsback.  
*Calhoun*—J. H. Kerr.  
*Carroll*—George Stovall, Stephen Johnson, William L. Hemmingway.  
*Chickasaw*—A. J. Jamison, E. R. Smith.  
*Coahoma*—A. S. Dowd.  
*Choctaw and Oktibbeha*—Nicholas B. Bridges, James Weir, Geo. H. Holland.  
*Claiborne*—Matthew T. Newsom (Negro), Edward H. Stiles.  
*Clarke*—H. Musgrove.  
*Covington and Simpson*—Carlos Chapman.  
*Copiah*—E. G. Peyton, Emanuel Handy (Negro).  
*Davis and Smith*—V. A. Collins.  
*DeSoto*—Horatio N. Ballard, Wm. B. Gray, Wm. D. Nesbitt.  
*Franklin*—C. W. Beam.  
*Greene, Perry and Jackson*—John Moody.  
*Hancock and Marion*—Alanson Goss.  
*Harrison*—(Election invalid—new election ordered).  
*Hinds*—Henry Mayson (Negro), E. A. Peyton, Charles Caldwell (Negro), John R. Parsons.  
*Holmes*—H. W. Barry, D. McA. Williams.  
*Holmes and Madison*—(Delegate at large, R. H. Montgomery).  
*Issaquena*—Henry P. Toy.  
*Itawamba*—John Elliott.  
*Jasper*—Wm. McKnight.  
*Jefferson*—A. Alderson, O. S. Miles.  
*Kemper*—Jere Hauser.  
*Lafayette*—W. G. Vaughan, P. H. McCutchen.  
*Lee*—W. W. Gaither, D. T. Walker.  
*Lauderdale*—R. C. Merryman, J. Aaron Moore (Negro).  
*Lawrence*—Wesley Lawson (Negro).  
*Leake*—Henry W. Warren.  
*Lowndes*—B. B. Eggleston, Joseph W. Field, Isham G. Rainey, Geo. Van Hook.  
*Madison*—W. Ben Cunningham, Amos Drane (Negro).

- Marshall*—John W. C. Watson, Wm. M. Compton, Chas. H. Townsend.  
*Monroe*—J. B. Woodmansee, James L. Herbert, James Elliott.  
*Neshoba*—Wm. A. Hutto.  
*Newton*—J. E. Longmire.  
*Noxubee*—S. H. Powell, Isham Stewart (Negro), N. J. Chappell.  
*Panola*—A. R. Howe, U. Ozanne.  
*Pike*—Peres Bonney.  
*Pontotoc*—Thomas W. Jones.  
*Rankin*—Cyrus Myers (Negro), John C. Brinson (Negro).  
*Scott*—Moses H. Lack.  
*Sunflower*—David N. Quinn.  
*Tallahatchie*—S. C. Barnes.  
*Tunica*—John M. Phillips.  
*Tippah*—Wm. Nelms, W. T. Stricklin.  
*Tishomingo*—H. Mask, Terry Dalton.  
*Warren*—A. Mygatt, C. McKee, B. Leas, T. W. Stringer (Negro), A. Johnson (Negro).  
*Washington*—John Fawn, Doctor Stites (Negro), Wm. T. Combash (Negro).  
*Wayne*—William Yeoman.  
*Wilkinson*—Wm. H. Gibbs, Chas. W. Fitzhugh (Negro).  
*Winston*—Jared Richardson.  
*Yalobusha*—Robert J. Alcorn, W. J. Lilley.  
*Yazoo*—Chas. W. Clarke, Wm. Leonard (Negro), A. T. Morgan.  
T. P. SEARS OF ADAMS COUNTY, SECRETARY.

## OUTLINE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1890.

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The chief executive power is vested in a Governor elected by the qualified electors of the State, who shall hold his office for four years, and who shall be ineligible as his immediate successor in office. The Lieutenant-Governor is elected at the same time, in the same manner, and for the same term, and shall possess the same qualifications as required of the Governor. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Education are elected for a term of four years by the qualified electors.

The Auditor of Public Accounts and the Treasurer are ineligible to immediately succeed themselves or each other in office.

The legislative power is vested in the Legislature, which consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Representatives are elected every four years by the qualified electors of the several counties and representative districts. The Senators are elected for four years at the same time and in the same manner as the Representatives.

It is provided that the Legislature shall meet at the seat of government, in regular session, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year 1892, and every four years thereafter, and in special session on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, 1894, and every four years thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor; that the special session shall not continue longer than thirty days, unless the Governor, deeming the public interest to require it, shall extend the sitting by proclamation in writing to be sent to and entered upon the journals of each House for a specified number of days, and then it may continue in session to the expiration of that time. It is provided that none but appropriation and revenue bills shall be considered at special sessions, except such other matters as may be acted upon at an extraordinary session called by the Governor.

The judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court, consisting of three judges appointed by the Governor for a term of nine years. It is provided that the Legislature shall divide the State into three Supreme Court Districts, and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one judge for and from each district, but the removal of a judge to the State Capital during his term of office shall not render him ineligible as his own successor for the district from which he has removed.

It is provided that the office of one of the judges shall be vacated in three years, one in six years and one in nine years, so that at the expiration of every three years one of the judges shall be appointed.

The judicial power is further vested in Circuit and Chancery Courts, the Judges and Chancellors being appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.

Each county is divided into five districts, and a resident freeholder of each district is elected by the electors to constitute the Board of Supervisors of the county, to serve for a term of four years.

A competent number of Justices of the Peace are to be elected in each county, for each district, for a term of four years.

Every male inhabitant of the State, except idiots, insane persons and Indians not taxed, who is a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old and upwards, who has resided in this State two years, and one year in the election district, or in the incorporated city or town in which he offers to vote, and who is duly registered as provided in this article, and who has never been convicted of bribery, theft, burglary, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or bigamy, and who has paid on or before the first day of February, of the year in which he shall offer to vote, all taxes which may have been legally required of him, and which he has had an opportunity of paying according to law, for the two preceding years, and who shall produce to the officers holding the election satisfactory evidence that he has paid said taxes, is declared to be a qualified elector, but any minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the election district, if otherwise qualified.

In addition to the foregoing qualifications every elector shall, on and after the first day of January, 1892, be able to read any section of the Constitution, or shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof.

## FOURTH CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

ADOPTED NOVEMBER 1, A. D. 1890.

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WE, the people of Mississippi in convention assembled, grateful to Almighty God, and invoking his blessing on our work, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Ratification of the constitution by the people was unnecessary to its validity. *Sproule v. Fredericks*, 69 Miss., 898 (11 So., 472).

### ARTICLE I.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

SEC. 1. The powers of the government of the State of Mississippi shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate magistracy, to wit: Those which are legislative to one, those which are judicial to another, and those which are executive to another.

(1817, Art. II, Sec. 1; 1832, Art. II, Sec. 1; 1869, Art. III, Sec. 1.)

Legislature not authorized to construe laws. *Planters Bank v. Black*, 11 Smed. & M., 43; *Lawson v. Jeffries*, 47 Miss., 686.

A direction by the Legislature that in estimating damages accruing to the owner of land taken for public use the benefits which will result to the owner shall be allowed in extinguishment of the claim, is judicial, and therefore void. *Isom v. Mississippi R. R. Co.*, 36 Miss., 370.

The Governor cannot be compelled by mandamus to perform any act. *Vicksburg, etc., R. R. Co. v. Lowry*, 61 Miss., 102.

The judiciary are not empowered to grant writs of supersedeas to prevent the holding of local option elections. *Bond v. State*, 68 Miss., 648 (9 So., 353).

The courts will not undertake to control the Attorney-General in the matter of his official opinions. *Woodbury v. McClurg*, 78 Miss., 831 (29 So., 514).

A suit cannot be maintained against the State for the recovery of an award which the Governor has refused to order paid, since the offering and payment of rewards for the arrest of escaped criminals is intrusted solely to the discretion of the executive. *State v. Dinkins*, 77 Miss., 874 (27 So. 832).

The statutes giving the board of supervisors the right to regulate the taking of fish in their respective counties are not violative as giving a judicial body legislative authority. *Ex parte Fritz*, 86 Miss., 220 (38 So., 722).

SEC. 2. No person or collection of persons, being one or belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others. The acceptance of an office in either of said departments shall, of itself, and at once, vacate any and all offices held by the person so accepting in either of the other departments.

(1817, Art. II, Sec. 2; 1832, Art. II, Sec. 2; 1869, Art. III, Sec. 1.)

## ARTICLE II.

### BOUNDARIES OF THE STATE.

SEC. 3. The limits and boundaries of the State of Mississippi are as follows, to wit: Beginning on the Mississippi River (meaning thereby the center of said river or thread of the stream) where the southern boundary line of the State of Tennessee strikes the same, as run by B. A. Ludlow, D. W. Connelly, and W. Petrie, commissioners appointed for that purpose on the part of the State of Mississippi, A. D. 1837, and J. D. Graham and Austin Miller, commissioners appointed for that purpose on the part of the State of Tennessee; thence east along the said boundary line of the State of Tennessee to a point on the west bank of the Tennessee River, six four-pole chains south of and above the mouth of Yellow Creek; thence up the said river to the mouth of Bear Creek; thence by a direct line to what was formerly the northwest corner of the county of Washington, Alabama; thence on a direct line to a point ten miles east of the Pascagoula River on the Gulf of Mexico; thence westwardly, including all the islands within six leagues of the shore, to the most eastern junction of the Pearl River with Lake Borgne; thence up said Pearl River to the thirty-first degree of north latitude; thence west along said degree of latitude to the middle or thread of the stream of the Mississippi River; thence up the middle of the Mississippi River, or thread of the stream, to the place of beginning, including all islands lying east of the thread of the stream of said river, and also including all lands which were at any time heretofore a part of the State.

(Preamble, Const. 1817.)

For an interesting historical sketch on the subject of the boundaries of the State, by Judges Sharkey, Ellett and William L. Harris, see introductory remarks to Chapter II of the Code of 1857.

The jurisdiction of the State extends as far out into the sea as may be necessary for public safety. *Martin v. O'Brien*, 34 Miss., 21.

SEC. 4. The Legislature shall have power to consent to the acquisition of additional territory by the State, and to make the same a part thereof;

## ARTICLE III.

## BILL OF RIGHTS.

and the Legislature may settle disputed boundaries between this State and its coterminous states whenever such disputes arise.

SEC. 5. All political power is vested in, and derived from, the people; all government of right originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 2; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 2.)

SEC. 6. The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right to regulate the internal government and police thereof, and to alter and abolish their constitution and form of government whenever they deem it necessary to their safety and happiness; *Provided*, Such change be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 2; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 2.)

A telegraph company, engaged in domestic as well as interstate business, is subject to such reasonable police regulations as the State may impose. *Telegraph Co. v. Railroad Com.*, 74 Miss., 80 (21 So., 15).

In such a case it is immaterial that the company was chartered by another State, and secured its right to erect its lines along the post roads in this State under an act of Congress. *Ib.*

The Legislature can constitutionally confer on municipalities the power, by ordinance, to punish as an offense against the municipality an act which constitutes a crime against the State. *Ocean Springs v. Greene*, 77 Miss., 472 (27 So., 743).

Section 4053 of the Code, providing that when a railroad is constructed so as to cross a highway, and a bridge is necessary for passage along the highway across the railroad, it shall be the duty of the railroad company to erect and maintain the bridge, is within the police power of the State. *Railroad v. Copiah Co.*, 81 Miss., 685 (33 So., 502).

Section 4058 of the Code, making it the duty of railroad companies to maintain cattle guards where their tracks pass through enclosed land, is within the police power of the State. *Railroad v. Harrington*, 85 Miss., 374 (37 So., 1016).

Hence the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is not involved. *Ib.*

By virtue of the police power, the State has the right to regulate the time, manner and extent of taking of fish in running streams and lakes with outlets into other waters. *Ex parte Fritz*, 86 Miss., 220 (38 So., 722).

SEC. 7. The right to withdraw from the Federal Union on account of any real or supposed grievance, shall never be assumed by this State, nor shall any law be passed in derogation of the paramount allegiance of the citizens of this State to the government of the United States.

(1869, Art. I, Sec. 20.)



SEC. 8. All persons, resident in this State, citizens of the United States, are hereby declared citizens of the State of Mississippi.

(1869, Art. I, Sec. 1.)

SEC. 9. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

(1869, Art. I, Sec. 25.)

SEC. 10. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 3; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 3; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 26.)

SEC. 11. The right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government on any subject shall never be impaired.

(1869, Art. I, Sec. 6.)

SEC. 12. The right of every citizen to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person, or property, or in aid of the civil power when thereto legally summoned, shall not be called in question, but the Legislature may regulate or forbid carrying concealed weapons.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 23; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 23; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 15.)

This section does not authorize carrying concealed weapons on the person in one's home. *Wilson v. State*, 81 Miss., 404 (33 So., 171.)

SEC. 13. The freedom of speech and of the press shall be held sacred; and in all prosecutions for libel the truth may be given in evidence, and the jury shall determine the law and the facts under the direction of the court; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

(1817, Art. I, Secs. 6, 7 and 8; 1832, Art. I, Secs. 6, 7 and 8; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 4.)

SEC. 14. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except by due process of law.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 10; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 10; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 2.)

A purchase of land by a deputy sheriff at his principal's sale cannot be set aside by motion; so to do would be to deprive of property without due process of law. *Flournoy v. Smith*, 3 How. (Miss.), 62.

A law depriving a citizen of his property without notice or trial, and without opportunity to protect his rights, is void. *Donnovan v. Vicksburg*, 29 Miss., 247.

The Legislature cannot declare lands forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes without sale. *Griffin v. Mixon*, 38 Miss., 424.

A judgment without notice is void. *Jack v. Thompson*, 41 Miss., 49.

Personal notice on resident-known defendants is essential to a valid judgment against them. *Brown v. Levee Commissioners*, 50 Miss., 468.

An extension of city limits so as to include property and render it liable to city taxes, though the owner is not benefited thereby, is not to deprive of property without due process of law. *Martin v. Dix*, 52 Miss., 53.

The Legislature cannot retroactively make valid a void sale of land for taxes. *Dingy v. Paxton*, 60 Miss., 1038.

A municipal ordinance authorizing the killing of unmuzzled dogs running at large is not invalid. *Julienne v. Jackson*, 69 Miss., 34 (10 So., 43).

The section is not violated by the statute requiring a conveyance of a homestead to be made by a husband and wife jointly. *Massey v. Womble*, 69 Miss., 347 (11 So., 188).

The Legislature may provide for a resale of tax lands held by it although the previous sale to the State was invalid. *Marble v. Fife*, 69 Miss., 596 (13 So., 842).

The Legislature may authorize the guardian of an infant, or person of unsound mind, to agree upon damages to be paid for the property of the ward taken for public use. *Louisville, etc., Ry. Co. v. Blythe*, 69 Miss., 939 (11 So., 111).

The Legislature cannot provide for the infliction of a penalty and its collection by summary process, without a judicial proceeding adjudicating the liability. *McBride v. State Revenue Agent*, 70 Miss., 716 (12 So., 699).

The section of the Code (Code 1906, 1938) providing for the filing by a litigant of interrogatories, to be answered by the adverse party residing out of the State, the answer to be used as evidence, does not deprive the adverse party of due process of law. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. Sanford*, 75 Miss., 862 (23 So., 942).

The decision or judgment remaining undisturbed, the revision of an opinion which expresses but the reasons of the decision does not involve "due process of law." *Adams v. Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co.*, 77 Miss., 194 (24 So., 200).

The Legislature, under the section, is without power to deprive a plaintiff of a sum of money admitted to be due him. *Memphis, etc., Works v. Aberdeen*, 77 Miss., 420 (27 So., 608).

A statute providing for the assessment of railroads for back taxes by the State railroad commission, without appeal, does not deprive of property without due process of law, although other taxpayers may, under general laws, appeal from the tribunal fixing their taxes. *Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co. v. Adams*, 77 Miss., 764 (25 So., 355).

So long as the decision of the supreme court remains undisturbed, any revision of its opinion which sets out merely the reasons for the decision, does not deprive the losing party of due process of law. *Yazoo R. R. Co. v. Adams*, 77 Miss., 194 (24 So., 200).

Section 4370 of the Code of 1892 (Code 1906, Sec. 4936), in so far as it provides that causes cannot be reversed for jurisdictional defects, deprives one of due process of law. *Arbuckle v. State*, 80 Miss., 15 (31 So., 437).

Section 3555 of the Code of 1892 (Code 1906, Sec. 4553), though applying to railroads constructed before its passage, does not infringe this section. *Railroad v. Copiah County*, 81 Miss., 685 (33 So., 502).

Statutes cannot be enacted under this section authorizing employes of a corporation to recover when employes of individuals, etc., similarly situated cannot. Such statutes must be based on some difference inherent in the nature of the business, which difference serves as a basis for and warrants the classification. *Ballard v. Oil Co.*, 81 Miss., 507 (34 So., 533).

Such statutes cannot be saved where the language applies to employes of all corporations, by construing it to apply to corporations engaged in a hazardous business; this is not severance between constitutional and unconstitutional provisions, but judicial legislation. *Ib.*

Where a statute contains on its face the boundaries by which severance can be made between non-interdependent clauses, the court may sever; but the court cannot make such severance by construing the act, according to the evidence in each case, as falling within or without. *Ib.*

Chapter 105 of the laws of 1900 cannot be assailed as unconstitutional because not providing for notice by one who has appeared and contested a case through all the courts. *Quin v. State*, 82 Miss., 75 (33 So., 839).

The statute regulating and restricting the capture of creatures *feræ naturæ* not reduced to actual possession is not violative of this section. *Ex parte Fritz*, 86 Miss., 211 (38 So., 722).

SEC. 15. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

(1869, Art. I, Sec. 19.)

SEC. 16. *Ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts, shall not be passed.

-(1817, Art. I, Sec. 19; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 19.; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 9.)

A statute, passed after suit brought but before verdict denying cost, not applied. *Gayden v. Bates, Walker*, 209.

Laws regulating interest should not have retroactive operation. *Eastin v. Van Dorn, Walker*, 214.

An act of incorporation is a contract. *Payne v. Baldwin*, 3 Smed. & M., 661; *Commercial Bank v. State*, 6 Smed. & M., 599.

Act of 1843, prescribing mode of procedure against banks for violations of charters, does not impair the obligation of contracts. *Commercial Bank v. State*, 4 Smed. & M., 439. *Neville v. Bank*, 6 Smed. & M., 513.

A statute requiring banks to pay specie on their obligations after a fixed time is valid. *Commercial Bank v. State*, 6 Smed. & M., 599.

When the State parts with its property, even by donation, the property is thereby placed beyond legislative control. *Commercial Bank v. Chambers*, 8 Smed. & M., 9.

Where, by its charter, a municipality is authorized to raise money and appropriate it to city purposes, the Legislature can divert the money to a different purpose. *Board of Education v. Aberdeen*, 56 Miss., 518, *overruling Aberdeen Female College v. Aberdeen*, 13 Smed. & M., 645, and *Aberdeen v. Saunderson*, 8 Smed. & M., 663.

The salary of an officer is not within the constitutional protection. *Mississippi v. Smedes*, 26 Miss., 47; *Hyde v. State*, 52 Miss., 665.

The grant of a right to keep a ferry is not a contract. *Sullivan v. Supervisors*, 58 Miss., 790; *Seal v. Donnelly*, 60 Miss., 658; *Montjoy v. Pillow*, 64 Miss., 705 (2 So., 108).

The grant of an exclusive privilege to keep a public wharf is a contract. *Martin v. O'Brien*, 34 Miss., 21.

A statute which prohibits a corporation from assigning promissory notes, the charter not expressly conferring the right, is valid. *McIntyre v. Ingraham*, 35 Miss., 25.

Dower interest, before death of husband, not within the protection of the provision. *Magee v. Young*, 40 Miss., 164.

Marriage is not a contract within the meaning of the constitution. *Magee v. Young*, 40 Miss., 164; *Carson v. Carson*, 40 Miss., 349.

To increase exemptions from liability to existing debts is to impair the obligation of the contract with the creditor. *Lessley v. Phipps*, 49 Miss., 790; *Johnson v. Fletcher*, 54 Miss., 628. See as to statutes affecting remedies *Musgrove v. Vicksburg R. R. Co.*, 50 Miss., 677.

The right granted by a charter to a railroad to fix its tariff of freights below a maximum is a contract. *Stone v. Yazoo R. R. Co.*, 62 Miss., 607.

It is not in the power of the Legislature to pass a statute of limitations against bonds not due; and where such bonds are

payable to bearer it cannot require an affidavit of the holder showing a chain of title. *Priestly v. Watkins*, 62 Miss., 798.

A statute amending a criminal law which precludes a defense available under the former law is, as to crimes committed before the amendment, *ex post facto*; and so is one changing, but not mitigating, the punishment previously prescribed. *Lindsey v. State*, 65 Miss., 542 (5 So., 99).

The Legislature cannot enlarge the exemptions of property from liability to existing creditors; so to do would be to impair the obligations of contracts. *Rice v. Smith*, 72 Miss., 42 (16 So., 417).

If two things conjointly constitute a crime and the Legislature makes each an offense the latter act can, under the section, operate only prospectively. *State v. Gillis*, 75 Miss., 331 (24 So., 25).

A statute providing that juries in capital cases may fix the punishment at imprisonment for life in the penitentiary is not *ex post facto*, even in its application to offenses committed before its passage and when the death penalty was fixed by law. *McGuire v. State*, 76 Miss., 504 (25 So., 495).

A law is not *ex post facto* which modifies the rigor of the criminal law. *Ib.*

If the Legislature create a board of public improvements and levy a tax on land, irrevocably devoting the taxes to the satisfaction of the debts which the board was authorized to contract, the State cannot by subsequent act, after the debts are contracted, abate the tax or release the land from liability therefor. *Forsdick v. Levee Commissioners*, 76 Miss., 859 (26 So., 637).

The owner of land damaged by the taking of the land of another is entitled to compensation. *Richardson v. Levee Commissioners*, 77 Miss., 518 (26 So., 963).

Certain statutes (laws 1875, p. 11; laws 1876, p. 350, and laws 1884, p. 182) held void, in whole or in part, as violating the obligations of contracts. *Woodruff v. State*, 77 Miss., 68 (25 So., 483).

The provisions of the charter of a railroad company enacted before the adoption of the constitution of 1890 authorizing it to establish and charge for the transportation of person and property within maximum limits prescribed constitute a contract between the State and the company, the obligations of which cannot be impaired. *Stone v. Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co.*, 62 Miss., 607; *Stone v. Natchez, etc., R. R. Co.*, 62 Miss., 646; *Railroad Commission v. Gulf, etc., R. R. Co.*, 78 Miss., 750 (29 So., 789).

SEC. 17. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, except on due compensation being first made to the owner or owners thereof, in a manner to be prescribed by law; and whenever an attempt

is made to take private property for a use alleged to be public, the question whether the contemplated use be public shall be a judicial question, and, as such, determined without regard to legislative assertion that the use is public.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 13; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 13; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 10.)

Compensation must precede the seizure of the property for public uses. *Thompson v. Grand Gulf R. R. Co.*, 3 How. (Miss.), 240; *Levee Board v. Dancey*, 65 Miss., 335 (3 So., 568).

And the Legislature cannot otherwise provide. *Pearson v. Johnson*, 54 Miss., 259.

Or limit the time within which the owner may claim compensation. *Levee Board v. Dancey*, 65 Miss., 335 (3 So., 568).

A statute providing for the investiture of the State with title to land because of non-payment of taxes, without a sale, is void. *Griffin v. Mixon*, 38 Miss., 424.

The private property meant is property of a specific, fixed, and tangible nature, capable of possession and transmission. *Commissioners v. Withers*, 29 Miss., 21.

The right of eminent domain is an inherent and essential element of sovereignty; this is recognized by the constitution and limitations placed on it; the section is not enabling but restrictive. *Brown v. Beatty*, 34 Miss., 227.

The Legislature cannot provide for the appropriation of private property to a mere private enterprise, but it is not essential that the enterprise should be exclusively a State undertaking; the right of eminent domain may be exercised for the construction of railroads. *Brown v. Beatty*, 34 Miss., 227.

The compensation must be in money, and cannot be diminished by supposed benefits resulting from the improvement. *Brown v. Beatty*, 34 Miss., 227; *Isom v. Mississippi R. R. Co.*, 36 Miss., 300; *Penrice v. Wallace*, 37 Miss., 172; *New Orleans R. R. Co. v. Moye*, 39 Miss., 374.

The power of eminent domain and the power of taxation are distinct, and the exercise of the latter is not a taking within this provision. *Griffin v. Dogan*, 48 Miss., 11; *Martin v. Dix*, 52 Miss., 53.

But local assessments, beyond the limits of taxation, is, according to what is probably *dicta*, violative of this provision. *Macon v. Patty*, 57 Miss., 378.

The Legislature may direct the appointment of commissioners by the chancery court to estimate damages. *New Orleans R. R. Co. v. Drake*, 65 Miss., 621.

For measure of damages, see *Richardson v. Levee Commissioners*, 68 Miss., 539 (9 So., 351).

The Legislature may authorize the guardian of an infant, or person of unsound mind, to agree upon damages to be paid for

the property of the ward taken for public use. *Louisville, etc., Ry. Co. v. Blythe*, 69 Miss., 939 (11 So., 111).

The section enlarges the previous rule, in that it provides that property cannot be damaged (though not taken) for public use without due compensation first made. *Alabama, etc., Ry. Co. v. Bloom*, 71 Miss., 247 (15 So., 72).

A railroad company cannot escape liability for damages to property, not taken, on the ground that they are only such as necessarily and naturally arise from the proper management and control of its trains. *Alabama, etc., Ry. Co. v. Bloom*, 71 Miss., 247 (15 So., 72).

The section embraces municipalities and prohibits them from taking or damaging private property without compensation, etc., embracing both direct and consequential damages. *Vicksburg v. Herman*, 72 Miss., 211 (16 So., 434).

Under the section a county is liable to the owner for damages to land which it wrongfully causes to be covered with water by the improper construction of a public causeway. *Raney v Hinds County*, 78 Miss., 328 (28 So., 875).

Constitution, Sec. 17, embraces within its inhibition municipalities; hence, a city, by lowering an established grade, according to which abutting lots have been improved, must compensate the owner for all damages sustained thereby. *Vicksburg v. Herman*, 72 Miss., 211 (16 So., 434).

In such case compensation is not limited to the amount necessarily expended, but should include all damages, direct and consequential, sustained by the owner. *Ib.*

This section does not authorize the courts to determine the necessity for the taking of property in the exercise of eminent domain. *Ham v. Levee Board*, 83 Miss., 534 (35 So., 943).

A county is not liable for the negligent or tortious acts of a road overseer. *Raney v. County*, 79 Miss., 238 (30 So., 636).

To make it liable the board of supervisors must give such directions as make the act of the overseer their act, and mere notice of bad condition and failure to repair does not make it liable. *Ib.*

This section applied. *Richardson v. Levee Commissioners*, 77 Miss., 518 (26 So., 963).

Where a municipality closes and vacates an established street, it deprives the owner of abutting lots of a right which is property, and which cannot be taken except on due compensation being first made as provided in this section. *Laurel v. Rowell*, 84 Miss., 435 (36 So., 543).

A municipality may by legislative authority charge the costs of paving a sidewalk as a lien on abutting lots of different owners according to the front foot rule, and to do so is not a

taking of private property for public use without compensation. *Wilzniski v. Greenville*, 85 Miss., 393 (37 So., 807).

A statute regulating and restricting the capture of creatures *fera natura*, not reduced to actual possession, is not violative of this section. *Ex parte Fritz*, 86 Miss., 210 (38 So., 722).

SEC. 18. No religious test as a qualification for office shall be required; and no preference shall be given by law to any religious sect or mode of worship; but the free enjoyment of all religious sentiments and the different modes of worship shall be held sacred. The rights hereby secured shall not be construed to justify acts of licentiousness injurious to morals or dangerous to the peace and safety of the state, or to exclude the Holy Bible from use in any public school of this State.

(1817, Art. I, Secs. 3 and 4; 1832, Art. I, Secs. 3 and 4; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 23.)

SEC. 19. Human life shall not be imperiled by the practice of dueling; and any citizen of this State who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, whether such an act be done in the State, or out of it, or who shall go out of the State to fight a duel, or to assist in the same as second, or to send, accept, or carry a challenge, shall be disqualified from holding any office under this constitution, and shall be disfranchised.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 2; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 2; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 27.)

SEC. 20. No person shall be elected or appointed to office in this State for life or during good behavior, but the term of all offices shall be for some specified period.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 12; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 30; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 29.)

If the Legislature create an office and provide that the officer shall hold until his successor is elected, and yet make no provision for an election of a successor, the officer will hold until the next general election, but no longer. *Houston v. Royston*, 7 How. (Miss.), 543.

SEC. 21. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it, nor ever without the authority of the Legislature.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 17; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 17; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 3.)

SEC. 22. No person's life or liberty shall be twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense; but there must be an actual acquittal or conviction on the merits to bar another prosecution.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 13; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 13; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 5.)

A conviction or acquittal on an invalid indictment is no bar to a second prosecution. *Kohlheimer v. State*, 39 Miss., 548; *State v. McGraw, Walker*, 208.

Nor is an acquittal or conviction in a court without jurisdiction. *Montross v. State*, 61 Miss., 429.



A discharge of the jury upon the return of a verdict, in the absence of the prisoner while in jail, entitles the defendant to a discharge. *Finch v. State*, 53 Miss., 363.

The offenses must be identical. *Smith v. State*, 67 Miss., 116 (7 So., 208).

An acquittal under an indictment for murder which does not charge an assault and battery is not good in bar of a subsequent prosecution for the latter offense. *Moore v. State*, 59 Miss., 25.

A conviction of an offense under a municipal ordinance is not a bar to a prosecution by the State for same act. *Johnson v. State*, 59 Miss., 543.

It is not violative of the section for the court, upon a conviction of an offender, to suspend the sentence except as to costs, and at a future term to impose a fine, etc. *Gibson v. State*, 68 Miss., 241 (8 So., 329).

Under the section a prisoner is not entitled to a discharge because after the introduction of evidence one of the jurors was reminded that he had been upon the grand jury which found the indictment, and, making the fact known, was discharged by the court. *Roberts v. State*, 72 Miss., 728 (18 So., 481).

The Legislature can constitutionally confer on municipalities the power by ordinance to punish as an offense against the municipality an act which constitutes a crime against the State. *Ocean Springs v. Green*, 77 Miss., 472 (27 So., 743).

Section 1412 of the Code, providing that the conviction of a defendant by a justice of the peace for a misdemeanor shall not bar a prosecution for a felony in the same matter, is not violative of this section. *Huffman v. State*, 84 Miss., 479 (36 So., 395).

SEC. 23. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, and possessions, from unreasonable seizure or search; and no warrant shall be issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, specially designating the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 9; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 9; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 14.)

SEC. 24. All courts shall be open; and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 14; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 14; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 28.)

The Legislature cannot take away the right to an appeal after it has been exercised. *Commercial Bank v. Chambers*, 8 Smed. & M., 9.

"Due course of law" requires actual notice to known resident defendants. *Brown v. Levee Commissioners*, 50 Miss., 468.

The Legislature cannot discriminate against a class of persons as to incidents of an appeal from the judgment of an inferior court. *Chicago R. R. Co. v. Moss*, 60 Miss., 641.

A one-year statute of limitations barring actions for the recovery of land does not violate the section. *Cameron v. Louisville, etc., R. R. Co.*, 69 Miss., 78 (10 So., 554).

SEC. 25. No person shall be debarred from prosecuting or defending any civil cause for or against him or herself, before any tribunal in the State, by him or herself, or counsel, or both.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 29; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 29; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 30.)

The Legislature cannot discriminate against classes of persons as litigants. *Chicago R. R. Co. v. Moss*, 60 Miss., 641.

A litigant cannot be excluded from the hearing of the testimony of other witnesses in the case because he is himself to testify; but may be made to testify, if at all, before the other witnesses are examined. *French v. Sale*, 63 Miss., 386.

SEC. 26. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a right to be heard by himself or counsel, or both, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted by the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and, in all prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county where the offense was committed; and he shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself; but in prosecutions for rape, adultery, fornication, sodomy or the crime against nature the court may, in its discretion, exclude from the courtroom all persons except such as are necessary in the conduct of the trial.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 10; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 10; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 7.)

The Legislature cannot encroach upon the qualification of jurors so as to endanger their impartiality. *Logan v. State*, 50 Miss., 269.

The provision as to the nature and cause of the accusation is intended to secure to the accused such a specific description of the offense as will enable him to make preparation for his trial, and also such identification of the offense that he may be insured against a subsequent prosecution therefor. *Noonan v. State*, 1 Smed. & M., 562; *Murphy v. State*, 24 Miss., 590; *Girard v. State*, 25 Miss., 469; *Riggs v. State*, 26 Miss., 51; *Norris v. State*, 33 Miss., 373; *Newcomb v. State*, 37 Miss., 383; *Williams v. State*, 42 Miss., 328; *Riley v. State*, 43 Miss., 397; *Thompson v. State*, 51 Miss., 353.

The provision that no person shall be compelled to give evidence against himself excludes confessions extorted by violence, and evidence so obtained cannot be used against the prisoner under any circumstances or for any purpose. *Jordan v. State*, 32 Miss., 382.

The guaranty of a speedy trial does not preclude the State from a reasonable opportunity to examine and prosecute the charge. *Ex parte Jefferson*, 62 Miss., 223.

It is essential that venue shall be averred and proven. *Thompson v. State*, 51 Miss., 353.

The right to be heard does not forbid the court's placing reasonable limitations of time on argument. *Lee v. State*, 51 Miss., 566; *Wingo v. State*, 62 Miss., 311.

All evidence, whether of living witnesses or inanimate objects, must be produced before the jury in the presence of the accused and the court. The Legislature cannot authorize a jury to visit the scene of the crime unaccompanied by the accused and the court. *Foster v. State*, 70 Miss., 755.

The right of a defendant, under the section, to an "impartial jury" is not infringed by the statute (Code 1906, Sec. 2685), which provides that "any person, otherwise competent, who will make oath that he is impartial in the case, shall be competent as a juror in any criminal case, notwithstanding the fact that he has an impression or an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, if it appear to the satisfaction of the court that he has no bias or feeling or prejudice in the case, and no desire to reach any result in it, except that to which the evidence may conduct; but any juror shall be excluded if the court be of the opinion that he cannot try the case impartially, etc." *Green v. State*, 72 Miss., 522.

The section primarily relates to trials of the guilt or innocence of the accused. Whether it relates to hearing of applications for continuances, *quaere?* *Lipscomb v. State*, 76 Miss., 223.

One is not an impartial juror within this section who, on his *voir dire*, conceals facts which make him incompetent; such incompetency exists when a juror heard facts from a witness whom he believed inducing a fixed opinion. *Shepprie v. State*, 79 Miss., 740 (31 So., 416).

Section 1397 of the Code, providing that it shall be sufficient in an indictment for perjury to set forth the substance for the offense charged, does not dispense with the necessity of averring the substance of the issue on the perjury is charged to have been committed, and therefore does not violate this section. *State v. Silverberg*, 78 Miss., 858 (29 So., 761).

The section applied. *Whit v. State*, 85 Miss., 208 (37 So., 809).

SEC. 27. No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the military when in actual service, or by leave of the court for misdemeanor in office; but the Legislature, in cases not punishable by death or by imprisonment in the penitentiary, may dispense with the inquest of the grand jury, and may authorize prosecutions before

justices of the peace, or such other inferior court or courts as may be established, and the proceedings in such cases shall be regulated by law.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 12; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 12; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 31.)

Indictments cannot be amended as to a matter of substance, in the absence of a statute authorizing it, without the consent of the grand jury. *McGuire v. State*, 35 Miss., 366.

The Legislature may authorize the amendment of indictments when they do not deprive the accused of any essential right necessary to the ends of justice. *Miller v. State*, 53 Miss., 403; *Peebles v. State*, 55 Miss., 434.

But an amendment to an indictment which changes the offense cannot be made without the consent of the grand jury; identity of offense and of person is necessary. *Bluminger v. State*, 55 Miss., 528.

It is not essential that the law shall provide for a trial of misdemeanors by a jury before justices of the peace. *Ex parte Wooten*, 62 Miss., 174.

The Legislature may make mayors of municipalities *ex officio* justices of the peace in and for their municipalities, and give them criminal jurisdiction as such. *Bell v. McKinney*, 63 Miss., 187.

The section expressly authorizes the Legislature to dispense with the inquest of a grand jury in the prosecution of misdemeanors. *Coulter v. State*, 75 Miss., 356 (22 So., 872).

SEC. 28. Cruel or unusual punishment shall not be inflicted, nor excessive fines be imposed.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 16; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 16; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 8.)

SEC. 29. Excessive bail shall not be required; and all persons shall, before conviction, beailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or presumption great.

The right to bail after conviction is not within the section. *Ex parte Dyson*, 25 Miss., 356; *Hill v. State*, 64 Miss., 431.

The court has the discretion to grant bail where the evidence is such that the jury might, and perhaps ought, to convict. *Ex parte Wray*, 30 Miss., 673; *Moore v. State*, 36 Miss., 137; *ex parte Beall*, 39 Miss., 715; *Street v. State*, 43 Miss., 1.

But bail should not be granted in such case unless there be exceptional circumstances apart from the offense that seem to demand it. *Ex parte Bridewell*, 57 Miss., 39; *ex parte Patterson*, 56 Miss., 161; *ex parte Hamilton*, 65 Miss., 147 (3 So., 241).

Even if the jury in capital cases are authorized to fix the punishment at imprisonment for life, bail in such cases is not thereby made a matter of right. *Ex parte Fortenberry*, 53 Miss., 428. (1817, Art. I, Sec. 16; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 16; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 8).

SEC. 30. There shall be no imprisonment for debt.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 18; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 18; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 11.)

The costs of the prosecution is not a debt within the meaning of the section, but the costs of the defence is. *Ex parte* Mayer, 57 Miss., 85.

A statute making it a crime for guardians and others exercising public employment to fail to pay over money which comes to their hands by virtue of their office or employment, when lawfully required to do so, does not violate the section. Money so due is not a debt within its meaning. *State v. Gillis*, 75 Miss., 331 (24 So., 25).

A judgment under the statute (Code 19-6, Sec. 28) ordering the payment of money by the father for the support of a bastard child is not a debt within the meaning of the section. *Ex parte* Bridgeforth, 77 Miss., 418 (27 So., 622).

SEC. 31. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

(1817, Art. I, Sec. 28; 1832, Art. I, Sec. 28; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 12.)

A jury within the meaning of the law is composed of twelve men. *Wolfe v. Martin*, 1 How. (Miss.), 30; *Byrd v. State*, 1 How. (Miss.), 163.

It is unnecessary for the jury before justices of the peace, or inferior courts, to consist of twelve men; it may in such courts be wholly dispensed with. (Sec. 27.) *Ex parte* Wooten, 62 Miss., 174.

The Legislature cannot authorize a judgment, on a motion, without a jury, in favor of a surety against the principal for money paid. *Smith v. Smith*, 1 How. (Miss.), 102.

But a motion against a sheriff and his sureties for failure to pay over money collected does not violate any constitutional right. *Lewis v. Garrett*, 5 How. (Miss.), 434; see also *Bank v. Spencer*, 3 Smed. & M., 305; *Hopton v. Swan*, 50 Miss., 545.

A statute limiting peremptory challenges is not violative of the section. *Dowling v. State*, 5 Smed. & M., 664.

The section secures the right to a jury in all cases to which at common law a jury trial was necessary. *Isom v. Mississippi R. R. Co.*, 36 Miss., 300.

The section does not affect the jurisdiction conferred on the chancery court by section 163. *McBryde v. State Revenue Agent*, 70 Miss., 716 (12 So., 699).

SEC. 32. The enumeration of rights in this constitution shall not be construed to deny and impair others retained by, and inherent in, the people.

(1817, conclusion Art. I; 1832, *Ib.*; 1869, Art. I, Sec. 32.)

## ARTICLE IV.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 33. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Legislature, which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 4; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 4; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 1.)

The Legislature cannot delegate to the whole or any portion of the people, or to any other department of the government its power to make laws. *Alcorn v. Hamer*, 38 Miss., 652.

But the execution of some portions of a statute may be made to depend upon the vote of the people. *Alcorn v. Hamer*, 38 Miss., 652; *Barnes v. Supervisors*, 51 Miss., 305; *Schulherr v. Bordeaux*, 64 Miss., 59.

Section 3039 of the Code of 1892 (Code 1906, Sec. 3444) does not violate this section, nor does the Act of 1900, Chapter 69 (Code 1906, Sec. 3444), amending said section. *Yazoo City v. Lightcap*, 82 Miss., 148 (33 So., 949).

The power to create other offices than those provided for by the constitution, subject to the limitation mentioned by the court, results from the grant to the Legislature of legislative power. *State v. Hill*, 70 Miss., 112 (11 So., 789).

Therefore the Legislature had the right to create a State Revenue Agent and to arm him with power to bring any action which the State or any of its political subdivisions could bring. *Ib.*

The Legislature has the right to prescribe the terms upon which creditors shall undertake to use and employ the extraordinary remedy of attachment against their debtors. *Mack v. Jacobs*, 70 Miss., 430 (12 So., 444).

Hence the Act of 1884 is not unconstitutional because it provided that the jury might render a special verdict and assess punitive damages against the plaintiff in attachment in certain cases and that "any verdict they may assess shall stand" unless the court shall certify that it is grossly unconscionable or unwarranted by the facts. *Ib.*

The Legislature can constitutionally confer on municipalities the power, by ordinance, to punish as an offense against the municipality an act which constitutes a crime against the State. *Ocean Springs v. Green*, 77 Miss., 472 (27 So., 743).

The Legislature has all political power not denied it by the State or national constitution. *Hinton v. Perry Co.*, 84 Miss., 536 (36 So., 565).

The Legislature may make the operation of statutes dependent upon future contingencies. *Ormand v. White*, 85 Miss., 276 (37 So., 834).

Hence statutes providing for the establishment of stock law districts by petition and vote do not violate this section. Ib.

The Legislature may lawfully regulate the time, manner and extent of the taking of fish in running streams and lakes with outlets into other waters. *Ex parte Fritz*, 86 Miss., 210 (38 So., 722).

SEC. 34. The House of Representatives shall consist of members chosen every four years by the qualified electors of the several counties and representative districts.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 2.)

SEC. 35. The Senate shall consist of members chosen every four years by the qualified electors of the several districts.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 4.)

SEC. 36. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government in regular sessions on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year A. D. 1892, and every four years thereafter; and in special session on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of the year A. D. 1894, and every four years thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor. The special sessions shall not continue longer than thirty days, unless the Governor, deeming the public interest to require it, shall extend the sitting, by proclamation in writing, to be sent to and entered upon the journals of each house, for a specific number of days, and then it may continue in session to the expiration of that time. At such special sessions the members shall receive not more compensation or salary than ten cents mileage and *per diem* of not exceeding five dollars; and none but appropriation and revenue bills shall be considered, except such other matters as may be acted upon at an extraordinary session called by the Governor.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 6.)

SEC. 37. Elections for members of the Legislature shall be held in the several counties and districts as provided by law.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 8.)

SEC. 38. Each house shall elect its own officers, and shall judge of the qualifications, return and election of its own members.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 10.)

The term "house" means one branch of the Legislature as distinguished from the other. *Green v. Weller*, 32 Miss., 650.

SEC. 39. The Senate shall choose a president *pro tempore* to act in the absence or disability of its presiding officer.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 11.)

#### QUALIFICATIONS AND PRIVILEGES OF LEGISLATORS.

SEC. 40. Members of the Legislature, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take the following oath: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully support the constitution

of the United States and of the State of Mississippi; that I am not disqualified from holding office by the constitution of this State; that I will faithfully discharge my duties as a legislator; that I will, as soon as practicable hereafter, carefully read (or have read to me) the constitution of this State, and will endeavor to note, and as a legislator to execute, all the requirements thereof imposed on the legislature; and I will not vote for any measure or person because of a promise of any other member of this Legislature to vote for any measure or person, or as a means of influencing him or them so to do. So help me God."

SEC. 41. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and who shall not be a qualified elector of the State, and who shall not have been a resident citizen of the State four years, and of the county two years, immediately preceding his election. The seat of a member of the House of Representatives shall be vacated on his removal from the county or flatorial district from which he was elected.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 7; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 7; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 3.)

SEC. 42. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, who shall not have been a qualified elector of the State four years, and who shall not be an actual resident of the district or territory he may be chosen to represent for two years before his election. The seat of a Senator shall be vacated upon his removal from the district from which he was elected.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 14; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 14; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 5.)

SEC. 43. No person liable as principal for public moneys unaccounted for shall be eligible to a seat in either house of the Legislature, or to any office of profit or trust, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all sums for which he may have been liable.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 28; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 28; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 16.)

A judicial determination of the liability is not essential. *Brady v. Howe*, 50 Miss., 607.

The prohibition applies to private citizens as well as to officers. *Hoskins v. Brantley*, 57 Miss., 814.

A person disqualified under the section, though a *de facto* officer, cannot maintain an action for fees. *Matthews v. Copiah Co.*, 53 Miss., 715.

SEC. 44. No person shall be eligible to a seat in either house of the Legislature, or to any office of profit or trust, who shall have been convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime; and any person who shall have been convicted of giving or offering, directly or indirectly, any bribe to procure his election or appointment, and any person who shall give or offer any bribe to procure the election or appointment of



any person to office, shall, on conviction thereof, be disqualified from holding any office of profit or trust under the laws of this State.

(1817, Art. VI, Secs. 4 and 5; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 4; 1869, Art. IV, Secs. 17 and 18.)

A judicial conviction is essential under this section. *Brady v. Howe*, 50 Miss., 607.

But a pardon removes the ineligibility. *Jones v. Registrars of Alcorn Co.*, 56 Miss., 766.

SEC. 45. No Senator or Representative, during the term for which he was elected, shall be eligible to any office of profit which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased, during the time such Senator or Representative was in office, except to such offices as may be filled by an election of the people.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 26; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 26; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 38.)

An office is a continuing charge or employment the duties of which are defined by rules prescribed by law and not by contract. *Alcorn v. Shelby*, 36 Miss., 273.

In case of the creation of a new county by the Legislature, a member thereof cannot be appointed to one of the county offices. *Brady v. West*, 50 Miss., 68.

SEC. 46. The members of the Legislature shall severally receive from the State treasury compensation for their services, to be prescribed by law, which may be increased or diminished; but no alteration of such compensation of members shall take effect during the session at which it is made.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 25; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 25; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 20.)

SEC. 47. No member of the Legislature shall take any fee or reward or be counsel in any measure pending before either house of the Legislature, under penalty of forfeiting his seat, upon proof thereof to the satisfaction of the house of which he is a member.

SEC. 48. Senators and Representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, theft, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislature, and for fifteen days before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 19; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 19; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 19.)

#### TRIAL OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 49. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment; but two-thirds of all the members present must concur therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and, when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be sworn to do justice according to law and the evidence.

(1817, Art. "Impeachment," Secs. 1 and 2; 1832, Art. VI, Secs. 1 and 2; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 27.)

SEC. 50. The Governor and all other civil officers of this State, shall be liable to impeachment for treason, bribery, or any high crime or misdemeanor in office.

(1817, Art. "Impeachment," Sec. 3; 1832, Art. VI, Sec. 3; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 28.)

SEC. 51. Judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit in this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

(1817, Art. "Impeachment," Sec. 3; 1832, Art. VI, Sec. 3; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 30.)

SEC. 52. When the Governor shall be tried, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside; and when the Chief Justice is disabled, disqualified, or refuses to act, the judge of the Supreme Court next oldest in commission shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without concurrence of two-thirds of all the Senators present.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 29.)

SEC. 53. For reasonable cause, which shall not be sufficient ground of impeachment, the Governor shall, on the joint address of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, remove from office the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts; but the cause or causes of removal shall be spread on the journals and the party charged be notified of the same, and have an opportunity to be heard by himself or counsel, or both, before the vote is finally taken and decided.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 27; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 31.)

#### RULES OF PROCEDURE.

SEC. 54. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each shall provide.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 12.)

SEC. 55. Each house may determine rules of its own proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, expel a member; but no member, unless expelled for theft, bribery, or corruption, shall be expelled the second time for the same offense. Both houses shall, from time to time, publish journals of their proceedings, except such parts as may, in their opinion, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, at the request of one-tenth of the members present; and the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal on the final passage of every bill.

(1817, Art. III, Secs. 16 and 17; 1832, Art. III, Secs. 15, 16 and 17; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 14.)

The term "house" means one branch of the Legislature as distinguished from the other. *Green v. Weller*, 32 Miss., 650.

SEC. 56. The style of the laws of the State shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi."

(1832, Art. III, Sec. 4; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 32.)

It is not required that the Legislature should literally adhere to the words as to the style of the laws; statutes should show on their face the authority by which they were adopted. *Swan v. Buck*, 40 Miss., 268.

SEC. 57. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 22; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 22; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 13.)

SEC. 58. The doors of each house, when in session, or in committee of the whole, shall be kept open, except in cases which may require secrecy; and each house may punish, by fine and imprisonment, any person not a member who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, or who shall in any way disturb its deliberations during the session; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the final adjournment of that session.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 20; 1832, Art. III, Secs. 20 and 21; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 15.)

SEC. 59. Bills may originate in either house, and be amended or rejected in the other; and every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless two-thirds of the house where the same is pending shall dispense with the rules; and every bill shall be read in full immediately before the vote on its final passage; and every bill, having passed both houses, shall be signed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in open session; but before either shall sign any bill, he shall give notice thereof, suspend business in the house over which he presides, have the bill read by its title, and, on the demand of any member, have it read in full; and all such proceedings shall be entered on the journal.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 23; 1832, Art. III, Sec. 23; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 23.)

This section has no application to an act adopting and putting in force a code of laws. *Hunt v. Wright*, 70 Miss., 298 (11 So., 608).

SEC. 60. No bill shall be so amended in its passage through either house as to change its original purpose, and no law shall be passed except by bill; but orders, votes, and resolutions of both houses, affecting the prerogatives and duties thereof, or relating to adjournment, to amendments to the constitution, to the investigation of public officers, and the like, shall not require the signature of the Governor; and such resolutions, orders, and votes, may empower legislative committees to admin-

ister oaths, to send for persons and papers, and generally make legislative investigations effective.

(1832, Art. V, Sec. 16; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 25.)

The section has no application to an act adopting and putting in force a code of laws. *Hunt v. Wright*, 70 Miss., 298 (11 So., 608).

SEC. 61. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only, but the section or sections, as amended or revived, shall be inserted at length.

The section has no application to an act adopting and putting in force a code of laws. *Hunt v. Wright*, 70 Miss., 298 (11 So., 608).

It follows that part of a statute repealed, left out of the repealing statute, is no longer law. *Nations v. Lovejoy*, 80 Miss., 401 (31 So., 811).

SEC. 62. No amendment to bills by one house shall be concurred in by the other except by a vote of the majority thereof, taken by yeas and nays and the names of those voting for and against recorded upon the journals; and reports of committees of conference shall in like manner be adopted in each house.

SEC. 63. No appropriation bill shall be passed by the Legislature which does not fix definitely the maximum sum thereby authorized to be drawn from the treasury.

This section and Sections 64, 68, 69, 73, 116 and 123 referred to commented upon and applied. *Colbert v. State*, 86 Miss., 769 (39 So., 65).

SEC. 64. No bill passed after the adoption of this constitution to make appropriations of money out of the State treasury shall continue in force more than six months after the meeting of the Legislature at its next regular session; nor shall such bill be passed except by the votes of a majority of all the members elected to each house of the Legislature.

This section and Sections 63, 68, 69, 73, 116 and 123 referred to, commented upon and applied. *Colbert v. State*, 86 Miss., 769 (39 So., 65).

SEC. 65. All votes on the final passage of any measure shall be subject to reconsideration for at least one whole legislative day, and no motion to reconsider such vote shall be disposed of adversely on the day on which the original vote was taken, except on the last day of the session.

SEC. 66. No law granting a donation, or gratuity, in favor of any person or object shall be enacted, except by the concurrence of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature, nor by any vote for a sectarian purpose or use.

SEC. 67. No new bill shall be introduced into either house of the Legislature during the last three days of the session.

SEC. 68. Appropriation and revenue bills shall, at regular sessions of the Legislature, have precedence in both houses over all other business, and no such bills shall be passed during the last five days of the session.

The section is binding as a matter of procedure on the Legislature, but its disregard is beyond the control of the courts. *Hunt v. Wright*, 70 Miss., 298.

SEC. 69. General appropriation bills shall contain only the appropriations to defray the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative, and judicial departments of the government; to pay interest on State bonds, and to support the common schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject. Legislation shall not be engrafted on appropriation bills, but the same may prescribe the conditions on which the money may be drawn, and for what purposes paid.

The Governor cannot, under Section 73, veto that part of a special appropriation bill in which is expressed, under the section, the conditions on which the money may be drawn. *State v. Holder*, 76 Miss., 158.

This section and Sections 63, 64, 68, 73, 116 and 123 referred to, commented upon and applied. *Colbert v. State*, 86 Miss., 769 (39 So., 65).

SEC. 70. No revenue bill, or any bill providing for assessments of property for taxation, shall become a law except by vote of at least three-fifths of the members of each house present and voting.

The section is binding as a matter of procedure on the Legislature, but its disregard is beyond the control of the courts. *Hunt v. Wright*, 70 Miss., 298 (11 So., 608).

SEC. 71. Every bill introduced into the Legislature shall have a title, and the title ought to indicate clearly the subject-matter or matters of the proposed legislation. Each committee to which a bill may be referred shall express, in writing, its judgment of the sufficiency of the title of the bill, and this, too, whether the recommendation be that the bill do pass or do not pass.

SEC. 72. Every bill which shall pass both houses shall be presented to the Governor of the State. If he approve, he shall sign it; but if he does not approve, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other house, by which, likewise, it shall be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sundays

excepted) after it has been presented to him, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law unless sent back within three days after the beginning of the next session of the Legislature, No bill shall be approved when the Legislature is not in session.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 15; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 15; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 24.)

The official publication of an act which was presented to the Governor within five days of an adjournment of the Legislature raises the presumption that the Governor failed to return it within three days after the beginning of the next session. *Bowen v. Gilleylen*, 58 Miss., 813.

The section applies where the Governor has wrongfully undertaken to approve a part and veto another part of a bill and the Legislature has adjourned within five days after the bill was sent to him for approval. In such case it remains in his hands in legal contemplation. *State v. Holder*, 76 Miss., 158 (23 So., 643).

SEC. 73. The Governor may veto parts of any appropriation bill, and approve parts of the same, and the portions approved shall be law.

The section relates to distinct appropriations contained in general appropriation bills and separable items of special appropriation bills, and does not authorize the veto of that part of a special appropriation bill in which, under Sec. 69, is expressed the conditions on which the money may be drawn. *State v. Holder*, 76 Miss., 158 (23 So., 643).

This section and Sections 63, 64, 68, 69, 116 and 123 referred to, commented upon and applied. *Colbert v. State*, 86 Miss., 769 (39 So., 65).

SEC. 74. No bill shall become a law until it shall have been referred to a committee of each house and returned therefrom with a recommendation in writing.

SEC. 75. No law of a general nature, unless therein otherwise provided, shall be enforced until sixty days after its passage.

(1832, Art. VII, Sec. 6; 1869, Art. XII, Sec. 9.)

SEC. 76. In all elections by the Legislature the members shall vote *viva voce*, and the votes shall be entered on the journals.

SEC. 77. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the Legislature, and the persons thereupon chosen shall hold their seats for the unexpired term.

#### INJUNCTIONS.

SEC. 78. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to regulate by law the cases in which deductions shall be made from salaries of public officers for neglect of official duty, and the amount of said deduction.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 14; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 12; 1869, Art. XII, Sec. 10.)

The section does not deprive the Legislature of power to provide for reductions from salaries because of a failure to perform official duties on account of sickness and like causes. *Cole v. Humphreys*, 78 Miss., 163 (28 So., 808).

SEC. 79. The Legislature shall provide by law for the sale of all delinquent tax lands. The courts shall apply the same liberal principles in favor of such titles as in sale by execution. The right of redemption from all sales of real estate, for the non-payment of taxes or special assessments, of any and every character whatsoever, shall exist, on conditions to be prescribed by law, in favor of owners and persons interested in such real estate, for a period of not less than two years.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 8.)

The essential things which create authority in the tax collector to collect the taxes by sale are: A legal assessment (that constitutes the owner of the property a debtor to the State); and, second, a delivery of the assessment roll to the collector (that authorizes him to receive the money as therein charged against property or persons); and, third, if default is made in payment on the day appointed by law, he has power to distrain and sell. If these concur, the constitution is imperative that the courts shall regard the sale with the same indulgences and favor as it does that of a sheriff under execution. *Viriden v. Bowers*, 55 Miss., 1; *Wolfe v. Murphy*, 60 Miss., 1.

A sale for legal and illegal taxes jointly is not protected by the section. *Gamble v. Witty*, 55 Miss., 26; *Capital State Bank v. Lewis*, 64 Miss., 727 (2 So., 243); *Peterson v. Kittridge*, 65 Miss., 33 (3 So., 824).

But the legal taxes must not, by statute, be tendered before sale.

The section applies only to cases in which the power of sale exists. *Caston v. Caston*, 60 Miss., 475.

The section was prospective only. Under Sec. 274, continuing existing statutes in force until April 1, 1892, the right to redeem land sold for taxes in March, 1891, was limited to one year. *LeBlanc v. Illinois, etc., R. R. Co.*, 72 Miss., 669 (18 So., 381).

The section did not extend the time for redemption from sales made in March, 1892; the previous statute on the subject (Code 1880, Sec. 531) having been continued in force until April 1, 1892, by Section 274 constitution. *Judah v. Brothers*, 71 Miss., 414 (14 So., 455).

SEC. 80. Provision shall be made by general laws to prevent the abuse by cities, towns, and other municipal corporations of their powers of assessment, taxation, borrowing money, and contracting debts.

History of legislation, constitutional and statutory, relating to the powers of the board of supervisors reviewed. *Monroe County v. Strong*, 78 Miss., 565 (29 So., 530).

The section is prospective only and did not repeal existing municipal charters. *Lum v. Vicksburg*, 72 Miss., 950 (18 So., 476).

SEC. 81. The Legislature shall never authorize the permanent obstruction of any of the navigable waters of the State, but may provide for the removal of such obstructions as now exist, whenever the public welfare demands. This section shall not prevent the construction, under proper authority, of drawbridges for railroads, or other roads, nor the construction of booms "and chutes" for logs in such manner as not to prevent the safe passage of vessels, or logs, under regulations to be provided by law.

The State may authorize the diversion of streams from their old channels for the purpose of improving the navigation, and riparian owners have no cause of complaint. *Commissioners v. Withers*, 29 Miss., 21.

The section does not interfere with the police power of the State to grant ferry licenses. *Marshall v. Grimes*, 41 Miss., 27.

A riparian owner, without legislative sanction, cannot rightfully maintain a boom for the stoppage of logs. *Pascagoula, etc., Co. v. Dixon*, 77 Miss., 587 (28 So., 724).

SEC. 82. The Legislature shall fix the amount of the penalty of all official bonds, and may, as far as practicable, provide that the whole or a part of the security required for the faithful discharge of official duty shall be made by some guarantee company or companies.

The section has no application to bonds of officers created alone by statute. *Gloster v. Harrell*, 77 Miss., 793 (23 So., 520).

SEC. 83. The Legislature shall enact laws to secure the safety of persons from fires in hotels, theatres, and other public places of resort.

SEC. 84. The Legislature shall enact laws to limit, restrict, or prevent the acquiring and holding of land in this State by non-resident aliens, and may limit or restrict the acquiring or holding of lands by corporations.

SEC. 85. The Legislature shall provide by general law for the working of public roads by contract or by county prisoners, or both. Such law may be put in operation only by a vote of the board of supervisors in those counties where it may be desirable.

An indictment for failure to perform a contract to keep a road in repair must show that the law had been so put in operation in the county in which the road is situated. *Gilmore v. State*, 33 So., 171.

SEC. 86. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the treatment and care of the insane; and the Legislature may provide for the care of the indigent sick in the hospitals of the State.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 27.)



## LOCAL LEGISLATION.

SEC. 87. No special or local law shall be enacted for the benefit of individuals or corporations, in cases which are or can be provided for by general law, or where the relief sought can be given by any court of this State; nor shall the operation of any general law be suspended by the Legislature for the benefit of any individual or private corporation or association, and in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, and would be advantageous, no special law shall be enacted.

A railroad corporation is a private one within the meaning of this section. *Yazoo R. Co. v. Southern R. Co.*, 83 Miss., 746 (36 So., 74).

This section is violated by Chapter 89 of the Acts of 1902. *Ib.*

See in this connection: Constitution 1890, § 179; charter Y. & M. V. R. Co., Laws of 1882, p. 838; Code 1892, § 3572 and § 3560 as amended by Laws 1898, Ch. 80 (Code 1906, Secs. 4057, 4073); Constitution 1890, § 89.

SEC. 88. The Legislature shall pass general laws, under which local and private interests shall be provided for and protected, and under which cities and towns may be chartered and their charters amended, and under which corporations may be created, organized, and their acts of incorporation altered; and all such laws shall be subject to repeal or amendment.

The section is prospective only and did not repeal existing municipal charters. *Lum v. Vicksburg*, 72 Miss., 950 (18 So., 476).

This section merely requires the passage of uniform general laws prescribing the mode by which municipal charters may be granted and amended, and does not require such laws to contain the entire contents of such amendments. *Yazoo City v. Lightcap*, 82 Miss., 148 (33 So., 949).

Neither this section nor Section 91 affected § 8, Chapter 250, of the Laws of 1890, authorizing a salary to members of the board of supervisors of Madison County, such sections being prospective. *Adams v. Dendy*, 82 Miss., 135 (33 So., 843).

The Act of 1894 (p. 29), authorizing the intervention of the State Revenue Agent for the assessment and collection of municipal taxes on property that had escaped taxation is not unconstitutional on the alleged ground that it deprives the city of the right of local self-government, although the city is operating under a special charter delegating to it the power of taxation. *Adams v. Kuykendall*, 83 Miss., 571 (35 So., 830).

This section does not deprive the Legislature of the right to control the taxing power previously delegated to a municipality by a special charter. *Ib.*

The Legislature can constitutionally confer on municipalities the power, by ordinance, to punish as an offense against the

municipality an act which constitutes a crime against the State. *Ocean Springs v. Green*, 77 Miss., 472 (27 So., 743).

Section 2921 of the Code of 1892 (Code 1906, Sec. 3312), authorizing the Governor to pass upon and approve applications for the incorporation of cities, towns and villages, is constitutional. *Jackson v. Whiting*, 84 Miss., 163 (36 So., 611).

SEC. 89. There shall be appointed in each house of the Legislature a standing committee on local and private legislation; the house committee to consist of seven Representatives, and the Senate committee of five Senators. No local or private bill shall be passed by either house until it shall have been referred to said committee thereof, and shall have been reported back with a recommendation in writing that it do pass, stating affirmatively the reasons therefor, and why the end to be accomplished should not be reached by a general law, or by a proceeding in court; or if the recommendation of the committee be that the bill do not pass, then it shall not pass the house to which it is so reported unless it be voted for by a majority of all the members elected thereto. If a bill is passed in conformity to the requirements hereof, other than such as are prohibited in the next section, the courts shall not, because of its local, special, or private nature, refuse to enforce it.

Chapter 89, Laws of 1902, is violative of this section. *Yazoo R. Co. v. Southern R. Co.*, 83 Miss., 746 (36 So., 74).

SEC. 90. The Legislature shall not pass local, private, or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, but such matters shall be provided for only by general laws, viz.:

- (a) Granting divorces.  
(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 7; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 15; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 22.)
- (b) Changing the names of persons, places, or corporations.
- (c) Providing for changes of venue in civil and criminal cases.
- (d) Regulating the rate of interest on money.
- (e) Concerning the settlement or administration of any estate, or the sale or mortgage of any property, of any infant, or of a person of unsound mind, or of any deceased person.
- (f) The removal of the disability of infancy.
- (g) Granting to any person, corporation, or association the right to have any ferry, bridge, road, or fish trap.
- (h) Exemption of property from taxation or from levy or sale.
- (i) Providing for the adoption or legitimation of children.
- (j) Changing the law of descent and distribution.
- (k) Exempting any person from jury, road, or other civil duty (and no person shall be exempted therefrom by force of any local or private law).

The paragraph repealed previously existing laws the passage of which are inhibited by it. *Chidsey v. Scranton*, 70 Miss., 449 (12 So., 545).

- (l) Laying out, opening, altering, and working roads and highways.
- (m) Vacating any road or highway, town plat, street, alley, or public grounds.
- (n) Selecting, drawing, summoning, or empaneling grand or petit juries.
- (o) Creating, increasing, or decreasing the fees, salary, or emoluments of any public officer.

Statutes authorizing the board of supervisors to provide an abstract of title to lands in the county and cause it to be kept up to date at all times and empowering the chancery clerk to charge abstract fees do not violate the section or clause. *Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co. v. Edwards*, 78 Miss., 950 (29 So., 770).

A law applicable only to a single county, providing that no person shall be liable to jury duty outside the district in which he lives, violates paragraph *n* of this section. *Burt v. State*, 86 Miss., 280 (38 So., 233).

- (p) Providing for the management or support of any private or common school, incorporating the same, or granting such school any privileges.
- (q) Relating to stock laws, water courses, and fences.
- (r) Conferring the power to exercise the right of eminent domain, or granting to any person, corporation, or association the right to lay down railroad tracks or street car tracks in any other manner than that prescribed by general law.
- (s) Regulating the practice in courts of justice.
- (t) Providing for the creation of districts for the election of justices of the peace and constables; and
- (u) Granting any lands under control of the State to any person or corporation.

#### PROHIBITION.

SEC. 91. The Legislature shall not enact any law for one or more counties, not applicable to all the counties in the State, increasing the uniform charge for the registration of deeds, or regulating costs and charges and fees of officers.

Neither this section nor Sec. 88 affected Sec. 8, Chapter 250, Laws of 1890, authorizing a salary to members of the board of supervisors of Madison County, such sections being prospective. *Adams v. Dendy*, 82 Miss., 135 (33 So., 843).

SEC. 92. The Legislature shall not authorize payment to any person of the salary of a deceased officer beyond the date of his death.

SEC. 93. The Legislature shall not retire any officer on pay, or part pay, or make any grant to such retiring officer.

SEC. 94. The Legislature shall never create by law any distinction between the rights of men and women to acquire, own, enjoy, and dispose of property of all kinds, or their power to contract in reference thereto.

Married women are hereby fully emancipated from all disability on account of coverture. But this shall not prevent the Legislature from regulating contracts between husband and wife; nor shall the Legislature be prevented from regulating the sale of homesteads.

(1869, Art. I, Sec. 16.)

A contract whereby a wife relinquishes, on sufficient consideration, all claims on her husband's estate is authorized by this section. *Wyatt v. Wyatt*, 81 Miss., 219 (32 So., 317).

This section applied. *Southworth v. Brownlow*, 84 Miss., 405 (36 So., 522).

SEC. 95. Lands belonging to, or under the control of the State, shall never be donated directly or indirectly, to private corporations or individuals, or to railroad companies. Nor shall such land be sold to corporations or associations for a less price than that for which it is subject to sale to individuals. This, however, shall not prevent the Legislature from granting a right of way, not exceeding one hundred feet in width, as a mere easement, to railroads across State land, and the Legislature shall never dispose of the land covered by said right of way so long as such easement exists.

SEC. 96. The Legislature shall never grant extra compensation, fee, or allowance, to any public officer, agent, servant, or contractor, after service rendered or contract made, nor authorize payment, or part payment, of any claim under any contract not authorized by law; but appropriations may be made for expenditures in repelling invasion, preventing or suppressing insurrections.

SEC. 97. The Legislature shall have no power to revive any remedy which may have become barred by lapse of time, or by any statute of limitation of this State.

The section relates alone either to an express statute of limitations or to a lapse of time dealt with under the statute or the general law as a limitation of time. *North British & Mercantile Ins. Co. v. Edwards*, 85 Miss., 322 (37 So., 748).

This section has no application to a contract by which the parties agree that an action shall not be brought thereon after a specified time. It relates wholly to limitations prescribed by statute. *Insurance Co. v. Edwards*, 85 Miss., 322 (37 So., 748).

SEC. 98. No lottery shall ever be allowed, or be advertised by newspapers, or otherwise, or its tickets be sold in this State; and the Legislature shall provide by law for the enforcement of this provision; nor shall any lottery heretofore authorized be permitted to be drawn or its tickets sold.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 15.)

Lotteries being contrary to good morals, are not the subject of contract. *Miss. Society of Arts v. Musgrove*, 44 Miss., 820; *Moore v. State*, 48 Miss., 147.

SEC. 99. The Legislature shall not elect any other than its own officers, State Librarian, and United States Senators; but this section shall not prohibit the Legislature from appointing Presidential electors.

SEC. 100. No obligation or liability of any person, association, or corporation held or owned by this State, or levee board, or any county, city, or town thereof, shall ever be remitted, released or postponed, or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall such liability or obligation be extinguished except by payment thereof into the proper treasury; nor shall such liability or obligation be exchanged or transferred except upon payment of its face value; but this shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing by general law for the compromise of doubtful claims.

The word liability in the section is used interchangeably with obligation. *Adams v. Fragiaco*, 71 Miss., 417 (15 So., 798).

It is beyond the power of a municipality, under the section, to remit or release liability to it for due and unpaid taxes. *Morris, etc., Co. v. Adams*, 75 Miss., 410 (22 So., 944).

A municipality has no power under this section to refund money forfeited by the depositor's breach of contract for public work. *Jackson Ry., etc., v. Adams*, Rev. Agt., 79 Miss., 408 (30 So., 694).

SEC. 101. The seat of government of the State shall be at the city of Jackson, and shall not be removed or relocated without the assent of a majority of the electors of the State.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 102. All general elections for State and county officers shall commence and be holden every four years, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, until altered by the law; and the electors, in all cases except in cases of treason, felony, and breach of peace, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 7.)

SEC. 103. In all cases, not otherwise provided for in this constitution, the Legislature may determine the mode of filling all vacancies, in all offices, and in cases of emergency provisional appointments may be made by the Governor, to continue until the vacancy is regularly filled; and the Legislature shall provide suitable compensation for all officers, and shall define their respective powers.

(1832, Art. V, Sec. 13; 1869, Art. XII, Sec. 7.)

The mode of filling vacancies in the office of justice of the peace is committed by the section to the Legislature; but if it be not filled as prescribed by statute a case of emergency arises and the Governor may fill it provisionally. *State v. Lovell*, 70 Miss., 309 (12 So., 341).

SEC. 104. Statutes of limitation in civil causes shall not run against the State, or any subdivision or municipal corporation thereof.

The section went into effect on the adoption of the constitution and was not suspended by Section 274. *Adams v. Illinois, etc.*, R. R. Co., 71 Miss., 752 (15 So., 640).

The Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District (recognized by Art. II) is a subdivision of the State within the section. *Ib.*

This section suspended the statute of limitations on contracts then existing. *Wayne County v. Helton*, 79 Miss., 122 (29 So., 820).

SEC. 105. The Legislature shall provide for the enumeration of the whole number of inhabitants, and the qualified electors of the State, once in every ten years; and the first enumeration shall be made during the two months beginning on the first Monday of June, 1895, and the Legislature shall provide for the same by law.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 33.)

SEC. 106. There shall be a State Librarian, to be chosen by the Legislature, on joint vote of the two houses, to serve four years, whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Any woman, a resident of the State four years, and who has attained the age of twenty years, shall be eligible to said office.

SEC. 107. All stationery, printing, paper, and fuel, used by the Legislature, and other departments of the government, shall be furnished, and the printing and binding of the laws, journals, department reports, and other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the Legislature and its committees shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law. No member of the Legislature or officer of any department shall be in any way interested in such contract, and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor and State Treasurer.

SEC. 108. Whenever the Legislature shall take away the duties pertaining to any office, then the salary of the officer shall cease.

SEC. 109. No public officer or member of the Legislature shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any district, county, city, or town thereof, authorized by any law passed or order made by any board of which he may be or may have been a member, during the term for which he shall have been chosen, or within one year after the expiration of such term.

SEC. 110. The Legislature may provide, by general law, for condemning rights of way for private roads, where necessary for ingress and egress by the party applying, on due compensation being first made to the owner of the property; but such rights of way shall not be provided for in incorporated cities and towns.

SEC. 111. All lands comprising a single tract sold in pursuance of decree of court, or execution, shall be first offered in subdivisions not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, or one-quarter section, and then offered as an entirety, and the price bid for the latter shall control only when it shall exceed the aggregate of the bids for the same in subdivisions as aforesaid; but the chancery court, in cases before it, may decree otherwise if deemed advisable to do so.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 18.)

The objection that lands were sold in tracts exceeding one hundred and sixty acres must be made within time prescribed by law. *Bradley v. Villere*, 66 Miss., 399 (6 So., 208).

SEC. 112. Taxation shall be uniform and equal throughout the State. Property shall be taxed in proportion to its value. The Legislature may, however, impose a tax per capita upon such domestic animals as from their nature and habits are destructive of other property. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value. But the Legislature may provide for a special mode of valuation and assessment for railroads, and railroad and other corporate property, or for particular species of property belonging to persons, corporations, or associations not situated wholly in one county. But all such property shall be assessed at its true value, and no county shall be denied the right to levy county and special taxes upon such assessment as in other cases of property situated and assessed in the county.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 20.)

Local and special assessments not prohibited by the section. *Alcorn v. Hamer*, 38 Miss., 652; *Daily v. Swope*, 47 Miss., 367; *Vassar v. George*, 47 Miss., 713.

This section does not prohibit exemptions. *Miss. Mills v. Cook*, 56 Miss., 40.

The Legislature cannot prescribe the payment of a docket tax in a particular judicial district for the payment of the judge. *Murray v. Lehman*, 61 Miss., 283.

An assessment is a prerequisite to taxation on property. *State v. Adler*, 68 Miss., 487 (9 So., 645).

Whenever a tax is according to value an assessment is a prerequisite to its validity. *Thibodeaux v. State*, 69 Miss., 683 (13 So., 352).

The Legislature cannot dispense with an assessment. *State v. Vicksburg Bank*, 69 Miss., 99 (10 So., 102).

Local taxation to pay bonds issued for the establishment of schools, outside of the established free school system, does not violate the equality and uniformity rule. *Chrisman v. Brookhaven*, 70 Miss., 477 (12 So., 458).

The provision that no county shall be denied the right to levy county or special taxes, etc., applies only to assessments of railroads or other like property not situated wholly in one

county. *Brennan v. Mississippi, etc., Co.*, 70 Miss., 531 (13 So., 228).

The section is the only constitutional limitation on the power of the Legislature to exempt property from county and municipal taxation. *Ib.*

The section contemplates that the assessment shall be made by the assessor, provided for in Sec. 138. State Revenue Agent *v. Tonella*, 70 Miss., 701 (14 So., 17).

The uniform and equality rule prescribed by the section is not required to be observed in the imposition of special assessments, as for making sidewalks, etc. *Nugent v. Jackson*, 72 Miss., 1040 (18 So., 493).

A statute providing for the assessment of railroads for back taxes by the State Railroad Commission, without appeal, does not violate the uniformity and equality rule under the section, and does not deprive of property without due process of law, although other taxpayers may, under general laws, appeal from the tribunal fixing their taxes. *Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co. v. Adams*, 77 Miss., 764 (25 So., 355).

A statute (Laws 1888, p. 24) dividing the counties into classes and the lands therein into sub-classes, fixing, according to quality, a maximum and minimum value for taxation on the lands in the several classes and confining the assessor to the limits so fixed, violated Art. 5, Sec. 21, Constitution 1869, providing for an assessor in each county, and Art. 12, Sec. 20, same, requiring property to be taxed according to value. *Hawkins v. Mangum*, 78 Miss., 97 (28 So., 872).

Municipal taxation is within the operation of the section. *Adams v. Capital, etc., Bank*, 75 Miss., 701 (23 So., 395); *Adams v. Bank of Oxford*, 78 Miss., 532 (29 So., 402).

Under Sec. 20, Art. 12, Constitution 1869, the subjects of taxation could be classified at the discretion of the Legislature, and if all of the same class were taxed alike there was no violation of the equality and uniformity therein required. The rule is different under the section *supra*. *Adams v. Bank*, 78 Miss., 532 (29 So., 402).

And so the constitutionality of a statute exempting a property owner from liability to taxes is a question which a tax collector, being merely a ministerial officer, cannot determine, but the question is a judicial one for the courts to determine. *Yazoo R. Co. v. West*, 78 Miss., 789 (29 So., 475).

The railroad commission as assessor of railroad property is without power to determine questions of exemptions from taxation so as to render them *res judicata*. *Yazoo R. Co. v. Adams*, 81 Miss., 90 (32 So., 937).

This section does not authorize the railroad commission to conclusively determine the judicial question of exemption. *Ib.*



Section 13 of Art. 12 of the Constitution of 1869 was self-executing, and the Legislature had no power not to tax corporate property of the kind taxed to individuals. *Ib.*

The Legislature may authorize a tax collector to assess such persons and personal property as he may find unassessed, as was done by section 3804 of the Code of 1892 (Code 1906, Sec. 4320). *Powell v. McKee*, 81 Miss., 229 (32 So., 919).

The Legislature is without power to classify property for taxation except as provided in this section, which is self-executing, and hence a provision in a municipal charter granted by the Legislature of 1884, exempting from taxation bills and notes given in whole or in part payment for property within the city subject to taxation is void, either under this provision or under Sec. 20, Art. 12, constitution of 1869. *Adams v. Kuykendall*, 83 Miss., 571 (35 So., 830).

Municipal taxation is within the operation of this section. *Adams v. Bank*, 75 Miss., 701 (23 So., 395).

The act of March 9, 1900, p. 43, imposing a privilege tax "on each land timber mill company," but excepting therefrom saw-mill operators who do not ship timber or lumber out of the State, violates this section and also Art. 1, Sec. 8, par. 3, Constitution United States. *Rev. Agt. v. Lumber Co.*, 84 Miss., 23 (36 So., 68).

This section applied to the act of February 22, 1900, p. 16, which was held constitutional. *Marble v. Fife*, 69 Miss., 596 (13 So., 842).

SEC. 113. The Auditor shall, within sixty days after the adjournment of the Legislature, prepare and publish a full statement of all money expended at such session, specifying the items and amount of each item, and to whom, and for what paid; and he shall also publish the amounts of all appropriations.

SEC. 114. Returns of all elections by the people shall be made to the Secretary of State in such manner as shall be provided by law.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 18; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 16; 1869, Art. XII, Sec. 19.)

SEC. 115. The fiscal year of the State of Mississippi shall commence on the first day of October, and end on the thirtieth day of September of each year; and the Auditor of Public Accounts and the Treasurer of the State shall compile and have published a full and complete report, showing the transactions of their respective offices on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year for the preceding fiscal year.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 8.)

## ARTICLE V.

## EXECUTIVE.

SEC. 116. The chief executive power of this State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and who shall be ineligible as his immediate successor in office.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 1; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 1; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 1.)

This section and Secs. 63, 64, 68, 69, 73 and 123 referred to, commented upon and applied. *Colbert v. State*, 86 Miss., 799 (39 So., 65).

SEC. 117. The Governor shall be at least thirty years of age, and shall have been a citizen of the United States twenty years, and shall have resided in this State five years next preceding the day of his election.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 3; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 3; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 3.)

SEC. 118. The Governor shall receive for his services such compensation as may be fixed by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during his term of office.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 4; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 4; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 4.)

SEC. 119. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the State, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 5; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 5; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 5.)

SEC. 120. The Governor may require information in writing from the officers in the executive departments of the State on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 6; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 6; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 6.)

SEC. 121. The Governor shall have power to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session whenever, in his judgment, the public interest requires it. Should the Governor deem it necessary to convene the Legislature he shall do so by public proclamation, in which he shall state the subjects and matters to be considered by the Legislature, when so convened; and the Legislature, when so convened as aforesaid, shall have no power to consider or act upon subjects or matters other than those designated in the proclamation of the Governor by which the session is called, except impeachments and examination into the accounts of State officers. The Legislature when so convened, may also act on and consider such other matters as the Governor may in writing submit to them while in session. The Governor may convene the Legislature at the seat of government, or at a different place if that shall become dangerous from an enemy or from disease; and in case of a disagreement between

the two houses with respect to time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated meeting of the Legislature.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 7; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 7; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 7.)

SEC. 122. The Governor shall, from time to time, give the Legislature information of the state of the government, and recommend for consideration such measures as may be deemed necessary and expedient.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 8; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 8; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 8.)

SEC. 123. The Governor shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 9; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 9; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 9.)

This section and Secs. 63, 64, 68, 69, 73 and 116 referred to, commented upon and applied. *Colbert v. State*, 86 Miss., 769 (39 So., 65).

SEC. 124. In all criminal and penal cases, excepting those of treason and impeachment, the Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, to remit fines, and in cases of forfeiture, to stay the collection until the end of the next session of the Legislature, and by and with the consent of the Senate to remit forfeitures. In cases of treason he shall have power to grant reprieves, and by and with consent of the Senate, but may respite the sentence until the end of the next session of the Legislature; but no pardon shall be granted before conviction; and in cases of felony, after conviction no pardon shall be granted until the applicant therefor shall have published for thirty days, in some newspaper in the county where the crime was committed, and in case there be no newspaper published in said county, then in an adjoining county, his petition for pardon, setting forth therein the reasons why such pardon should be granted.

(1832, Art. V, Sec. 10; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 10.)

The Governor may pardon for contempt of court. *Ex parte Hickey*, 4 Smed. & M., 751.

A pardon restores the right to vote. *Jones v. Registrars of Alcorn Co.*, 56 Miss., 766; see Sec. 253 hereof.

The Governor can respite the sentence of one convicted for a capital offense and fix a later day for execution. *Ex parte Fleming*, 60 Miss., 910.

SEC. 125. The Governor shall have the power, and it is hereby made his duty, to suspend alleged defaulting State and county treasurers, and defaulting tax collectors, pending the investigation of their respective accounts, and to make temporary appointments of proper persons to fill the offices while such investigations are being made; and the Legislature shall provide for the enforcement of this provision by appropriate legislation.

SEC. 126. There shall be a seal of the State kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and be called the great seal of the State of Mississippi.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 12; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 12; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 11.)

SEC. 127. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of Mississippi, be sealed with the great seal of State, and be signed by the Governor, and attested by the Secretary of State.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 11; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 11; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 12.)

SEC. 128. There shall be a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall be elected at the same time, in the same manner, and for the same term, and who shall possess the same qualifications as required of the Governor.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 18; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 14.)

SEC. 129. The Lieutenant-Governor shall, by virtue of his office, be President of the Senate. In committee of the whole he may debate all questions, and when there is an equal division in the Senate, or on a joint vote of both houses, he shall give the casting vote.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 19; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 16.)

SEC. 130. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his services the same compensation as the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(1869, Art. V, Sec. 16.)

SEC. 131. When the office of Governor shall become vacant, by death or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the powers and discharge the duties of said office. When the Governor shall be absent from the State, or unable, from protracted illness, to perform the duties of the office, the Lieutenant-Governor shall discharge the duties of said office until the Governor be able to resume his duties; but if, from disability or otherwise, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be incapable of performing said duties, or if he be absent from the State, the President of the Senate *pro tempore* shall act in his stead; but if there be no such president, or if he be disqualified by like disability, or be absent from the State, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall assume the office of Governor and perform said duties; and in case of the inability of the foregoing officers to discharge the duties of Governor, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate to elect a President *pro tempore*. The officer discharging the duties of Governor shall receive compensation as such. Should a doubt arise as to whether a vacancy has occurred in the office of Governor, or as to whether any one of the disabilities mentioned in this section exists or shall have ended, then the Secretary of State shall submit the question in doubt to the judges of the Supreme Court, who, or a majority of whom, shall investigate and determine said question, and shall furnish to said Secretary of State an opinion, in writing, determining the question submitted to them, which opinion, when rendered as aforesaid, shall be final and conclusive.

(1817, Art. IV, Secs. 20, 21 and 22; 1832, Art. V, Secs. 17 and 18; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 17.)

SEC. 132. In case the election for Lieutenant-Governor shall be contested, the contest shall be tried and determined in the same manner as a contest for the office of Governor.

(1869, Art. V, Sec. 18.)

SEC. 133. There shall be a Secretary of State, who shall be elected as herein provided. He shall be at least twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the state five years next preceding the day of his election, and he shall continue in office during the term of four years, and shall be keeper of the Capitol; he shall keep a correct register of all official acts and proceedings of the Governor; and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes, and vouchers relative thereto, before the Legislature, and he shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law. He shall receive such compensation as shall be prescribed.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 14; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 14; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 19.)

SEC. 134. A State Treasurer and an Auditor of Public Accounts shall be elected as herein provided, who shall hold their office for the term of four years, and shall possess the same qualifications as required for the Secretary of State. They shall receive such compensation as may be provided by law. Said Treasurer and Auditor of Public Accounts shall be ineligible to immediately succeed themselves or each other in office.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 25; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 20; 1869, Art. V, Sec. 20.)

SEC. 135. There shall be a sheriff, coroner, treasurer, assessor, and surveyor for each county, to be selected as elsewhere provided herein, who shall hold their offices for four years. The sheriff and treasurer shall be ineligible to immediately succeed themselves or each other in office.

(1869, Art. V, Sec. 21.)

A statute (Laws 1888, p. 24) dividing the counties into classes and the lands therein into sub-classes, fixing, according to quality, a maximum and minimum value for taxation on the lands in the several classes, and confining the assessor to the limits so fixed, violated Art. 5, Sec. 21, Constitution 1869, providing for an assessor in each county, and Art. 12, Sec. 20, same, requiring property to be taxed according to value. *Hawkins v. Mangum*, 78 Miss., 97 (28 So., 872).

Sections 3799 and 3804, Code of 1892 (4312 and 4320, Code 1906), the one authorizing the board of supervisors to increase assessments to cover improvements placed on land, and the other empowering the tax collector to make additional assessments, are constitutional. *Tunica Co. v. Tate*, 78 Miss., 295 (29 So., 74).

To the same effect as to 3804, Code of 1892 (4320, Code 1906). See *Powell v. McKee*, 81 Miss., 229 (32 So., 919).

SEC. 136. All officers named in this article shall hold their offices during the term for which they were selected, unless removed, and until their successors shall be duly qualified to enter on the discharge of their respective duties.

(1869, Art. V, Sec. 22.)

The section applies only to officers elected under the provision of the constitution. *Andrews v. Covington*, 69 Miss., 740 (13 So., 853).

SEC. 137. It shall be the duty of the State Treasurer, within ten days after the first day of January and July of each year, to publish a statement under oath, in some newspaper published at the seat of government, showing the condition of the treasury on said days, the balance on hand and in what funds, together with a certificate of the Governor that he has verified the count of the funds in the treasury, and found the balance stated by the Treasurer, actually in the vaults of the treasury, or as the truth may be. And it shall be the duty of the Governor, at such other times as he may deem proper, to go to the treasury, without giving notice to the Treasurer, and verify the cash balance as shown by the books, and to publish the fact that he has done so, and whether the amount called for by the books be actually in the treasury, and stating whether the Treasurer had any notice whatever that the verification would be made.

SEC. 138. The sheriff, coroner, treasurer, assessor, surveyor, clerks of courts, and members of the board of supervisors of the several counties, and all other officers exercising local jurisdiction therein, shall be selected in the manner provided by law for each county.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 24; 1832, Art. V, Sec. 19.)

The term sheriff *ex vi termini* in this State implies "tax collector." *Byrne v. State*, 50 Miss., 688; *French v. State*, 52 Miss., 759.

The section, taken in connection with Sec. 112, contemplates that assessments shall be made by the assessor. *State Revenue Agent v. Tonella*, 70 Miss., 701 (14 So., 17).

The Legislature may authorize a tax collector to assess such persons and personal property as he may find unassessed, as was done by Sec. 3804 of the Code of 1892 (Code 1906, Sec. 4320). *Powell v. McKee*, 81 Miss., 229 (32 So., 919).

SEC. 139. The Legislature may empower the Governor to remove and appoint officers, in any county or counties or municipal corporations, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 140. The Governor of the State shall be chosen in the following manner: On the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November of A. D. 1895, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November in every fourth year thereafter, until the day shall be changed by law, an election shall be held in the several counties and districts created for the election of members of the House of Representatives in this State,

for Governor, and the person receiving in any county or such legislative district the highest number of votes cast therein, for said office, shall be holden to have received as many votes as such county or district is entitled to members in the House of Representatives, which last named votes are hereby designated "electoral votes." In all cases where a representative is apportioned to two or more counties or districts, the electoral vote, based on such representative, shall be equally divided among such counties or districts. The returns of said election shall be certified by the Election Commissioners, or a majority of them, of the several counties and transmitted, sealed, to the seat of government, directed to the Secretary of State, and shall be by him safely kept and delivered to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at the next ensuing session of the Legislature within one day after he shall have been elected. The Speaker shall, on the next Tuesday after he shall have received said returns, open and publish them in the presence of the House of Representatives, and said house shall ascertain and count the vote of each county and legislative district and decide any contest that may be made concerning the same, and said decision shall be made by a majority of the whole number of members of the House of Representatives concurring therein, by a *viva voce* vote, which shall be recorded in its journal; *Provided*, In case the two highest candidates have an equal number of votes in any county or legislative district, the electoral vote of such county or legislative district shall be considered as equally divided between them. The person found to have received a majority of all the electoral votes, and also a majority of the popular vote, shall be declared elected.

(1817, Art. IV, Sec. 2.)

SEC. 141. If no person shall receive such majorities, then the House of Representatives shall proceed to choose a Governor from the two persons who shall have received the highest number of popular votes. The election shall be by *viva voce* vote, which shall be recorded in the journal, in such manner as to show for whom each member voted.

SEC. 142. In case of an election of Governor or any State officer by the House of Representatives, no member of that house shall be eligible to receive any appointment from the Governor or other State officer so elected, during the term for which he shall be elected.

SEC. 143. All other State officers shall be elected at the same time, and in the same manner as provided for election of Governor.

## ARTICLE VI.

### JUDICIARY.

SEC. 144. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court and such other courts as are provided for in this Constitution.

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 1; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 1; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 1.)

It is not within the power of the Federal Congress to establish rules for the administration of justice in State courts. *Lumber Co. v. Myers*, 80 Miss., 435 (31 So., 787).

The act of Congress, January 13, 1898, providing that promissory notes shall not be admissible in evidence until the internal revenue stamp prescribed by it shall be affixed thereto, does not bind the State courts. *Ib.*

SEC. 145. The Supreme Court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom, when convened, shall form a quorum. The Legislature shall divide the State into three Supreme Court districts, and the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one judge for and from each district; but the removal of a judge to the State Capital during his term of office shall not render him ineligible as his own successor for the district from which he has removed. The present incumbents shall be considered as holding their terms of office from the State at large.

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 2; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 2; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 2.)

SEC. 146. The Supreme Court shall have such jurisdiction as properly belongs to a court of appeals.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 4; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 4.)

The Supreme Court has no original jurisdiction; it may, however, hear and determine all motions and issues necessary to the exercise of its appellate powers and necessary to the enforcement of its orders. *Planters Insurance Co. v. Cramer*, 47 Miss., 200; *Brown v. Carraway*, 47 Miss., 668.

The Supreme Court has inherent power, upon reversal of a judgment, where the facts are shown of record, to award restitution to the party dispossessed under the judgment pending the appeal. *Hall v. Wells*, 54 Miss., 289, 306.

The Supreme Court may affirm a judgment, right in its result, though the affirmance be on grounds not passed on by the lower court. *Y. & M. V. R. R. Co. v. Adams*, 81 Miss., 90 (32 So., 937).

SEC. 147. No judgment or decree in any chancery or circuit court rendered in a civil cause shall be reversed or annulled on the ground of want of jurisdiction to render said judgment or decree, from any error or mistake as to whether the cause in which it was rendered was of equity or common law jurisdiction; but if the Supreme Court shall find error in the proceedings other than as to jurisdiction, and it shall be necessary to remand the case, the Supreme Court may remand it to that court which, in its opinion, can best determine the controversy.

Application of the section. *Barrett v. Carter*, 69 Miss., 593 (13 So., 625).

The Supreme Court is not precluded by the section from reversing a decree enjoining a number of actions for the destruction of property by fire on the idea of preventing a multiplicity



of suits, the question in such case being merely as to the power of any court to join the parties in one suit. *Tribette v. Illinois, etc.*, R. R. Co., 70 Miss., 182 (12 So., 32).

The prohibition of the section is not confined to final judgments or decrees, but applies also to appeals from interlocutory ones where the question of jurisdiction is directly raised. *Cazeneuve v. Curell*, 70 Miss., 521 (13 So., 32).

If the chancery court erroneously assume jurisdiction of an action of trespass the Supreme Court is powerless to interfere. *Ib.*

A judgment of the circuit court in favor of a claimant will not, under the section, be reversed because his title was only an equitable one. *Goyer, etc., Co., v. Wildberger*, 71 Miss., 438 (15 So., 235).

The section is not applicable to a decree appointing a receiver, void because made on the *ex parte* application of a debtor, such unauthorized proceeding not being a "cause" within its meaning. *Whitney v. Bank*, 71 Miss., 1009 (15 So., 33).

The section exempts decrees in chancery and judgments of the circuit court from collateral attack on the ground of want of jurisdiction as between equity and common law. *Ib.*

Where a chancery court entertains jurisdiction of a case the question whether it were or were not equitable in character does not arise, by virtue of the section, in the Supreme Court. *Adams v. Bank*, 74 Miss., 307 (20 So., 881).

If the chancery court overrule a demurrer to a bill, raising the question of its jurisdiction, to subject specific property to the payment of a judgment at law, the record of which judgment has been destroyed, the Supreme Court cannot, under the section, review such question, there being no other error found in the record. *Day v. Hartman*, 74 Miss., 489 (21 So., 302).

The circuit court having entertained jurisdiction of a suit, an action of ejectment, the Supreme Court cannot because of the section reverse its judgment, even if, by Sec. 160, the remedy in the particular case should have been sought in the chancery court. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. LeBlanc*, 74 Miss., 650 (21 So., 760).

The section deprives the Supreme Court alone of power; a chancery court may rightfully dismiss a cause the jurisdiction of which properly belongs to a court of law. *Carbolineum, etc., Co. v. Meyer*, 76 Miss., 586 (25 So., 297).

The section does not apply to cases in which either the circuit or chancery court entertains a cause, being neither of equity or common law jurisdiction, of which it has no jurisdiction. *Levee Commissioners v. Brooks*, 76 Miss., 635 (25 So., 358).

Section cited in support of chancery jurisdiction. *Atkinson v. Felder*, 78 Miss., 83 (29 So., 767).

If a chancery court overrule a demurrer to a cross-bill, the Supreme Court cannot, under the section, reverse the decree because of any error or mistake as to whether the matters therein propounded be of equity or common law jurisdiction. *Irion v. Cole*, 78 Miss., 132 (28 So., 803).

When a court of equity has taken jurisdiction of a proceeding to compel an agent to account for misappropriation of funds, its decree will not be disturbed on appeal on the ground that the complainant had a complete remedy at law. *Decell v. Oil Mill*, 83 Miss., 346 (35 So., 761).

A decree in chancery will not be reversed on the ground merely that there was an adequate remedy at law. *Hancock v. Dodge*, 85 Miss., 228 (37 So., 711).

On the reversal of a final decree in a cause of which the chancery court had no jurisdiction, instead of remanding the cause to the court having jurisdiction the Supreme Court will dismiss it, if it appears that the complainant has no cause of action. *Griffin v. Byrd*, 74 Miss., 32 (19 So., 717).

The Supreme Court is forbidden by this section to reverse a decree of the chancery court because of any error or mistake as to whether the case was of equity or common law jurisdiction. *Hancock v. Dodge*, 85 Miss., 228 (37 So., 711).

Under this section a personal judgment against the members of a firm for a firm debt rendered in a suit to set aside alleged fraudulent conveyances by them does not constitute reversible error. *Holmes v. Ferguson*, 86 Miss., 782 (39 So., 70).

SEC. 148. The Supreme Court shall be held twice in each year at the seat of government, at such time as the Legislature may provide.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 7; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 7.)

SEC. 149. The term of office of the judges of the Supreme Court shall be nine years. The office of one of said judges shall be vacated in three years, one in six years, and one in nine years, so that at the expiration of every three years one of said judges shall be appointed as aforesaid.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 3.)

SEC. 150. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the Supreme Court who shall not have attained the age of thirty years at the time of his appointment, and who shall not have been a practicing attorney and a citizen of the State for five years immediately preceding such appointment.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 6; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 6.)

SEC. 151. All vacancies which may occur in said court from death, resignation, or removal shall be filled by appointment as aforesaid; but if a vacancy shall occur during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor shall appoint a successor, who shall hold his office until the end of the next session of the Senate, unless his nomination shall be sooner rejected.

(1869, Art. VI, Sec. 5.)

SEC. 152. The Legislature shall divide the State into convenient circuit and chancery court districts.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 13; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 13.)

The subject of legislative power to create new counties, divide counties into judicial districts, and remove seats of justice of such districts discussed. *Hinton v. Perry Co.*, 84 Miss., 537 (36 So., 565).

SEC. 153. The judges of the circuit courts and of the chancery courts shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years.

(1869, Art. VI, Sec. 11.)

The Governor has no power, under this section, to appoint a judge to a full term upon the expiration of a preceding one during a recess of the Senate. *Christian v. Gibbs*, 53 Miss., 314.

(See Sec. 177.)

SEC. 154. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the circuit court or of the chancery court who shall not have been a practicing lawyer for five years, and who shall not have attained the age of twenty-six years, and who shall not have been five years a citizen of this State.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 12; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 12.)

The official acts of a *de facto* judge are valid. *Brady v. Howe*, 50 Miss., 607.

SEC. 155. The judges of the several courts of this State shall, before they proceed to execute the duties of their respective offices, take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as \_\_\_\_\_ according to the best of my ability and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi. So help me God."

SEC. 156. The circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal in this State not vested by this Constitution in some other court, and such appellate jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 14; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 14.)

The circuit court has jurisdiction where there is no other legal remedy. *Madison Co. v. Alexander, Walker*, 523; *Planters Ins. Co. v. Cramer*, 47 Miss., 200.

Matters "civil" mean of common law nature. *Bell v. West Point*, 51 Miss., 262.

The circuit court, on an appeal or *certiorari* from a justice of the peace, has such jurisdiction only as the justice had. *Glass v. Moss*, 9 How. (Miss.), 519; *Crapoo v. Grand Gulf*, 9 Smed. & M., 205; *Steir v. Surget*, 10 Smed. & M., 154; *Schofield v.*

Persons, 26 Miss., 402; Askew v. Askew, 49 Miss., 301; Bell v. West Point, 51 Miss., 262.

This rule does not apply in unlawful entry and detainer cases. Poston v. Mhoon, 49 Miss., 620.

But the circuit court may consolidate several cases where the parties are the same on both sides, and a single judgment can settle the rights of all. Ammon v. Whitehead, 31 Miss., 99; Spratley v. Kitchens, 55 Miss., 578; McLendon v. Pass, 66 Miss., 110 (5 So., 234).

The principal of the amount in controversy at the time suit is brought, after deducting credits, if any, is the test of jurisdiction. Martin v. Harding, 52 Miss., 694.

Garnishment is not an original suit, and the circuit court may issue and render judgment thereon for amounts within justice jurisdiction. Martin v. Harvey, 54 Miss., 685.

A claimant's issue is not an original suit. Bernheimer v. Martin, 66 Miss., 486 (6 So., 326).

The original jurisdiction of the circuit court can be made by statute to embrace contested election causes. Hull v. Lyon, 59 Miss., 218.

Where jurisdiction is given to a court by the Constitution, it cannot be conferred exclusively on any other court by the Legislature. Montross v. State, 61 Miss., 429.

The pleadings, where honest, fix and determine the amount in controversy. Fenn v. Harrington, 54 Miss., 733.

SEC. 157. All causes that may be brought in the circuit court whereof the chancery court has exclusive jurisdiction shall be transferred to the chancery court.

SEC. 158. A circuit court shall be held in each county at least twice in each year, and the judges of said courts may interchange circuits with each other in such manner as may be provided by law.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 15; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 15.)

This section does not preclude the assignment of several judges to the same district. Price v. Anderson, 65 Miss., 410 (4 So., 96).

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section authorizing the Legislature to provide for the interchange of circuit judges, and notwithstanding the further fact that no similar constitutional provision respecting chancellors exists, Section 458 of the Code of 1892 (Code 1906, Sec. 507) is constitutional. First National Bank v. Block, 82 Miss., 197 (33 So., 849).

SEC. 159. The chancery court shall have full jurisdiction in the following matters and cases, viz:

- (a) All matters in equity.
- (b) Divorce and alimony.
- (c) Matters testamentary and of administration.

- (d) Minor's business.  
 (e) Cases of idiocy, lunacy, and persons of unsound mind.  
 (f) All cases of which the said court had jurisdiction under the laws in force when this Constitution is put in operation.

(1832 third amendment; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 16.)

"Full jurisdiction" indicates that where a court takes hold of a subject it ought to dispose of it fully and finally. *Bank v. Duncan*, 52 Miss., 740; *Georgia R. R. Co. v. Brooks*, 66 Miss., 583 (6 So., 467); *Eyrich v. Bank*, 67 Miss., 60 (6 So., 615).

(a) All matters in equity. As a matter of necessity, in order to ascertain the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the courts, reference must be had to the system of jurisprudence prevalent at the time the constitution was adopted, and to the legislation of the State, with a view to which the framers of the Constitution must be understood to have acted. *Servis v. Beaty*, 32 Miss., 52.

Equity is defined to be that system of justice which was administered by the High Court of Chancery in England. *Smith v. Everett*, 50 Miss., 575.

The Legislature may confer on the chancery court jurisdiction of legal matters in aid of its authority over the principal matter of an equitable nature. *Bank v. Duncan*, 52 Miss., 740; *Buie v. Pollock*, 55 Miss., 309.

Where suit is upon a note stipulating for an attorney's fee, if suit be necessary to collect it, in the chancery court, that court has full jurisdiction to fix the quantum of the fee and include it in the decree. *Eyrich v. Bank*, 67 Miss., 60 (6 So., 615).

(d) Minor's business. The jurisdiction of the chancery court extends to the allowance of an attorney's fee out of an infant's estate for services rendered in the recovery of the estate. *Epperon v. Nugent*, 57 Miss., 45.

A court of chancery has jurisdiction to decree an account for profits and rents of land against a disseizor, where the complainants, or some of them, are infants. *Carmichael v. Hunter*, 4 How. (Miss.), 308; *Wathen v. Glass*, 54 Miss., 382.

And so if the complainant be of unsound mind. *Robinson v. Burritt*, 66 Miss., 356 (6 So., 206).

A complainant who has appealed from a decree denying his right to cancel his adversary's title to land may, under the section and the next one, enjoin his adversary, if insolvent, from cutting timber thereon, pending the appeal, the trees constituting its chief value. *Woods v. Riley*, 72 Miss., 73 (18 So., 384).

The section confers jurisdiction of bills by creditors without judgments to vacate fraudulent conveyances (Code 1880, § 1843); nor is such jurisdiction affected by Sec. 31. *McBride v. State Revenue Agent*, 70 Miss., 716 (12 So., 699).

Although jurisdiction of minor's business is by this section conferred on the chancery court, it still pertains to the Legislature as *parens patrie* to prescribe rules and regulations for the management, superintendence and disposition of the property of those under disability. *Railroad Co. v. Blythe*, 69 Miss., 939 (11 So., 111).

NOTE: Sec. 532 of the Code is practically the counterpart of this section of the Constitution. Hence cases applicable to that section of the Code are applicable to the section of the Constitution. The annotations under that section of the Code should therefore be examined.

SEC. 160. And in addition to the jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the chancery court in suits to try title and to cancel deeds and other clouds upon title to real estate, it shall have jurisdiction in such cases to decree possession, and to displace possession; to decree rents and compensation for improvements and taxes; and in all cases where said court heretofore exercised jurisdiction, auxiliary to courts of common law, it may exercise such jurisdiction to grant the relief sought, although the legal remedy may not have been exhausted or the legal title established by a suit at law.

A complainant who has appealed from a decree denying his right to cancel his adversary's title to land may, under the section and the next one, enjoin his adversary, if insolvent, from cutting timber thereon, pending the appeal, the trees constituting its chief value. *Woods v. Riley*, 72 Miss., 73 (18 So., 384).

The section dispenses with the necessity for exhausting legal remedies before invoking the jurisdiction of equity. *Whitney v. Bank*, 71 Miss., 1009 (15 So., 33).

The circuit court having entertained jurisdiction of a case the remedy in which should have been sought, under the section, in the chancery court, its judgment will not be reversed because of Sec. 147 by the Supreme Court. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. LeBlanc*, 74 Miss., 650 (21 So., 760).

The section does not confer jurisdiction on the chancery court of a suit on the bond of a sheriff who has made an excessive levy under an attachment. *Cazeneuve v. Curell*, 70 Miss., 521 (13 So., 32).

The section embraces only technical trusts, where a bond is required by law. *Bernard v. Sykes*, 72 Miss., 297 (18 So., 450).

SEC. 161. And the chancery court shall have jurisdiction, concurrent with the circuit court, of suits on bonds of fiduciaries and public officers for failure to account for money or property received, or wasted or lost by neglect or failure to collect, and of suits involving inquiry into matters of mutual accounts; but if the plaintiff brings his suit in the circuit court, that court may, on application of the defendant, transfer the cause to the chancery court, if it appear that the accounts to be investigated are mutual and complicated.

The section does not confer jurisdiction on the chancery court of a suit on the bond of a sheriff who has made an excessive levy under an attachment. *Cazeneuve v. Curell*, 70 Miss., 521 (13 So., 32).

The section embraces only technical trusts, where a bond is required by law. *Barnard v. Sykes*, 72 Miss., 297 (18 So., 450).

SEC. 162. All causes that may be brought in the chancery court whereof the circuit court has exclusive jurisdiction shall be transferred to the circuit court.

SEC. 163. The Legislature shall provide by law for the due certification of all causes that may be transferred to or from any chancery court or circuit court, for such reformation of the pleadings therein as may be necessary, and the adjudication of the costs of such transfer.

SEC. 164. A chancery court shall be held in each county at least twice in each year.

(1869, Art. VI, Sec. 17, and third amendment.)

SEC. 165. No judge of any court shall preside on the trial of any cause where the parties or either of them shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, or where he may be interested in the same, except by the consent of the judge and of the parties. Whenever any judge of the Supreme Court or the judge or chancellor of any district in this State shall, for any reason, be unable or disqualified to preside at any term of court, or in any case where the attorneys engaged therein shall not agree upon a member of the bar to preside in his place, the Governor may commission another, or others, of law knowledge to preside at such term or during such disability or disqualification in the place of the judge or judges so disqualified. Where either party shall desire, the Supreme Court, for the trial of any cause, shall be composed of three judges. No judgment or decree shall be affirmed by disagreement of two judges constituting a quorum.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 9.)

The section does not disqualify a judge because of a general interest in a public proceeding which he feels in common with the mass of citizens. *Ferguson v. Brown*, 75 Miss., 214 (21 So., 603).

The special judge appointed hereunder, and not the regular judge, must approve the stenographer's notes. *Lopez v. Jackson*, 79 Miss., 460 (31 So., 206).

SEC. 166. The judges of the Supreme Court, of the circuit courts, and the chancellors shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 10; 1869, Art. VI, Secs. 10 and 15.)

The Legislature cannot, under the section, provide that the pay of a special judge shall be deducted from the salary of the

regular judge in whose stead he has served. *Holder v. Sykes*, 77 Miss., 64 (24 So., 261).

SEC. 167. All civil officers shall be conservators of the peace, and shall be by law vested with ample power as such.

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 12; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 22; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 22.)

SEC. 168. The clerk of the Supreme Court shall be elected as other State officers, for the term of four years, and the clerk of the circuit court and the clerk of the chancery court shall be selected in each county in the manner provided by law, and shall hold office for the term of four years, and the Legislature shall provide by law what duties shall be performed during vacation by the clerks of the circuit and chancery courts, subject to the approval of the court.

(1869, Art. VI, Sec. 19.)

The statute (Code 1880, Sec. 396; Code 1892, Sec. 3051; Code 1906, Sec. 3458) did not apply, under Sec. 16, Art. VI, Constitution of 1869, to the terms of the clerks of the circuit and chancery courts. *Andrews v. Covington*, 69 Miss., 740 (13 So., 853).

SEC. 169. The style of all process shall be "The State of Mississippi," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the "State of Mississippi," and all indictments shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State."

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 13; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 17; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 18.)

The section refers to criminal prosecutions for the violation of State laws, and not for the violation of town ordinances. *Alexander v. Town Council*, 54 Miss., 659.

An affidavit for the prosecution of an offender is fatally defective when it fails to conclude as required by the section. *Love v. State*, 8 So., 465.

An indictment not so concluding is void. *State v. Morgan*, 79 Miss., 659; *Miller v. State*, 81 Miss., 162 (32 So., 951).

SEC. 170. Each county shall be divided into five districts. A resident freeholder of each district shall be selected, in the manner prescribed by law, and the five so chosen shall constitute the board of supervisors of the county, a majority of whom may transact business. The board of supervisors shall have full jurisdiction over roads, ferries, and bridges, to be exercised in accordance with such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe, and perform such other duties as may be required by law. The clerk of the chancery court of each county shall be clerk of the board of supervisors.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 20 and second amendment; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 20.)

The board can do valid acts only as empowered by law. *Howe v. State*, 53 Miss., 57.



The jurisdiction over roads, ferries and bridges can be regulated by law, but it cannot be taken away. *Board v. Arrighi*, 54 Miss., 668; *Paxton v. Baum*, 59 Miss., 531; *Seal v. Donnelly*, 60 Miss., 658.

History of legislation, constitutional and statutory, relating to the jurisdiction of the board of supervisors reviewed. *Monroe County v. Strong*, 78 Miss., 565 (29 So., 530).

The Legislature may invest the boards of supervisors with the right to regulate the taking of fish in their respective counties. *Ex parte Fritz*, 86 Miss., 210 (38 So., 722).

SEC. 171. A competent number of justices of the peace and constables shall be chosen in each county in the manner provided by law, for each district, who shall hold their office for the term of four years. No person shall be eligible to the office of justice of the peace who shall not have resided two years in the district next preceding his selection. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to causes in which the principal amount in controversy shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars; and they shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court over all crimes whereof the punishment prescribed does not extend beyond a fine and imprisonment in the county jail; but the Legislature may confer on the justices of the peace exclusive jurisdiction in such petty misdemeanors as it shall see proper. In all causes tried by a justice of the peace, the right of appeal shall be secured under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law, and no justice of the peace shall preside at the trial of any cause where he may be interested, or the parties or either of them shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, except by the consent of the justice of the peace and of the parties.

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 8; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 23; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 23.)

An account, though embracing various items, cannot be divided so as to give jurisdiction. *Grayson v. Williams, Walker*, 298; *Pittman v. Chrisman*, 59 Miss., 124.

But plaintiff need not embrace in the same suit independent causes of action, though all may be due. *Ash v. Lee*, 51 Miss., 101; *Pittman v. Chrisman*, 59 Miss., 124; *McLendon v. Pass*, 66 Miss., 110 (5 So., 234); *Drysdale v. Biloxi, etc.*, 67 Miss., 534 (7 So., 541).

The following cases on the subject are expressly overruled. *Schofield v. Pensons*, 26 Miss., 402; *Mobile R. R. Co. v. State*, 51 Miss., 137; and it seems *Morris v. Shryock*, 50 Miss., 590.

In computing the amount in controversy, costs, damages, and interest are excluded. *New Orleans R. R. Co. v. Evans*, 49 Miss., 785; *Jackson v. Whitfield*, 51 Miss., 202.

The justices of the peace have jurisdiction to try claimant's issue although the value of the property exceeds two hundred dollars. *Bernheimer v. Martin*, 66 Miss., 486 (6 So., 326).

The amount in controversy is not limited to actions on contracts. *Bell v. West Point*, 51 Miss., 262; *Higgins v. DeLoach*, 54 Miss., 498.

In suits upon penal bonds, jurisdiction is determined by the amount of damages honestly claimed. *Shattuck v. Miller*, 50 Miss., 386; *State v. Lucky*, 51 Miss., 528.

In regulating appeals from justice courts, the Legislature cannot discriminate against classes of litigants. *Chicago R. R. Co. v. Moss*, 60 Miss., 641.

The Legislature cannot confer on the mayor of a municipality jurisdiction as a justice of the peace outside of municipal limits. *Heggie v. Stone*, 70 Miss., 39 (12 So., 253).

The section, as to jurisdictional amount, became operative upon the adoption of the Constitution and was not suspended by Sec. 274. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. Brookhaven, etc., Co.*, 71 Miss., 663 (16 So., 252).

Neither the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, nor the executive power of constables, can be extended beyond the district for which they were elected. *Riley v. James*, 73 Miss., 1 (18 So., 930).

Under the section, a justice of the peace has jurisdiction of a suit against a carrier by a person who has shipped freight by it, a part of which belongs to him and a part to others, to recover damages which he has suffered, if they do not exceed two hundred dollars, although the entire shipment was made under one contract with him and the damages to all the property exceed said sum. *Waters v. Mobile, etc., R. R. Co.*, 74 Miss., 534 (21 So., 240).

The courts hereby authorized are distinct from those authorized by Sec. 172. *Hughes v. State*, 79 Miss., 77 (29 So., 786).

If the amount of a judgment in a justice's court in another State and the costs of the suit therein paid by the plaintiff exceed two hundred dollars, the circuit court has jurisdiction of a suit for the aggregate amount brought in this State. *McDugle v. Filmer*, 82 Miss., 200 (34 So., 152).

SEC. 172. The Legislature shall, from time to time, establish such other inferior courts as may be necessary, and abolish the same whenever deemed expedient.

(1832, Art. IV, Sec. 24; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 24.)

It is competent, under the section, for the Legislature to give a mayor of a municipality jurisdiction of causes, civil and criminal, within the municipality. *Bell v. McKinney*, 63 Miss., 187.

A police justiceship is authorized by this section. *Hughes v. State*, 79 Miss., 77 (29 So., 786).

SEC. 173. There shall be an Attorney-General elected at the same time and in the same manner as the Governor is elected, whose term of

office shall be four years and whose compensation shall be fixed by law. The qualifications for the Attorney-General shall be the same as herein prescribed for judges of the circuit and chancery courts.

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 14; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 25; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 25.)

SEC. 174. A district attorney for each circuit court district shall be selected in the manner provided by law, whose term of office shall be four years, whose duties shall be prescribed by law, and whose compensation shall be a fixed salary.

(1817, Art. V, Sec. 14; 1832, Art. IV, Sec. 25; 1869, Art. VI, Sec. 25.)

The Legislature cannot, directly or indirectly, abridge the terms of office of the district attorneys. *Fant v. Gibbs*, 54 Miss., 396.

The section does not prevent the Legislature from authorizing deductions from the salaries of district attorneys for neglect of official duty, whether from sickness or other cause. The word "fixed" in the section simply marks the change made by the Constitution in the compensation of district attorneys from a system of fees and salaries to one of salaries alone. *Cole v. Humphries*, 78 Miss., 163 (28 So., 808).

SEC. 175. All public officers, for willful neglect of duty or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to presentment or indictment by a grand jury; and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office, and otherwise punished as may be prescribed by law.

The penalty prescribed is mandatory. *Shattuck v. State*, 51 Miss., 575.

The method of removal is exclusive. *Runnel v. State*, *Walker*, 146; *Hyde v. State*, 52 Miss., 665; *ex parte Lehman*, 60 Miss., 967.

SEC. 176. No person shall be a member of the board of supervisors who is not a resident freeholder in the district for which he is chosen. The value of real estate necessary to be owned to qualify persons in the several counties to be members of said board shall be fixed by law.

SEC. 177. The Governor shall have power to fill any vacancy which may happen during the recess of the Senate in the office of judge or chancellor, by making a temporary appointment of an incumbent, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the Senate, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed and confirmed by the Senate. When a temporary appointment of a judge or chancellor has been made during the recess of the Senate, the Governor shall have no power to remove the person or appointee, nor power to withhold his name from the Senate for their action.

## ARTICLE VII.

## CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 178. Corporations shall be formed under general laws only. The Legislature shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal any charter of incorporation now existing and revocable, and any that may hereafter be created, whenever, in its opinion, it may be for the public interest to do so. *Provided, however,* That no injustice shall be done to the stockholders. No charter for any private corporation for pecuniary gain shall be granted for a longer period than ninety-nine years. In assessing for taxation the property and franchises of corporations having charters for a longer period than ninety-nine years, the increased value of such property and franchises arising from such longer duration of their charters shall be considered and assessed; but any such corporation shall have the right to surrender the excess over ninety-nine years of its charter.

SEC. 179. The Legislature shall never remit the forfeiture of the franchise of any corporation now existing, nor alter nor amend the charter thereof, nor pass any general or special law for the benefit of such corporation, except upon the condition that such corporation shall thereafter hold its charter and franchises subject to the provisions of this Constitution; and the reception by any corporation of any provision of any such laws, or the taking of any benefit or advantage from the same, shall be conclusively held an agreement by such corporation to hold thereafter its charter and franchises under the provisions hereof.

This section is violated by Chapter 89, Acts of 1902, and this act is not saved by Sec. 89, Constitution of 1890. *Yazoo R. Co. v. Southern R. Co.*, 83 Miss., 746 (36 So., 74).

SEC. 180. All existing charters or grants of corporate franchise under which organizations have not in good faith taken place at the adoption of this Constitution shall be subject to the provisions of this article; and all such charters under which organizations shall not take place in good faith and business be commenced within one year from the adoption of this Constitution, shall thereafter have no validity; and every charter or grant of corporate franchise hereafter made shall have no validity, unless an organization shall take place thereunder and business be commenced within two years from the date of such charter or grant.

Both the right to exist as a corporation and the power to consolidate with another corporation are within the section. *Adams v. Yazoo, etc.*, R. R. Co., 77 Miss., 194 (24 So., 200); *Yazoo, etc.*, R. R. Co. v. *Adams*, 180 U. S., 1.

An exemption from taxation contained in a charter of a railroad company, which afterwards loses its corporate existence by consolidation with another company, was cut off by the section, notwithstanding the charter provided that the exemptions should pass to the consolidated company. *Adams v. Yazoo, etc.*, R. R. Co., 77 Miss., 194 (24 So., 200); *Yazoo, etc.*, R. R. Co. v. *Adams*, 180 U. S., 1.

SEC. 181. The property of all private corporations for pecuniary gain shall be taxed in the same way and to the same extent as the property of individuals, but the Legislature may provide for the taxation of banks and banking capital, by taxing the shares according to the value thereof (augmented by the accumulations, surplus, and unpaid dividends), exclusive of real estate, which shall be taxed as other real estate. Exemptions from taxation to which corporations are legally entitled at the adoption of this Constitution, shall remain in full force and effect for the time of such exemptions as expressed in their respective charters, or by general laws, unless sooner repealed by the Legislature. And domestic insurance companies shall not be required to pay a greater tax in the aggregate than is required to be paid by foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, except to the extent of the excess of their *ad valorem* tax over the privilege tax imposed upon such foreign companies; and the Legislature may impose privilege taxes on building and loan associations in lieu of all other taxes except on their real estate.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 13.)

Domestic insurance companies are protected by the section against an aggregation of taxes, whether State, county or municipal, in excess of the taxes required of foreign insurance companies doing business in this State, until their assets become sufficient to yield an *ad valorem* tax, which, added to the privilege tax, will exceed the tax required of such foreign companies. *Brennan v. Mississippi, etc., Co.*, 70 Miss., 531 (13 So., 228).

The section defeated the exemption of the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad Company. The case of *Natchez, etc., R. R. Co. v. Lambert*, 70 Miss., 779 (13 So., 33), announcing the contrary, overruled. *Adams v. Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co.*, 77 Miss., 194 (24 So., 200).

The Constitution of 1869 (Art. 12, Sec. 13), together with Sec. 20, same article, was mandatory and deprived the Legislature of all power to exempt the property of corporations for pecuniary profits from taxation. *Mississippi Mills v. Cook*, 56 Miss., 40, and *Natchez, etc., R. R. Co. v. Lambert*, 70 Miss., 779 (13 So., 33), overruled. *Adams v. Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co.*, 77 Miss., 194 (24 So., 200).

A new corporation resulting from a consolidation of two railroad companies, since the adoption of the Constitution prohibiting exemptions, is not entitled to an exemption from taxation contained in the charter of one of the consolidating companies, although such charter was granted prior to the adoption of the Constitution. *Adams v. Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co.*, 77 Miss., 194 (24 So., 200); *Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co. v. Adams*, 180 U. S., 1.

The exemption from taxation granted by Laws 1882, p. 84, to encourage the establishment of factories, etc., was and is constitutional, and was continued in force, subject to legislative repeal, by the section. *Adams v. Tombigbee Mills*, 78 Miss., 676 (29 So., 470).

SEC. 182. The power to tax corporations and their property shall never be surrendered or abridged by any contract or grant to which the State or any political subdivision thereof may be a party, except that the Legislature may grant exemption from taxation in the encouragement of manufacturers and other new enterprises of public utility extending for a period not exceeding five years, the time of such exemptions to commence from date of charter, if to a corporation; and if to an individual enterprise, then from the commencement of work; but when the Legislature grants such exemptions for a period of five years or less, it shall be done by general laws, which shall distinctly enumerate the classes of manufactures and other new enterprises of public utility entitled to such exemptions, and shall prescribe the mode and manner in which the right to such exemptions shall be determined.

SEC. 183. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation shall hereafter become a subscriber to the capital stock of any railroad or other corporation or association, or make appropriation, or loan its credit in aid of such corporation or association. All authority heretofore conferred for any of the purposes aforesaid by the Legislature or by the charter of any corporation, is hereby repealed. Nothing in this section contained shall affect the right of any such corporation, municipality, or county to make such subscription where the same has been authorized under laws existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and by a vote of the people thereof, had prior to its adoption, and where the terms of submission and subscription have been or shall be complied with, or to prevent the issue of renewal bonds, or the use of such other means as are or may be prescribed by law for the payment or liquidation of such subscription, or of any existing indebtedness.

A municipality is not forbidden by the section to contract with a corporation for electric lights for its streets. *Reid v. Trowbridge*, 78 Miss., 542 (29 So., 167).

Under the section, a municipality cannot make an appropriation of money in aid of a corporation, whether the money belongs to it in a public or private capacity, even if it accrued by a contractor's forfeiture and be in the hands of a custodian and never have been in the treasury. *Adams v. Jackson, etc., Ry. Co.*, 78 Miss., 887 (30 So., 58).

This section forbids the donation by a municipality to an association which has completed work of another of a fund deposited by the former and forfeited. *Jackson Ry., etc., v. Adams, Rev. Agt.*, 79 Miss., 408 (30 So., 694).

SEC. 184. All railroads which carry persons or property for hire shall be public highways, and all railroad companies so engaged shall be common carriers. Any company organized for that purpose under the laws of the State shall have the right to construct and operate a railroad between any points within this State, and to connect at the State line with roads of other states. Every railroad company shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with, or cross any other railroad;

and all railroad companies shall receive and transport each other's passengers, tonnage, and cars, loaded or empty, without unnecessary delay or discrimination.

The section does not require railroads to receive and transport foreign cars obviously defective and dangerous to its employes, nor exempt them from liability to employes for injuries sustained because of the defective or unsafe condition of machinery and appliances on foreign cars received without inspection, nor exempt them from such liability where by inspection the defects or dangerous condition could have been discovered. Illinois, etc. R. R. Co. v. Price, 72 Miss., 862 (18 So., 415).

SEC. 185. The rolling-stock belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State shall be considered personal property, and shall be liable to execution and sale as such.

SEC. 186. The Legislature shall pass laws to prevent abuses, unjust discrimination, and extortion in all charges of express, telephone, sleeping-car, telegraph, and railroad companies, and shall enact laws for the supervision of railroads, express, telephone, telegraph, sleeping-car companies, and other common carriers in this State, by commission or otherwise, and shall provide adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their franchises.

SEC. 187. No railroad hereafter constructed in this State shall pass within three miles of any county seat without passing through the same, and establishing and maintaining a depot therein, unless prevented by natural obstacles; *Provided*, Such town or its citizens shall grant the right of way through its limits, and sufficient grounds for ordinary depot purposes.

The words "county seat" mean the municipality at which the county seat is located according to its boundaries when the road is constructed. State v. Railroad Co., 86 Miss., 172 (38 So., 732).

The words "natural obstacles" mean such obstacles as cannot reasonably be overcome, and neither increased cost nor greater engineering difficulties will of themselves excuse non-performance of the duty. Ib.

It is no excuse for failing to build through a county seat that the railroad company has not been tendered a conveyance of the right of way and depot grounds, unless it shows that it made a demand therefor which was refused. Ib.

A county seat is not required to furnish a right of way and depot grounds to a railroad already built to it, upon its extension from it. Ib.

Nor is a county seat, which is a terminus of a road already constructed, required to furnish a right of way and depot grounds for an extension of the road. Ib.

SEC. 188. No railroad or other transportation company shall grant free passes or tickets, or passes or tickets at a discount, to members of the Legislature, or any State, district, county or municipal officers, except railroad commissioners. The Legislature shall enact suitable laws for the detection, prevention, and punishment of violations of this provision.

SEC. 189. All charters granted to private corporations in this State shall be recorded in the chancery clerk's office of the county in which the principal office or place of business of such company shall be located.

For a case of liability where the charter was not recorded as required by the section, see *Kelly v. State*, 68 Miss., 343 (8 So., 745).

Partners who organize as a corporation, continuing the business in the same name, are personally liable to one with whom they had dealt as a partnership for goods purchased by the corporation without actual notice of the change, where the charter is not recorded as required. *Perkins v. Rouss*, 78 Miss., 343 (29 So., 92).

SEC. 190. The exercise of the right of eminent domain shall never be abridged, or so construed as to prevent the Legislature from taking the property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to public use; and the exercise of the police powers of the State shall never be abridged, or so construed as to permit corporations to conduct their business in such manner as to infringe upon the rights of individuals or general well-being of the State.

Sec. 4046, prohibiting running, flying, walking or kicking switches within the limits of a municipality and making a railroad company liable for damages sustained thereby without regard to contributory negligence of the person injured is a legitimate exercise of the police power. *Jones v. Railroad Co.*, 72 Miss., 22 (16 So., 379).

Sec. 4058, requiring railroads to construct and maintain stock gaps and cattle-guards is a legitimate exercise of the police power. *Railroad Co. v. Spencer*, 72 Miss., 491 (17 So., 168).

A telegraph company engaged in domestic as well as inter-state business is subject to such reasonable police regulations as the State may impose. *Telegraph Co. v. Railroad Com.*, 74 Miss., 80 (21 So., 15).

Sec. 4053, providing that when a railroad is constructed so as to cross a highway, and a bridge is necessary for passage across the railroad, it shall be the duty of the railroad company to erect and maintain the bridge, is within the police power of the State. *Railroad Co. v. Copiah Co.*, 81 Miss., 685 (33 So., 502).

Sec. 4058, making it the duty of railroad companies to maintain proper cattle-guards where their tracks pass through enclosed land, is a legitimate exercise of police power. *Railroad v. Harrington*, 85 Miss., 374 (37 So., 1016).



SEC. 191. The Legislature shall provide for the protection of the employes of all corporations doing business in this State from interference with their social, civil, or political rights by said corporations, their agents or employes.

SEC. 192. Provision shall be made by general laws whereby cities and towns may be authorized to aid and encourage the establishment of manufactories, gas-works, water-works, and other enterprises of public utility other than railroads, within the limits of said cities or towns, by exempting all property used for such purposes from municipal taxation for a period not longer than ten years.

SEC. 193. Every employe of any railroad corporation shall have the same right and remedies for any injury suffered by him from the act or omission of said corporation or its employes, as are allowed by law to other persons not employes where the injury results from the negligence of a superior agent or officer, or of a person having the right to control or direct the services of the party injured, and also when the injury results from the negligence of a fellow-servant engaged in another department of labor from that of the party injured, or of a fellow-servant on another train of cars, or one engaged about a different piece of work. Knowledge by any employe injured, of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways, or appliances, shall be no defense to an action for injury caused thereby, except as to conductors or engineers in charge of dangerous or unsafe cars, or engines voluntarily operated by them. Where death ensues from any injury to employes, the legal or personal representatives of the person injured shall have the same right and remedies as are allowed by law to such representatives of other persons. Any contract or agreement, express or implied, made by any employe to waive the benefit of this section shall be null and void; and this section shall not be construed to deprive any employe of a corporation, or his legal or personal representative, of any right or remedy that he now has by the law of the land. The Legislature may extend the remedies herein provided for to any other class of employes.

The section does not aid a plaintiff in the absence of evidence that the injury resulted from the negligence of a "superior agent or officer, or of a person having the right to control or direct the services" of the party injured, or of a "fellow-servant engaged in another department of labor." *Short v. New Orleans, etc., R. R. Co.*, 69 Miss., 848 (13 So., 826).

The section abolishes the defence of contributory negligence in the actions to which it applies, unless the negligence of the employe be willful or reckless. *Welsh v. Alabama, etc., Ry. Co.*, 70 Miss., 20 (11 So., 723).

The section had no retroactive effect. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. Cathey*, 70 Miss., 332 (12 So., 253).

The engineer is not the superior agent or officer, or "person having the right to control or direct the services" of brakemen

on same train, with the section. *Evans v. Louisville, etc., Ry. Co.*, 70 Miss., 527 (12 So., 581).

Only the executor or administrator, "the legal or personal representative," can sue under the section for the death of an employe [decided before legislation on the subject after the adoption of the Constitution, save Code 1892 § 3559]. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. Hunter*, 70 Miss., 471 (12 So., 482).

A fireman on a locomotive and a telegraphic operator at a railroad station are engaged in different departments of labor or "about a different piece of work," within the meaning of the section. *Ib.*

A brakeman who violates a rule of the railroad company, although acting in so doing by order of the conductor, who had "the right to control or direct his services," within the meaning of the section, cannot recover for injuries received because of so doing, since he was under no obligation to obey an order to violate a rule binding alike on him and the conductor. *Richmond R. Co. v. Rush*, 71 Miss., 987 (15 So., 133).

That part of the section providing that "knowledge by an employe injured of the defective or unsafe character or condition of any machinery, ways or appliances shall not be a defense," etc., has no application to a case where a defective car, not used by the company in its business, but which has been condemned to the repair shops, has safely reached the station of its destination and is being transferred to the shops, when an employe in handling it is injured; and it is immaterial that the car might have been left at shops on the route nearer the place of starting. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. Bowles*, 71 Miss., 1003 (15 So., 138).

An action cannot be maintained, based on the section, by an administrator of a deceased employe for injuries causing the death of the intestate if the death was instantaneous. *McVey, admx., v. Illinois, etc., R. R. Co.*, 73 Miss., 487 (19 So., 209).

The section does not destroy the defense of contributory negligence. It merely abrogates the previous rule that knowledge of the defects and dangers was, of itself, a bar. *Buckner v. Richmond, etc., R. R. Co.*, 72 Miss., 873 (18 So., 449).

Engineers and conductors in charge of dangerous or unsafe cars or engines, voluntarily operated by them, are exempted from the section. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. Guess*, 74 Miss., 170 (21 So., 50).

The section having modified the fellow-servant rule in part, and authorized the legislature to further modify it, thereby recognized so much of it as has not been abrogated by it or subsequent legislation. *Farquhar v. Alabama, etc., Ry. Co.*, 78 Miss., 193 (28 So., 850).

The engineer of a switch engine is not a superior agent or officer of the railway company to a yardmaster of the same company within the section. *Ib.*

Statutes cannot be enacted under this section authorizing employes of a corporation to recover when employes of individuals, etc., similarly situated, cannot. Such statutes must be based on some difference inherent in the nature of the business, which difference serves as a basis for and warrants the classification. *Ballard v. Oil Co.*, 81 Miss., 507 (34 So., 533).

Such statutes cannot be saved where the language applies to employes of all corporations, by construing it to apply only to corporations engaged in a hazardous business; this is not severance between constitutional and unconstitutional provisions, but judicial legislation. *Ib.*

Where a statute contains on its face the boundaries by which severance can be made between non-interdependent clauses, the court may sever; but the court cannot make such severance by construing the act, according to the evidence in each case, as falling within or without. *Ib.*

Under this section and § 3559 of the Code of 1892 (Code 1906, Sec. 4056, a declaration in a suit by a fireman charging that he was injured by the negligence of the engineer, being a superior having the right to control plaintiff's services, the declaration being in the language of the statute, is not demurrable. *Cheaves v. Southern Ry. Co.*, 82 Miss., 48 (34 So., 385).

Whether one servant is under the direction of another servant within the meaning of this section, is not to be determined by the rules of the railroad company; it should be determined always by the facts in the case and the nature of the act performed. By looking to the facts surrounding the act itself and the actual relation of the two servants to the act, the rules of the company in such case are competent evidence, but are simply evidence at last, and where the rules and the actual facts conflict as to whether the servant has the right to control and direct, the facts, and not the rules, govern. *Ib.*

This section provides not only that a "superior agent" is not a fellow servant of those over whom he is such superior agent, but it also expressly declares "that any person having the right to control or direct the services of the party injured" is not a fellow servant of such person. In such a case the question is not whether the duties are "routine duties born of the occasion," as said in the *Evans* case, but the question was merely whether the person suing has been injured by the negligence of another servant having the right to control or direct his services. (*Evans* case, 70 Miss., 529, *disapproved.*) *Ib.*

This section has no application to an action based on the negligence of the railroad company itself, that is to say, the master,

in failing to provide a safe roadbed. *Gulf R. Co. v. Bussey*, 82 Miss., 616 (35 So., 166).

The employe's right to recover is not limited to cases where he is injured whilst executing at the very time of his injury some special command given by his superior officer, but he is entitled to recover if injured by the negligence of a superior officer whether he is at the time obeying any special command or engaged merely in the discharge of his ordinary duties. *South-ern Ry. Co. v. Cheaves*, 82 Miss., 48 (36 So., 691).

Liability of a railroad company for injuries caused by defective machinery or appliances exists independently of this section and rests on its common law duty to furnish employes safe machinery and appliances. Failure in this regard is the negligence of the company and not of its employes. *White v. Railroad*, 72 Miss., 12 (16 So., 248).

It is only where an employe is killed through the negligence of a fellow servant that under this section an action therefor must be brought by the personal representative. *Ib.*

This section created the rights and causes of action it provides for. Causes of action were created that had never before existed. *Bussey v. Railroad Co.*, 79 Miss., 608 (31 So., 212).

It was competent for the Legislature to extend the remedies as to who could sue for the assertion of the rights provided in this section. *Ib.*

See *Railroad Company v. Schraag*, 84 Miss., 125 (36 So., 193).

A cause of action arising from the negligence of a fellow servant, based on this section, cannot be joined in the same count with a cause of action predicated of the master's negligence in failing to furnish his servant a safe place in which to work. *Railroad v. Abrams*, 84 Miss., 456 (36 So., 542).

A railroad employe injured by the negligence of a superior officer or agent having the right to direct his services can recover, although his injuries were not received when executing some special command or order, but while engaged in the discharge of his ordinary duties, and when such officer or agent was engaged in discharging only the ordinary duties of his station. *Railroad v. Cheaves*, 84 Miss., 565 (36 So., 691).

NOTE: See also in connection with the annotations under this section those made under Sec. 4056 of the Code.

SEC. 194. The Legislature shall provide, by law, that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies every stockholder shall have the right to vote, in person or by proxy, the number of shares of stock owned by him for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares so as to give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall see fit; and such

directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner; but no person who is engaged or interested in a competing business, either individually or as employe or stockholder, shall serve on any board of directors of any corporation without the consent of a majority in interest of the stockholders thereof.

SEC. 195. Express, telegraph, telephone, and sleeping-car companies are declared common carriers in their respective lines of business, and subject to liability as such.

A telegraph company, engaged in domestic as well as interstate business, is subject to such reasonable police regulations as the State may impose. *Western, etc., Co. v. Mississippi Railroad Commission*, 74 Miss., 80 (21 So., 15).

The section does not relieve a sleeping car company from liability to a privilege tax even if its local business be done at a loss and the tax has to be paid from its interstate business. *Pullman Co. v. Adams*, 78 Miss., 814 (30 So., 757).

The stipulation on the back of a telegraph message that the company will not be liable beyond the charge paid for transmission for mistake in unrepeatd messages or errors in transmitting cipher messages is unavailing as a defense, since this section makes telegraph companies common carriers and liable as such. *Postal Co. v. Wells*, 82 Miss., 733 (35 So., 190).

This section making telegraph companies common carriers, and the holding of our Supreme Court that they cannot contract against their own negligences, does not affect the validity or invalidity of contracts made by them in Massachusetts. *Shaw v. Cable Co.*, 79 Miss., 683 (31 So., 222).

Under this section it is the duty of sleeping-car companies to notify passengers when they have reached their destination, and to afford them reasonable opportunity to alight. *Pullman Co. v. Kelley*, 86 Miss., 87 (38 So., 317).

SEC. 196. No transportation corporation shall issue stocks or bonds except for money, labor done (or in good faith agreed to be done), or money or property actually received; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void.

SEC. 197. The Legislature shall not grant to any foreign corporation or association a license to build, operate, or lease any railroad in this State; but in all cases where a railroad is to be built or operated, and the same shall be partly in this State and partly in another State or in other States, the owners or projectors thereof shall first become incorporated under the laws of this State; nor shall any foreign corporation or association lease or operate any railroad in this State, or purchase the same or any interest therein. Consolidation of any railroad lines and corporations in this State with others shall be allowed only where the consolidated company shall become a domestic corporation of this State. No general or special law shall ever be passed for the benefit of any foreign

corporation operating a railroad under an existing license from this State, or under an existing lease; and no grant of any right or privilege, and no exemption from any burden, shall be made to any such foreign corporation except upon the condition that the owners or stockholders thereof shall first organize a corporation in this State under the laws thereof; and shall thereafter operate and manage the same, and the business thereof, under said domestic charter.

SEC. 198. The Legislature shall enact laws to prevent all trusts, combinations, contracts, and agreements inimical to the public welfare.

A public contract for an article for less than cost is not within this section. *Johnson Pub. Co. v. Mills*, 79 Miss., 543 (31 So., 101).

Under this section only such trusts, combinations, contracts and agreements were to be prevented by the Legislature as would be "inimical to the public welfare." *Railroad v. Searles*, 85 Miss., 529 (37 So., 939).

SEC. 199. The term "corporation" used in this article shall include all associations and all joint-stock companies for pecuniary gain having privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships.

SEC. 200. The Legislature shall enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE VIII.

### EDUCATION.

SEC. 201. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of free public schools, by taxation or otherwise, for all children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, and, as soon as practicable, to establish schools of higher grade.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 16; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 14; 1869, Art. VIII, Sec. 1.)

The school fund can only be applied to such schools as are within the uniform system devised. *Otken v. Lamkin*, 56 Miss., 758.

It is not required that the manner of selecting county superintendents shall be uniform. *Wynn v. State*, 67 Miss., 312 (7 So., 353).

The Legislature may not authorize a diversion of the common school fund, but may (decided under Sec. 1, Art. VIII, Constitution 1869) empower local authorities to provide schools outside the established system and pay therefor by taxation. *Otken v. Lamkin*, 56 Miss., 758, distinguished; *Chrisman v. Brookhaven*, 70 Miss., 477 (12 So., 458).

The Constitution of 1869, Art. VIII, Sec. 1, and also § 201 of the Constitution of 1890, providing for the establishment of a

uniform system of public schools, prohibited the appointment by legislative act of designated persons as trustees of a public school for a term of twenty years, the act granting the trustees power to fill vacancies, exclusive control and various other powers not conferred on trustees of public schools generally. *Ellis v. Greaves*, 82 Miss., 36 (34 So., 81).

While § 4008 of the Code of 1892 did not supersede § 148 of the Laws of 1888 relative to the trustees of the Hazlehurst public school, nevertheless said act of 1888 is unconstitutional in that it violates § 201 of the Constitution of 1890. *Ib.*

SEC. 202. There shall be a Superintendent of Public Education elected at the same time and in the same manner as the Governor, who shall have the qualifications required of the Secretary of State, and hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, who shall have the general supervision of the common schools and of the educational interests of the State, and who shall perform such other duties and receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

(1869, Art. VIII, Sec. 2.)

SEC. 203. There shall be a Board of Education, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and the Superintendent of Public Education, for the management and investment of the school-funds according to law, and for the performance of such other duties as may be prescribed. The Superintendent and one other of said Board shall constitute a quorum.

(1869, Art. VIII, Sec. 3.)

SEC. 204. There shall be a Superintendent of Public Education in each county, who shall be appointed by the Board of Education by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, whose term of office shall be four years, and whose qualifications, compensation, and duties, shall be prescribed by law; *Provided*, That the Legislature shall have power to make the office of County School Superintendent of the several counties elective, or may otherwise provide for the discharge of the duties of County Superintendent, or abolish said office.

(1869, Art. VIII, Sec. 4.)

The term of office cannot be extended by the Legislature.

*Burnham v. Summer*, 50 Miss., 517.

SEC. 205. A public school shall be maintained in each school-district in the county at least four months during each scholastic year. A school-district neglecting to maintain its school four months, shall be entitled to only such part of the free school fund as may be required to pay the teacher for the time actually taught.

(1869, Art. VIII, Sec. 5.)

SEC. 206. There shall be a county common school fund, which shall consist of the poll-tax, to be retained in the counties where the same is collected, and a State common school fund, to be taken from the general

fund in the State treasury, which together shall be sufficient to maintain the common schools for the term of four months in each scholastic year. But any county or separate school district may levy an additional tax to maintain its schools for a longer time than the term of four months. The State common school fund shall be distributed among the several counties and separate school districts in proportion to the number of educable children in each, to be determined from data collected through the office of the State Superintendent of Education in the manner to be prescribed by law. (Laws 1904, ch. 173).

(1869, Art. VIII, Sec. 6.) (See amendment No. 2).

The section abrogated Sec. 6, Art. VIII, Constitution of 1869, by which fines were devoted to the common school fund. State Board of Education v. Mobile, etc., R. R. Co., 71 Miss., 500 (14 So., 445).

SEC. 207. Separate schools shall be maintained for children of the white and colored races.

SEC. 208. No religious or other sect or sects shall ever control any part of the school or other educational funds of this State; nor shall any funds be appropriated towards the support of any sectarian school, or to any school that at the time of receiving such appropriation is not conducted as a free school.

(1869, Art. VIII, Sec. 9.)

SEC. 209. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law for the support of institutions for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 27.)

SEC. 210. No public officer of this State, or any district, county, city, or town thereof, nor any teacher or trustee of any public school, shall be interested in the sale, proceeds, or profits of any books, apparatus, or furniture to be used in any public school in this State. Penalties shall be provided by law for the violation of this section.

SEC. 211. The Legislature shall enact such laws as may be necessary to ascertain the true condition of the title to the sixteenth section lands in this State, or land granted in lieu thereof, in the Choctaw purchase, and shall provide that the sixteenth section lands reserved for the support of township schools shall not be sold, nor shall they be leased for a longer term than ten years for a gross sum; but the Legislature may provide for the lease of any of said lands for a term not exceeding twenty-five years for a ground rental, payable annually; and, in case of uncleared lands, may lease them for such short term as may be deemed proper in consideration of the improvement thereof, with right thereafter to lease for a term or to hold on payment of ground rent.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 20.)

SEC. 212. The rate of interest on the fund known as the "Chickasaw School Fund," and other trust funds for educational purposes for which the State is responsible, shall be fixed, and remain as long as said funds



are held by the State, at six per centum per annum from and after the close of the fiscal year A. D. 1891; and the distribution of said interest shall be made semi-annually, on the first of May and November of each year.

This section is not self-executing; there must be a legislative appropriation. State *ex rel v. Cole*, Auditor, 81 Miss., 174 (32 So., 314).

SEC. 213. The State having received and appropriated the land donated to it for the support of agricultural and mechanical colleges by the United States, and having, in furtherance of the beneficent design of Congress in granting said land, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi and the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, it is the duty of the State to sacredly carry out the conditions of the Act of Congress upon the subject, approved July 2, A. D. 1862, and the Legislature shall preserve intact the endowments to and support said colleges.

## ARTICLE IX.

### MILITIA.

SEC. 214. All able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall be liable to military duty in the militia of this State, in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

(1869, Art. IX, Sec. 1.)

SEC. 215. The Legislature shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping, and discipline of the militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

(1817, Art. "Militia," Sec. 1; 1832, *Ib.*; 1869, Art. IX, Sec. 2.)

SEC. 216. All officers of militia, except non-commissioned officers, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with consent of the Senate, or elected, as the Legislature may determine; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office except by the Senate on suggestion of the Governor, stating the ground on which such removal is recommended, or by the decision of a court-marshal pursuant to law, or at his own request.

(1817, Art. "Militia," Sec. 3; 1832, *Ib.*; 1869, Art. IX, Sec. 4.)

SEC. 217. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the militia, except when it is called into the service of the United States, and shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws, repel invasion, and to suppress riots and insurrections.

(1817, Art. "Militia," Sec. 4; 1832, *Ib.*; 1869, Art. IX, Sec. 5.)

SEC. 218. The Governor shall nominate, and, by and with the consent of the Senate, commission one Major-General for the State, who shall be a citizen thereof, and also one Brigadier-General for each Congressional District, who shall be a resident of the district for which he shall be appointed, and each district shall constitute a militia division.

(1869, Art. IX, Sec. 6.)

SEC. 219. The Adjutant-General, and other staff officers to the Commander-in-Chief, shall be appointed by the Governor, and their appointment shall expire with the Governor's term of office, and the Legislature shall provide by law a salary for the Adjutant-General commensurate with the duties of said office.

(1869, Art. IX, Sec. 7.)

SEC. 220. The militia shall be exempt from arrest during their attendance on musters, and in going to and returning from the same, except in case of treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

(1869, Art. IX, Sec. 8.)

SEC. 221. The Legislature is hereby required to make an annual appropriation for the efficient support and maintenance of the Mississippi National Guard, which shall consist of not less than one hundred men for each Senator and Representative to which this State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; but no part of such funds shall be used in the payment of said guard except when in actual service.

SEC. 222. The Legislature shall empower the board of supervisors of each county in the State to aid in supporting a military company or companies of the Mississippi National Guard within its borders, under such regulations, limitations, and restrictions as may be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE X.

### THE PENITENTIARY AND PRISONS.

SEC. 223. No penitentiary convict shall ever be leased or hired to any person or persons, or corporation, private or public or *quasi* public, or board, after December the thirty-first, A. D. 1894, save as authorized in the next section, nor shall any previous lease or hiring of convicts extend beyond that date; and the Legislature shall abandon the system of such leasing or hiring as much sooner than the date mentioned as may be consistent with the economic safety of the State.

SEC. 224. The Legislature may authorize the employment under State supervision and the proper officers and employes of the State, of convicts on public roads or other public works, or by any levee board on any public levees, under such provisions and restrictions as it may from time to time see proper to impose; but said convicts shall not be let or hired to any contractors under said board, nor shall the working of the convicts on public roads, or public works, or by any levee board ever interfere with the preparation for or the cultivation of any crop which it may be intended shall be cultivated by the said convicts, nor interfere with the good management of the State farm, nor put the State to any expense.

SEC. 225. The Legislature may place the convicts on a State farm or farms and have them worked thereon under State supervision exclusively, in tilling the soil or manufacturing, or both, and may buy farms for that

purpose. It may establish a reformatory school or schools, and provide for keeping of juvenile offenders from association with hardened criminals. It may provide for the commutation of the sentence of convicts for good behavior, and for the constant separation of the sexes, and for the separation of the white and black convicts as far as practicable, and for religious worship for the convicts.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 28.)

SEC. 226. Convicts sentenced to the county jail shall not be hired or leased to any person or corporation outside of the county of their conviction after the first day of January, A. D. 1893, nor for a term that shall extend beyond that date.

## ARTICLE XI.

### LEVEES.

SEC. 227. A levee system shall be maintained in the State as provided in this article.

SEC. 228. The division heretofore made by the Legislature of the alluvial land of the State into two levee districts—viz., the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District and the Mississippi Levee District, as shown by the laws creating the same, and the amendments thereto—is hereby recognized, and said districts shall so remain until changed by law; but the Legislature may hereafter add to either of said districts any other alluvial land in the State.

Lands within the Mississippi Levee District, as recognized by the section, and not between the levee and the river (exempted by Sec. 238) are liable to levee taxes, although they be damaged rather than benefited by the construction of the levees. *Smith v. Willis*, 78 Miss., 243 (28 So., 878).

SEC. 229. There shall be a board of levee commissioners for the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District which shall consist of two members from each of the counties of Coahoma and Tunica, and one member from each of the remaining counties or parts of counties now or hereafter embraced within the limits of said district, and the Governor may appoint a stockholder in the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company as an additional commissioner; and there shall also be a Board of Levee Commissioners for the Mississippi Levee District, which shall consist of two members from each of the counties of Bolivar and Washington, and one from each of the counties of Issaquena and Sharkey. In the event of the formation of a new county or counties out of the territory embraced in either or both of said levee districts, such new counties shall each be entitled to representation and membership in the proper board or boards.

SEC. 230. All of said commissioners shall be qualified electors of the respective counties or parts of counties from which they may be chosen, except the one selected for the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company; and the Legislature shall provide that they shall each give bond for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall fix the

penalty thereof; but the penalty of such bond in no instance shall be fixed at less than ten thousand dollars, and the sureties thereon shall be freeholders of the district.

SEC. 231. When the terms of the present levee commissioners shall expire, or whenever a vacancy shall occur or be about to occur in either of said boards, the Governor shall make appointments to fill vacancies, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The terms of office of said commissioners shall remain as provided by law at the adoption of this Constitution; but this provision shall not require the appointment of a commissioner for the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railway Company, except in the discretion of the Governor as provided.

SEC. 232. The commissioners of said levee districts shall have supervision of the erection, repair, and maintenance of the levees in their respective districts, and shall have power to cede all their rights of way and levees and the maintenance, management and control thereof to the government of the United States. (Laws 1900, ch. 200).

SEC. 233. The levee boards shall have, and are hereby granted, authority and full power to appropriate private property in their respective districts for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and repairing levees therein; and when any owner of land, or any other person interested therein, shall object to the location or building of the levee thereon, or shall claim compensation for any land that may be taken, or for any damages he may sustain in consequence thereof, the president, or other proper officer or agent of such levee board, or owner of such land, or other person interested therein, may forthwith apply for an assessment of the damages to which said person claiming the same may be entitled; whereupon the proceedings as now provided by law shall be taken, viz.: In the Mississippi Levee District, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Section 3 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act to incorporate the Board of Levee Commissioners for Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena Counties, and for other purposes, approved November 27, A. D. 1865, and to revise acts amendatory thereof," approved March 13, A. D. 1884; and in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Section 3 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the board of levee commissioners for the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta, and for other purposes," approved February 28, A. D. 1884, and the amendments thereto; but the Legislature shall have full power to alter and amend said several acts, and to provide different manners of procedure.

A person whose land is damaged by the taking of the land of another is entitled to compensation and may maintain proceedings, as if his land had been taken, therefor. *Richardson v. Levee Commissioners*, 77 Miss., 518 (26 So., 963).

SEC. 234. No bill changing the boundaries of the district, or affecting the taxation or revenue of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District, or the Mississippi Levee District, shall be considered by the Legislature

unless said bill shall have been published in some newspaper in the county in which is situated the domicile of the board of levee commissioners of the levee district to be affected thereby, for four weeks prior to the introduction thereof into the Legislature; and no such bill shall be considered for final passage by either the Senate or House of Representatives, unless the same shall have been referred to, and reported on, by an appropriate committee of each house in which the same may be pending; and no such committee shall consider or report on any such bill unless publication thereof shall have been made as aforesaid.

SEC. 235. Each levee board shall make, at the end of each fiscal year, to the Governor of this State, a report showing the condition of the levees and recommending such additional legislation on the subject of the system as shall be thought necessary, and showing the receipts and expenditures of the board, so that each item, the amount and consideration therefor, shall distinctly appear, together with such other matters as it shall be thought proper to call to the attention of the Legislature.

SEC. 236. The Legislature shall impose for levee purposes, in addition to the levee taxes heretofore levied or authorized by law, a uniform tax of not less than two nor more than five cents an acre per annum upon every acre of land now or hereafter embraced within the limits of either or both of said levee districts. The taxes so derived shall be paid into the treasury of the levee board of the district in which the land charged with the same is situated; and the Legislature, by the act imposing said tax, shall authorize said levee boards to fix the annual rate of taxation per acre within the limits aforesaid, and thereby require said levee boards, whenever a reduction is made by them in their other taxes, to make a proportionate reduction in the acreage tax hereinbefore mentioned; but said acreage tax shall not be reduced below two cents an acre per annum; and all reductions in such taxation shall be uniform in each of said districts; but the rate of taxation need not be the same in both of them; and such specific taxes shall be assessed on the same assessment roll, and collected under the same penalties, as the *ad valorem* taxes for levee purposes, and shall be paid at the same time with the latter. And no levee board shall ever be permitted to buy lands when sold for taxes; but the State shall have a prior lien for the taxes due thereto. The Legislature may provide for the discontinuance of the tax on cotton, but not in such manner as to affect outstanding bonds based on it, and, on the discontinuance of the tax on cotton, shall impose another tax in lieu thereof; but the Legislature may repeal the acreage tax required to be levied hereby after the first day of January, A. D. 1895.

SEC. 237. The Legislature shall have full power to provide such system of taxation for said levee districts as it shall, from time to time, deem wise and proper.

SEC. 238. No property situated between the levee and the Mississippi River shall be taxed for levee purposes, nor shall damage be paid to any owner of land so situated because of its being left outside a levee.

On a condemnation of land for levee purposes, the owner is not entitled, under the section, to damage because a part of his land is left outside of the levee; but is entitled to damage caused by the levee itself, such as the obstruction of drainage on land so situate. *Duncan v. Board, etc.*, 74 Miss., 125 (20 So., 838).

Lands within the Mississippi Levee District, as recognized by Constitution of 1890, Sec. 228 (and not between the levee and the river, exempted by Constitution of 1890, Sec. 238), are liable to levee taxes, although they be damaged rather than benefited by the construction of the levees. The doctrine of comparative benefits and graduation of servitudes will not be recognized by the courts in respect to levee taxes. *Carlisle v. Gunn*, 68 Miss., 243 (8 So., 743).

The word "property" herein does not cover any species of intangible property. It refers to real estate, or property having the fixed location of real estate. *Levee Commissioners v. Houston*, 81 Miss., 619 (33 So., 491).

Hence it does not apply to license to a dramshop keeper doing business between the levee and the river. *Ib.*

SEC. 239. The Legislature shall require the levee boards to publish at each of their sessions an itemized account embracing their respective receipts since the prior session, and such appropriations as have been made or ordered by them respectively, in some newspaper or newspapers of the district.

## ARTICLE XII.

### FRANCHISE.

SEC. 240. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.  
(1869, Art. VII, Sec. 1.)

SEC. 241. Every male inhabitant of this State, except idiots, insane persons, and Indians not taxed, who is a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old and upwards, who has resided in this State two years, and one year in the election district, or in the incorporated city or town in which he offers to vote, and who is duly registered as provided in this article, and who has never been convicted of bribery, burglary, theft, arson, obtaining money or goods under false pretences, perjury, forgery, embezzlement, or bigamy, and who has paid, on or before the first day of February of the year in which he shall offer to vote, all taxes which may have been legally required of him, and which he has had an opportunity of paying according to law, for the two preceding years, and who shall produce to the officers holding the election satisfactory evidence that he has paid said taxes, is declared to be a qualified elector; but any minister of the gospel in charge of an organized church shall be entitled to vote after six month's residence in the election district, if otherwise qualified.

(1869, Art. VII, Sec. 2; and Art. XII, Sec. 2.)

See *Jones v. Registrars of Alcorn County*, 56 Miss., 766.

The section does not violate the Constitution of the United States. *Sproule v. Fredericks*, 69 Miss., 898 (11 So., 472); *Williams v. Mississippi*, 170 U. S., 213.

The section was suspended by Section 276, so far as concerns the payment of a poll tax as a qualification for a juror (Sec. 264); and was further suspended of necessity so far as registration was concerned as such qualification until the Legislature provided therefor. *Nail v. State*, 70 Miss., 32 (11 So., 793).

Payment of taxes is not a condition of registration. *Bew v. State*, 71 Miss., 1 (13 So., 868).

In determining who may vote at a local option election (Code 1892, § 1610; Code 1906, Sec. 1777), the board of supervisors should reject from the petition the names of persons who are not registered, and who, if registered, have not the other qualifications prescribed by the section. The registration books merely show the possible qualified voters. *Ferguson v. Monroe County*, 71 Miss., 524 (14 So., 81).

The section is not obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution because of discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. *Dixon v. State*, 74 Miss., 271 (20 So., 839).

One who had not, at the time of election, paid taxes as required by the section is not (Sec. 245, 250) eligible to office, and a mistaken belief, however honestly entertained, that he has paid in due time "all taxes legally required of him," will not relieve the delinquent. *Roane v. Tunstall*, 75 Miss., 94 (21 So., 665).

Since qualified voters alone are qualified petitioners, the section requires that the taxes of petitioners for license to retail intoxicating liquors must have been paid for two years preceding the year in which they sign. *Ferguson v. Brown*, 75 Miss., 214 (21 So., 603).

This section forbids the Legislature to add to the qualifications of a municipal voter, residence for one year in the municipality before registering. *State ex rel v. Kelly*, 81 Miss., 1 (32 So., 909).

This section and Sec. 242 have no application to elections under stock laws. *Leflore Co. v. State*, 70 Miss., 770 (12 So., 904).

The Legislature has plenary power over the subject. *Ib.*

SEC. 242. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registration of all persons entitled to vote at any election, and all persons offering to register shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I am twenty-one years old [or I will be before the next election in this county], and that I will have resided in this State two years and \_\_\_\_\_ election district of \_\_\_\_\_ county one year next preceding the ensuing election [or if it be stated in the oath that the person proposing to register is a minister of the gospel in

charge of an organized church, then it will be sufficient to aver therein two years residence in the State and six months in said election district], and am now in good faith a resident of the same, and that I am not disqualified from voting by reason of having been convicted of any crime named in the Constitution of this State as a disqualification to be an elector; that I will truly answer all questions propounded to me concerning my antecedents, so far as they relate to my right to vote, and also as to my residence before my citizenship in this district; that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Mississippi, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same. So help me God." In registering voters in cities and towns not wholly in one election district, the name of such city or town may be substituted in the oath for the election district. Any willful and corrupt false statement in said affidavit, or in answer to any material question propounded as herein authorized, shall be perjury.

(1869, Art. VII, Sec. 3.)

The section does not violate the Constitution of the United States. *Sproule v. Frederick*, 69 Miss., 398 (11 So., 472); *Williams v. Mississippi*, 170 U. S., 213.

The section is not obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, because of discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. *Dixon v. State*, 74 Miss., 271 (20 So., 839).

Payment of taxes is not a condition of registration. *Bew v. State*, 71 Miss., 1 (13 So., 868).

This section contains the same inhibition as Section 241, forbidding the Legislature to add to the qualifications of a municipal voter residence in the municipality for one year before registering. *State ex rel v. Kelly*, 81 Miss., 1 (32 So., 909).

Both Sections 241 and 242 apply to municipal as well as State and county elections. *Ib.*

This section and Sec. 241 have no application to election under stock laws. *Leflore v. State*, 70 Miss., 770 (12 So., 904).

The Legislature has plenary power over the subject. *Ib.*

SEC. 243. A uniform poll tax of two dollars, to be used in aid of the common schools, and for no other purpose, is hereby imposed on every male inhabitant of this State between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, except persons who are deaf and dumb or blind, or who are maimed by loss of hand or foot; said tax to be a lien only upon taxable property. The board of supervisors of any county may, for the purpose of aiding the common schools in that county, increase the poll tax in said county, but in no case shall the entire poll tax exceed in any one year three dollars on each poll. No criminal proceedings shall be allowed to enforce the collection of the poll tax.

The section does not violate the Constitution of the United States. *Sproule v. Frederick*, 69 Miss., 398 (11 So., 472); *Williams v. Mississippi*, 170 U. S., 213.



Property which is exempt from taxation cannot, under the section, be distrained to coerce the payment of a poll tax. *Ratliff v. Beal*, 74 Miss., 247 (20 So., 865).

Debts due to laborers for wages, not being exempt from taxation, are subject to sale for delinquent poll taxes. *White v. Martin*, 75 Miss., 646 (23 So., 289).

SEC. 244. On and after the first day of January, A. D. 1892, every elector shall, in addition to the foregoing qualifications, be able to read any section of the Constitution of the State; or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof. A new registration shall be made before the next ensuing election after January the first, A. D. 1892.

The section does not violate the Constitution of the United States. *Sproule v. Frederick*, 69 Miss., 398 (11 So., 472); *Williams v. Mississippi*, 170 U. S., 213.

The section is not obnoxious to the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution because of discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. *Dixon v. State*, 74 Miss., 271 (20 So., 839).

Under the section, construed with Sec. 264, a juror must be able to read any section of the Constitution. *Mabry v. State*, 71 Miss., 716 (14 So., 267).

SEC. 245. Electors in municipal elections shall possess all the qualifications herein prescribed, and such additional qualifications as may be provided by law.

The section makes the provisions of Sec. 241 applicable to municipal electors. *Roane v. Tunstall*, 75 Miss., 94 (21 So., 665).

This section authorizes the Legislature to provide that voters in a municipal election should vote in the wards of their residence. *State ex rel v. Kelly*, 81 Miss., 1 (32 So., 909).

SEC. 246. Prior to the first day of January, A. D. 1896, the elections by the people in this State shall be regulated by an ordinance of this convention.

SEC. 247. The Legislature shall enact laws to secure fairness in party primary elections, conventions, or other methods of naming party candidates.

This section authorizes nomination of public officers by primary election exclusively. *McInnis v. Thames*, 80 Miss., 617 (32 So., 286).

SEC. 248. Suitable remedies by appeal or otherwise shall be provided by law, to correct illegal or improper registration and to secure the elective franchise to those who may be illegally or improperly denied the same.

SEC. 249. No one shall be allowed to vote for members of the Legislature or other officers who has not been duly registered under the Con-

stitution and laws of this State, by an officer of this State, legally authorized to register the voters thereof. And registration under the Constitution and laws of this State by the proper officers of this State is hereby declared to be an essential and necessary qualification to vote at any and all elections.

Payment of taxes is not a condition of registration. *Bew v. State*, 71 Miss., 1 (13 So., 868).

An elector must be registered. *Ib.*

SEC. 250. All qualified electors and no others, shall be eligible to office, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution.

A person who is not a qualified elector at the time of his election cannot maintain a *quo warranto* to obtain possession of an office. *Andrews v. Covington*, 69 Miss., 740 (13 So., 853).

A person who fails to register is not eligible to office. *Ib.*

A person is not eligible to a municipal office (Secs. 245, 241) who is not a qualified (State and county) elector. *Roane v. Tunstall*, 75 Miss., 94 (21 So., 665).

SEC. 251. Electors shall not be registered within four months next before any election at which they may offer to vote; but appeals may be heard and determined and revision take place at any time prior to the election; and no person who, in respect to age and residence, would become entitled to vote within the said four months, shall be excluded from registration on account of his want of qualification at the time of registration.

The section has reference to elections contemplated by the Constitution and does not apply to local option elections under (Code 1892, § 1610; Code 1906, Sec. 1777) the statute. *Bew v. State*, 71 Miss., 1 (13 So., 868).

An elector may register at any time, but cannot vote until he has been registered four months. *Ib.*

This section applies to all elections. One who will have resided in a municipality one year before the election is entitled to register and vote, if he applies to register four months before the election. *State ex rel v. Kelly*, 81 Miss., 1 (32 So., 909).

SEC. 252. The term of office of all elective officers under this Constitution shall be four years, except as otherwise provided herein. A general election for all elective officers shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, A. D. 1895, and every four years thereafter; *Provided*, The Legislature may change the day and date of general elections to any day and date in October, November or December.

The terms of elective officers are fixed, commencing and ending after general elections. *Smith v. Halfacre*, 6 How. (Miss.), 582; *Thornton v. Boyd*, 25 Miss., 598.

The section relates only to State and county officers. *State v. Williams*, 49 Miss., 640.

SEC. 253. The Legislature may, by a two-thirds vote of both houses, of all members elected, restore the right of suffrage to any person disqualified by reason of crime; but the reasons therefor shall be spread upon the journals, and the vote shall be by yeas and nays.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 254. The number of Representatives in the Lower House of the Legislature shall be one hundred and thirty-three, to be apportioned as follows:

*First.*—The counties of Choctaw, Covington, Greene, Hancock, Issaquena, Jones, Lawrence, Leflore, Marion, Neshoba, Pearl River, Perry, Quitman, Scott, Sharkey, Simpson, Smith, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tishomingo, Tunica, Wayne, and Webster each shall have one Representative.

*Second.*—The counties of Alcorn, Amite, Attala, Bolivar, Calhoun, Carroll, Chickasaw, Clay, Coahoma, DeSoto, Kemper, Lafayette, Madison, Newton, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Rankin, Tate, Union, Wilkinson, and Yalobusha each shall have two representatives.

*Third.*—The counties of Copiah, Holmes, Marshall, Monroe, Noxubee, Panola, Warren, and Washington each shall have three Representatives.

*Fourth.*—The counties of Franklin and Lincoln each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Fifth.*—The counties of Tippah and Benton each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Sixth.*—The counties of Claiborne and Jefferson each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Seventh.*—The counties of Clarke and Jasper each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Eighth.*—The counties of Grenada and Montgomery each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Ninth.*—The counties of Leake and Winston each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Tenth.*—The counties of Harrison and Jackson each shall have one Representative and a floater between them.

*Eleventh.*—The county of Yazoo shall have three Representatives, and the county of Hinds shall have three Representatives, and they shall have a floater between them.

*Twelfth.*—The county of Lauderdale shall have three Representatives, one to be elected by the city of Meridian, one by the county outside the city limits, and one by the whole county including Meridian.

*Thirteenth.*—The county of Adams, outside the city of Natchez, shall have one Representative, and the city of Natchez one Representative.

*Fourteenth.*—The county of Lowndes shall have three Representatives, two of whom shall be elected by that part of the county east of the Tombigbee River, and one by that portion west of said river.

*Fifteenth.*—The county of Oktibbeha shall have two Representatives, one of whom shall be elected by that portion of the county east of the line running north and south between ranges thirteen and fourteen, and the other by that portion of the county west of said line.

*Sixteenth.*—The county of Lee shall have two Representatives, the county of Itawamba one, and a floater between them.

*Seventeenth.*—In counties divided into legislative districts, any citizen of the county eligible for election to the House of Representatives shall be eligible to represent any district thereof.

#### THE SENATE.

SEC. 255. The number of Senators shall be forty-five, and are apportioned as follows:

*First.*—The counties of Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson shall constitute the first district, and elect one senator.

*Second.*—The counties of Wayne, Jones, Perry, and Greene the second district, and elect one Senator.

*Third.*—The counties of Jasper and Clarke the third district, and elect one Senator.

*Fourth.*—The counties of Simpson, Covington, Marion, and Pearl River the fourth district, and elect one Senator.

*Fifth.*—The counties of Rankin and Smith the fifth district, and elect one Senator.

*Sixth.*—The counties of Pike and Franklin the sixth district, and elect one Senator.

*Seventh.*—The counties of Amite and Wilkinson the seventh district, and elect one Senator.

*Eighth.*—The counties of Lincoln and Lawrence the eighth district, and elect one Senator.

*Ninth.*—The county of Adams the ninth district, and elect one Senator.

*Tenth.*—The counties of Claiborne and Jefferson the tenth district, and elect one Senator.

*Eleventh.*—The county of Copiah the eleventh district, and elect one Senator.

*Twelfth.*—The counties of Hinds and Warren the twelfth district, and elect one Senator each and a Senator between them, to be chosen from the counties alternately, beginning with Hinds.

*Thirteenth.*—The counties of Scott and Newton the thirteenth district, and elect one Senator.

*Fourteenth.*—The county of Lauderdale the fourteenth district, and elect one Senator.

*Fifteenth.*—The counties of Kemper and Winston the fifteenth district, and elect one Senator.

*Sixteenth.*—The county of Noxubee the sixteenth district, and elect one Senator.

*Seventeenth.*—The counties of Leake and Neshoba the seventeenth district, and elect one Senator.

*Eighteenth.*—The county of Madison the eighteenth district, and elect one Senator.

*Nineteenth.*—The county of Yazoo the nineteenth district, and elect one Senator.

*Twentieth.*—The counties of Sharkey and Issaquena the twentieth district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-first.*—The county of Holmes the twenty-first district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-second.*—The county of Attala the twenty-second district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-third.*—The counties of Oktibbeha and Choctaw the twenty-third district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-fourth.*—The counties of Clay and Webster the twenty-fourth district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-fifth.*—The county of Lowndes the twenty-fifth district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-sixth.*—The counties of Carroll and Montgomery the twenty-sixth district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-seventh.*—The counties of Leflore and Tallahatchie the twenty-seventh district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-eighth.*—The counties of Yalobusha and Grenada the twenty-eighth district, and elect one Senator.

*Twenty-ninth.*—The counties of Washington and Sunflower the twenty-ninth district. The county of Washington shall elect one Senator, and the counties of Washington and Sunflower a Senator between them.

*Thirtieth.*—The county of Bolivar the thirtieth district, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-first.*—The counties of Chickasaw, Calhoun, and Pontotoc the thirty-first district, and elect two Senators. Both Senators shall at no time be chosen from the same county.

*Thirty-second.*—The county of Lafayette the thirty-second district, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-third.*—The county of Panola the thirty-third district, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-fourth.*—The counties of Coahoma, Tunica and Quitman the thirty-fourth district, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-fifth.*—The county of DeSoto the thirty-fifth district, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-sixth.*—The counties of Union, Tippah, Benton, Marshall, and Tate the thirty-sixth district, and elect three Senators. The counties of Tate and Benton shall be entitled to one, the counties of Union and Tippah one, and the county of Marshall one.

*Thirty-seventh.*—The counties of Tishomingo, Alcorn, and Prentiss the thirty-seventh district, and elect one Senator.

*Thirty-eighth.*—The counties of Monroe, Lee, and Itawamba the thirty-eighth district, and elect two Senators, one of whom shall be a

resident of the county of Monroe and the other a resident of Lee or Itawamba Counties.

SEC. 256. The Legislature may, at the first session after the federal census of 1900, and decennially thereafter, make a new apportionment of Senators and Representatives. At each apportionment each county then organized shall have at least one Representative. The counties of Tishomingo, Alcorn, Prentiss, Lee, Itawamba, Tippah, Union, Benton, Marshall, Lafayette, Pontotoc, Monroe, Chickasaw, Calhoun, Yalobusha, Grenada, Carroll, Montgomery, Choctaw, Webster, Clay, Lowndes and Oktibbeha, or the territory now composing them, shall together never have less than forty-four Representatives. The counties of Attala, Winston, Noxubee, Kemper, Leake, Neshoba, Lauderdale, Newton, Scott, Rankin, Clarke, Jasper, Smith, Simpson, Copiah, Franklin, Lincoln, Lawrence, Covington, Jones, Wayne, Greene, Perry, Marion, Pike, Pearl River, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson, or the territory now composing them, shall together never have less than forty-four Representatives; nor shall the remaining counties of the State, or the territory now composing them, ever have less than forty-four Representatives. A reduction in the number of Senators and Representatives may be made by the Legislature if the same be uniform in each of the three said divisions; but the number of Representatives shall not be less than one hundred, nor more than one hundred and thirty-three, nor the number of Senators less than thirty, nor more than forty-five, provided that new counties hereafter created shall be given at least one Representative until the next succeeding apportionment. (Laws 1904, ch. 172).

(1869, Art. IV, Secs. 34 and 35.)

## ARTICLE XIV.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 257. The political year of the State of Mississippi shall commence on the first Monday of January in each year.

(1869, Art. IV, Sec. 6, and Art. XII, Sec. 1.)

The terms of all State and county elective officers must begin on this date. *Williams v. State*, 49 Miss., 640.

SEC. 258. The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned in aid of any person, association, or corporation; and the State shall not become a stockholder in any corporation or association, nor assume, redeem, secure, or pay any indebtedness or pretended indebtedness alleged to be due by the State of Mississippi to any person, association, or corporation whatsoever, claiming the same as owners, holders, or assignees of any bond or bonds, now generally known as "Union Bank" bonds and "Planters Bank" bonds.

(1832, Art. VII, Sec. 9; 1869, Art. XII, Sec. 5, and amendment 1.)

SEC. 259. No county seat shall be removed unless such removal be authorized by two-thirds of the electors of the county voting therefor; but when the proposed removal shall be toward the center of the county, it may be made when a majority of the electors participating in the election shall vote therefor.

This section authorizes any taxpayer to enjoin violation of its provisions, although the Attorney-General and district attorney, either or both, may have refused to intervene. *Simpson County v. Buckley*, 81 Miss., 474 (33 So., 650).

The section has no application to an act which provides for an election to determine the question of removal of the seat of justice of a county judicial district. *Hinton v. Perry County*, 84 Miss., 536 (36 So., 565).

This section probably has no application to a statute providing for an election to determine the question of removal of a seat of justice of one of the judicial districts of a county having two such districts. *Hinton v. Perry Co.*, 84 Miss., 537 (36 So., 565).

If applicable it requires a two-thirds vote unless the removal be towards the center of the district, in which case a majority vote is sufficient. *Ib.*

By the terms of this section county seats throughout the State became fixed at the place where they were then located. They must remain until removed as prescribed in this section. *County v. Buckley*, 85 Miss., 729 (38 So., 104).

Whether the Legislature can restrict the voters in the selection of a county site to a designated point. *Quære. Ib.*

SEC. 260. No new county shall be formed unless a majority of the qualified electors voting in each part of the county or counties proposed to be dismembered and embraced in the new county, shall separately vote therefor; nor shall the boundary of any judicial district in a county be changed, unless, at an election held for that purpose, two-thirds of those voting assent thereto. The elections provided for in this and the section next preceding shall not be held in any county oftener than once in four years. No new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any existing county be reduced below that size.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 19; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 17; 1869, Art. IV, Sec. 37.)

This section does not prevent the Legislature from dividing a county into two judicial districts. *Alfred v. State*, 37 Miss., 296.

The last clause of the section limits legislative discretion only as to area. *Portwood v. Montgomery Co.*, 52 Miss., 523.

The section has no application to changes in the boundaries of counties. *Lindsley v. Coahoma County*, 69 Miss., 815 (11 So., 336).

The section expressly recognizes that there may be separate judicial districts in a county. *Ib.*

The section has no application to an act which provides for an election to determine the question of removal of the seat of justice of a county judicial district. *Hinton v. Perry County*, 84 Miss., 536 (36 So., 565).

The Act of 1902, p. 172, providing for an election to determine the question of the removal of the seat of justice of the first judicial district of Perry County does not violate this section. *Hinton v. Perry County*, 84 Miss., 537 (36 So., 565).

SEC. 261. The expenses of criminal prosecutions, except those before justices of the peace, shall be borne by the county in which such prosecutions shall be begun; and all net fines and forfeitures shall be paid into the treasury of such county. Defendants, in cases of conviction, may be taxed with the costs.

The section took effect on the adoption of the Constitution, November 1, 1890; and was not suspended by Sec. 274. *Warren County v. Stone*, 69 Miss., 375 (11 So., 4).

The fines provided for by statute (Code 1880, § 1050; Code 1892, § 3552; Code 1906, § 4050) to be imposed on railroads for failure to maintain signs at road crossings are not within the section. *Board of Education v. Mobile, etc., R. R. Co.*, 71 Miss., 500 (14 So., 445).

SEC. 262. The board of supervisors shall have power to provide homes or farms as asylums for those persons who, by reason of age, infirmity, or misfortune, may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of society; and the Legislature shall enact suitable laws to prevent abuses by those having the care of such persons.

(1869, Art. XII, Sec. 29.)

SEC. 263. The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto, or person who shall have one-eighth or more of negro blood, shall be unlawful and void.

SEC. 264. No person shall be a grand or petit juror unless a qualified elector and able to read and write; but the want of any such qualification in any juror shall not vitiate any indictment or verdict. The Legislature shall provide by law for procuring a list of persons so qualified, and the drawing therefrom of grand and petit jurors for each term of the circuit court.

The section does not discriminate between the races, nor does it violate the Constitution of the United States. *Gibson v. Mississippi*, 162 U. S., 565; *Williams v. Mississippi*, 170 U. S., 213.

The section was suspended in its operation by Section 274. *Nail v. State*, 70 Miss., 32.



The section, construed with Section 244, requires a juror to be able to read any section of the Constitution. *Mabry v. State*, 71 Miss., 716 (14 So., 267).

An objection that a juror is an alien and therefore not a qualified elector cannot be made under this section after verdict. *Fulcher v. State*, 82 Miss., 630 (35 So., 170).

It is not cause for reversing a conviction of murder that it was discovered after verdict that one of the jurors was not a qualified elector, and had not been drawn on the venire, but had been summoned by mistake in place of a person of the same name who was drawn. *Tolbert v. State*, 71 Miss., 180 (14 So., 462).

The object of this section was to provide a method whereby duly qualified jurors might be procured, but the details of the plan were committed to the judgment of the Legislature. *Posey v. State*, 86 Miss., 151 (38 So., 324).

The language expressly negatives the idea that the validity of an indictment or verdict was to be dependent on the qualification of the jurors composing the panel. *Ib.*

SEC. 265. No person who denies the existence of a Supreme Being shall hold any office in this State.

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 6; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 5; 1869, Art. XII, Sec. 3.)

SEC. 266. No person holding or exercising the rights or powers of any office of honor or profit, either in his own right or as a deputy, or while otherwise acting for or in the name or by the authority of another, under any foreign government, or under the government of the United States, shall hold or exercise in any way the rights and powers of any office of honor or profit under the laws or authority of this State, except notaries commissioners of deeds, and United States Commissioners.

(1817, Art. III, Sec. 27, and Art. VI, Sec. 15; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 13; 1869, Art. XII, Sec. 3.)

The office of city assessor is an office held within the authority of the State within this section. *Kierskey v. Kelly*, 80 Miss., 803 (31 So., 901).

The only thing prohibited by this section is the actual holding of the two incompatible offices at the same time. *Ib.*

One kept out of the office by a contest for it is not holding the office. *Ib.*

SEC. 267. No person elected or appointed to any office or employment of profit under the laws of this State, or by virtue of any ordinance of any municipality of this State, shall hold such office or employment without personally devoting his time to the performance of the duties thereof.

The section does not affect the right of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind to recover upon a contract for professional services as a physician, rendered during a short absence

in the summer vacation when all the pupils of the institution had been removed to their homes. *Fairley v. Western, etc., Co.*, 73 Miss., 6 (18 So., 796).

SEC. 268. All officers elected or appointed to any office in this State, except judges and members of the Legislature, shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties thereof, take and subscribe the following oath: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, and obey the laws thereof; that I am not disqualified from holding the office of \_\_\_\_\_; that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God."

(1817, Art. VI, Sec. 1; 1832, Art. VII, Sec. 1; 1869, Art. XII, Sec. 26.)

The act of an officer who has not taken the oath is not void. *Rhodes v. McDonald*, 24 Miss., 418; *Marshall v. Hamilton*, 41 Miss., 229; *Cooper v. Moore*, 44 Miss., 386.

Unless a statute declares them so. *McNutt v. Lancaster*, 9 Smed. & M., 570; *Pickens v. McNutt*, 12 Smed. & M., 651.

SEC. 269. Every devise or bequest of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any interest therein, of freehold or less than freehold, either present or future, vested or contingent, or of any money directed to be raised by the sale thereof, contained in any last will and testament, or codicil, or other testamentary writing; in favor of any religious or ecclesiastical corporation, sole or aggregate, or any religious or ecclesiastical society, or to any religious denomination or association of persons, or to any person or body politic, in trust, either express or implied, secret or resulting, either for the use and benefit of such religious corporation, society, denomination, or association, or for the purpose of being given or appropriated to charitable uses or purposes, shall be null and void, and the heir at law shall take the same property so devised or bequeathed, as though no testamentary disposition had been made.

The section applies to wills made before the adoption of the Constitution, where the testator did not die until afterwards. *Blackbourn v. Tucker*, 72 Miss., 735 (17 So., 737).

Under the section, a will giving lands and personal property to an educational association in trust for erecting and maintaining a college is void as to the realty. *Ib.*

SEC. 270. Every legacy, gift, or bequest of money or personal property, or of any interest, benefit, or use therein, either direct, implied, or otherwise, contained in any last will and testament or codicil, in favor of any religious or ecclesiastical corporation, sole or aggregate, or any religious or ecclesiastical society, or to any religious denomination or association, either for its own use or benefit, or for the purpose of being given or appropriated to charitable uses, shall be null and void, and the distributees

shall take the same as though no such testamentary disposition had been made.

Under the section, a will giving lands and personal property to an educational association in trust for erecting and maintaining a college is valid as to the personality. *Blackbourn v. Tucker*, 72 Miss., 735 (17 So., 737).

The section applies to wills made before the adoption of the Constitution, where the testator did not die until afterwards. *Ib.*

SEC. 271. The Legislature may provide for the consolidation of existing counties, if a majority of the qualified electors of such counties voting at an election held for that purpose shall vote therefor.

SEC. 272. The Legislature shall provide by law pensions for indigent soldiers and sailors who enlisted and honorably served in the Confederate Army or Navy in the late Civil War, who are now resident in this State, and are not able to earn a support by their own labor. Pensions shall also be allowed to the indigent widows of such soldiers or sailors now dead, when from age or disease they cannot earn a support. Pensions shall also be allowed to the wives of such soldiers or sailors upon the death of the husband, if disabled and indigent as aforesaid. Pensions granted to widows shall cease upon their subsequent marriage.

## ARTICLE XV.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 273. Whenever two-thirds of each house of the Legislature shall deem any change, alteration, or amendment necessary to this Constitution, such proposed change, alteration, or amendment, shall be read and passed by a two-thirds vote of each house respectively, on each day, for three several days; public notice shall then be given by the Secretary of State, at least three months preceding an election, at which the qualified electors shall vote directly for or against such change, alteration, or amendment; and if more than one amendment shall be submitted at one time, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately; and if it shall appear that a majority of the qualified electors voting shall have voted for the proposed change, alteration, or amendment, then it shall be inserted by the next succeeding Legislature as a part of this Constitution, and not otherwise.

(1817, Art. "Mode of Revising," etc., Sec. 1; 1832, Art. "Mode of Revising," etc., Sec. 1; 1869, Art. 13.)

It is essential to a valid amendment that two-thirds of the members of each house shall vote in favor of the same on three several days. *Green v. Weller*, 32 Miss., 650.

Whether the submission to the people of an amendment to the Constitution be legal or illegal is a judicial question, and not a political or legislative one. *State v. Powell*, 77 Miss., 543 (27 So., 927).

Whether the people have or have not adopted a submitted amendment to the Constitution is a judicial question, and not a political or legislative one. *Ib.*

The submission of more than one proposed amendment to the Constitution in such manner and form that the people cannot vote for or against each separately, is unlawful, and the courts will determine whether a proposal, without reference to its form, embodies one or more amendments. *Ib.*

An amendment to the Constitution, under the section, has not been adopted if it failed to receive a majority of the votes cast, including all those voting at the election, whether they vote for or against the amendment or only for candidates for office. *Ib.*

If a proposed amendment to the Constitution be submitted at an election at which officers are voted for, the double purpose of the election does not make it two elections; and all votes cast at the election are to be counted in determining whether the amendment be or be not adopted, the election on the amendment not being special or separable. *Ib.*

#### SCHEDULE.

THAT no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of this State, and in order to carry the new Constitution into complete operation, it is hereby declared that—

SEC. 274. The laws of this State now in force, not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until amended or repealed by the Legislature, or until they expire by limitation. All statute laws of this State repugnant to the provisions of this Constitution, except as provided in the next three sections, shall continue and remain in force until the first day of April, A. D. 1892, unless sooner repealed by the Legislature.

The section did not suspend the operation of Sec. 261. *Warren County v. Stone*, 69 Miss., 375 (11 So., 4).

The section suspended Sec. 264. *Nail v. State*, 70 Miss., 32 (11 So., 793).

The section continued in force the existing statute (Code 1880, § 531), fixing the time for redemption from tax sales, until April 1, 1892, notwithstanding Sec. 79. *Judah v. Brothers*, 71 Miss., 414 (14 So., 455).

The section did not suspend Sec. 171, as to jurisdictional amount. *Illinois, etc., R. R. Co. v. Brookhaven, etc., Co.*, 71 Miss., 663 (16 So., 252).

The section did not suspend Sec. 104. *Adams v. Illinois, etc., R. R. Co.*, 71 Miss., 752 (15 So., 640).

The section suspended Sec. 79 and the right to redeem land from a tax sale made in March, 1891, was limited, under existing statutes (Code 1880, § 531), to one year after the sale. *LeBlanc v. Illinois, etc., R. R. Co.*, 72 Miss., 669 (18 So., 381).

SEC. 275. All laws of this State which are repugnant to the following portions of this Constitution shall be repealed by the adoption of this Constitution, to wit: Laws repugnant to—

(a) All the ordinances of this convention;

(b) The provisions of Sec. 183, prohibiting counties, cities, and towns from voting subscriptions to railroad and other corporations or associations;

(c) The provisions of Secs. 223 to 226, inclusive, of Art. 10, prohibiting the leasing of penitentiary convicts.

SEC. 276. All laws of the State which are repugnant to the provisions of Secs. 240 to 253, inclusive, of Art. 12, on the subject of franchise and elections, shall be and remain in force until the first day of January, A. D. 1891, and no longer.

The section suspended Sec. 241. *Nail v. State*, 70 Miss., 32 (11 So., 793).

SEC. 277. All laws of this State which are repugnant to the provisions of Art. 13, Secs. 254 to 256, inclusive, on the subject of apportionment of Representatives and Senators in the Legislature, shall be and remain in force until the first day of October, A. D. 1891, but no longer.

SEC. 278. The Governor shall, as soon as practicable, appoint three suitable persons, learned in the law, as commissioners, whose duty it shall be to prepare and draft such general laws as are contemplated in this Constitution, and such other laws as shall be necessary and proper to put into operation the provisions thereof and as may be appropriate to conform the general statutes of the State to the Constitution. Said commissioners shall present the same, when prepared, to the Legislature at its next regular session; and the Legislature shall provide reasonable compensation therefor.

SEC. 279. All writs, actions, causes of action, proceedings, prosecutions, and rights of individuals and bodies corporate, and of the State, and charters of incorporation shall continue; and all indictments which shall have been found, or which shall hereafter be found, and all prosecutions begun, or that may be begun, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this Constitution may be proceeded with and upon as if no change had taken place.

Section applied. *Board of Education v. Mobile, etc.*, R. R. Co., 71 Miss., 500 (14 So., 445).

A corporation which, since the adoption of the Constitution, has lost its individual corporate existence by a consolidation with another company, can claim no benefit under the section of a previous exemption from taxation of one of its constituent companies. *Adams v. Yazoo, etc.*, R. R. Co., 77 Miss., 194 (24 So., 200, 317; 28 So., 956); *Yazoo, etc., R. R. Co. v. Adams*, 180 U. S., 1.

SEC. 280. For the trial and determination of all suits, civil and criminal, begun before the adoption of this Constitution, the several courts of this State shall continue to exercise in said suits the powers and jurisdictions heretofore exercised by them; for all other matters said courts are continued as organized courts under this Constitution, with such powers and jurisdiction as is herein conferred on them respectively.

SEC. 281. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, and escheats accruing to the State of Mississippi under the Constitution and laws heretofore in force shall accrue to the use of the State of Mississippi under this Constitution, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 282. All recognizances, bonds, obligations, and all other instruments entered into or executed before the adoption of this Constitution, to the State of Mississippi, or to any State, county, public or municipal officer or body, shall remain binding and valid, and the rights and liabilities upon the same shall be continued, and may be prosecuted as provided by law.

SEC. 283. All crimes and misdemeanors and penal actions shall be tried, prosecuted and punished as though no change had taken place, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 284. All officers—State, district, county, and municipal—now in office in this State, shall be entitled to hold the respective offices now held by them, except as otherwise herein provided, and until the expiration of the time for which they were respectively elected or appointed, and shall receive the compensation and fees now fixed by the statute laws in force when this Constitution is adopted.

SEC. 285. The adoption of this Constitution shall not have the effect, nor shall it be construed, to revive or put in force any law heretofore abrogated or repealed.

*This Constitution, adopted by the people of Mississippi in convention assembled, shall be in force and effect from and after this, the first day of November, A. D. 1890.*

S. S. CALHOON,

*President and Delegate from Hinds County.*

Ratification of the Constitution by the people was unnecessary to its validity. *Sproule v. Frederick*, 69 Miss., 898 (11 So., 472).

R. F. ABBAY, *Delegate from Tunica County.*

J. L. ALCORN, *Delegate from Coahoma County.*

R. H. ALLEN, *Delegate from Tishomingo County.*

D. B. ARNOLD, *Delegate from Panola County.*

ARTHUR ARRINGTON, *Delegate from Jones County.*

JOHN A. BAILEY, *Delegate from Lauderdale County.*

JOHN R. BAIRD, *Delegate from Sunflower County.*

W. L. BASSETT, *Delegate from Neshoba County.*

D. R. BARNETT, *Delegate from Yazoo County.*

- T. P. BELL, *Delegate from Kemper County.*  
J. R. BINFORD, *Delegate from Montgomery County.*  
H. I. BIRD, *Delegate from Lawrence County.*  
JOHN A. BLAIR, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
B. B. BOONE, *Delegate from Prentiss County.*  
J. B. BOOTHE, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
W. A. BOYD, *Delegate from Tippah County.*  
D. BUNCH, *Delegate from Yazoo County.*  
R. B. CAMPBELL, *Delegate from Washington County.*  
J. P. CARTER, *Delegate from Perry County.*  
J. B. CHRISMAN, *Delegate from Lincoln County.*  
C. S. COFFEY, *Delegate from Jefferson County.*  
J. W. CUTRER, *Delegate from Coahoma County.*  
MARVE DABNEY, *Delegate from Warren County.*  
R. A. DEAN, *Delegate from Lafayette County.*  
WALTER M. DENNY, *Delegate from Jackson County.*  
GEO. G. DILLARD, *Delegate from Noxubee County.*  
GEO. L. DONALD, *Delegate from Clarke County.*  
G. W. DYER, *Delegate from Panola County.*  
J. W. EDWARDS, *Delegate from Oktibbeha County.*  
A. J. ERVIN, *Delegate from Lowndes County.*  
W. S. ESKRIDGE, *Delegate from Tallahatchie County.*  
W. S. FARISH, *Delegate from Issaquena County.*  
D. S. FEARING, *Delegate from Hinds County.*  
W. S. FEATHERSTON, *Delegate from Marshall County.*  
J. E. FERGUSON, *Delegate from Newton County.*  
JOHN W. FEWELL, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
GEO. J. FINLEY, *Delegate from Marshall County.*  
J. D. FONTAINE, *Delegate from Pontotoc County.*  
T. S. FORD, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
J. Z. GEORGE, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
F. M. GLASS, *Delegate from Attala County.*  
A. B. GUYNES, *Delegate from Copiah County.*  
D. T. GUYTON, *Delegate from Attala County.*  
F. M. HAMBLET, *Delegate from Quitman County.*  
J. G. HAMILTON, *Delegate from Yazoo and Holmes Counties.*  
T. L. HANNAH, *Delegate from Choctaw County.*  
W. P. HARRIS, *Delegate from Hinds County.*  
T. T. HART, *Delegate from Hinds County.*  
N. C. HATHORN, *Delegate from Covington County.*  
JOHN HENDERSON, *Delegate from Clay County.*  
ELLIOT HENDERSON, *Delegate from Harrison County.*  
PATRICK HENRY, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
C. K. HOLLAND, *Delegate from Calhoun County.*  
H. S. HOOKER, *Delegate from Holmes County.*  
R. G. HUDSON, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
THOS. D. ISOM, *Delegate from Lafayette County.*

- J. H. JAMISON, *Delegate from Noxubee County.*  
D. S. JOHNSON, *Delegate from Chickasaw County.*  
JAMES HENRY JONES, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
WALTER L. KEIRN, *Delegate from Holmes County.*  
JAMES KENNEDY, *Delegate from Clay County.*  
J. KITTRELL, *Delegate from Greene County.*  
W. J. LACEY, *Delegate from Chickasaw County.*  
ROBERT CHARLES LEE, *Delegate from Madison County.*  
S. D. LEE, *Delegate from Oktibbeha County.*  
T. P. LEE, *Delegate from Yazoo County.*  
GEO. H. LESTER, *Delegate from Yalobusha County.*  
W. F. LOVE, *Delegate from Amite County.*  
L. W. MAGRUDER, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
E. J. MARETT, *Delegate from Marshall County.*  
C. B. MARTIN, *Delegate from Alcorn and Prentiss Counties.*  
EDWARD MAYES, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
MONROE McCLURG, *Delegate from Carroll County.*  
WILL T. McDONALD, *Delegate from Benton County.*  
T. J. McDONNELL, *Delegate from Monroe County.*  
J. H. McGEHEE, *Delegate from Franklin County.*  
G. T. McGEHEE, *Delegate from Wilkinson County.*  
F. A. McLAIN, *Delegate from Amite and Pike Counties.*  
WM. C. McLEAN, *Delegate from Grenada County.*  
A. G. McLaurin, *Delegate from Smith County.*  
A. J. McLaurin, *Delegate from Rankin County.*  
H. J. McLaurin, *Delegate from Sharkey County.*  
J. S. McNEILY, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
GEO. P. MELCHOIR, *Delegate from Bolivar County.*  
T. L. MENDENHALL, *Delegate from Simpson County.*  
IRVIN MILLER, *Delegate from Leake County.*  
ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY, *Delegate from Bolivar County.*  
W. H. MORGAN, *Delegate from Leflore County.*  
J. L. MORRIS, *Delegate from Wayne County.*  
H. L. MULDROW, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
J. R. MURFF, *Delegate from Monroe County.*  
T. V. NOLAND, *Delegate from Wilkinson County.*  
J. W. ODOM, *Delegate from DeSoto County.*  
S. E. PACKWOOD, *Delegate from Pike County.*  
J. K. P. PALMER, *Delegate from Scott County.*  
ROBT. C. PATTY, *Delegate from Noxubee County.*  
A. J. PAXTON, *Delegate from Washington County.*  
C. O. POTTER, *Delegate from Union County.*  
SAM POWEL, *Delegate from DeSoto County.*  
J. R. PURYEAR, *Delegate from Tate County.*  
JOHN H. REAGAN, *Delegate from Leake and Newton Counties.*  
CHAS. K. REGAN, *Delegate from Claiborne County.*  
L. P. REYNOLDS, *Delegate from Alcorn County.*



- L. J. RHODES, *Delegate from Lee County.*  
 W. C. RICHARDS, *Delegate from Lowndes County.*  
 S. W. ROBINSON, *Delegate from Rankin County.*  
 J. P. ROBINSON, *Delegate from Union County.*  
 J. J. ROTTENBERRY, *Delegate from Yalobusha County.*  
 J. S. SEXTON, *Delegate from State at Large.*  
 JOHN M. SIMONTON, *Delegate from Lee County.*  
 H. F. SIMRALL, *Delegate from Warren County.*  
 JOHN F. SMITH, *Delegate from Jasper County.*  
 MURRAY F. SMITH, *Delegate from Warren County.*  
 W. F. SPENCE, *Delegate from Hancock County.*  
 H. M. STREET, *Delegate from Lauderdale County.*  
 T. W. SULLIVAN, *Delegate from Carroll County.*  
 E. O. SYKES, *Delegate from Monroe County.*  
 ALLEN TALBOTT, *Delegate from Benton and Tippah Counties.*  
 R. H. TAYLOR, *Delegate from Panola County.*  
 R. H. THOMPSON, *Delegate from Lincoln and Jefferson Counties.*  
 STEVE H. TURNER, *Delegate from Itawamba County.*  
 T. S. WARD, *Delegate from Madison County.*  
 O. C. WATSON, *Delegate from Winston County.*  
 W. C. WILKINSON, *Delegate from Copiah County.*  
 FRANK K. WINCHESTER, *Delegate from Adams County.*  
 WM. D. WITHERSPOON, *Delegate from Lauderdale, Kemper, and  
 Clarke Counties.*  
 W. P. WYATT, *Delegate from Tate County.*  
 WM. G. YERGER, *Delegate from Washington County.*

*Attest:* R. E. WILSON, *Secretary.*

*Delegates who refused to sign the Constitution.*—Gen. William T. Martin, of Adams; Frank Burkett, of Chickasaw; and John E. Gore, of Webster.

*Delegate absent and not signing.*—A. G. Webb, of Marion.

*Delegate who died during the convention.*—N. D. Guerry, of Lowndes.

Total, 134.



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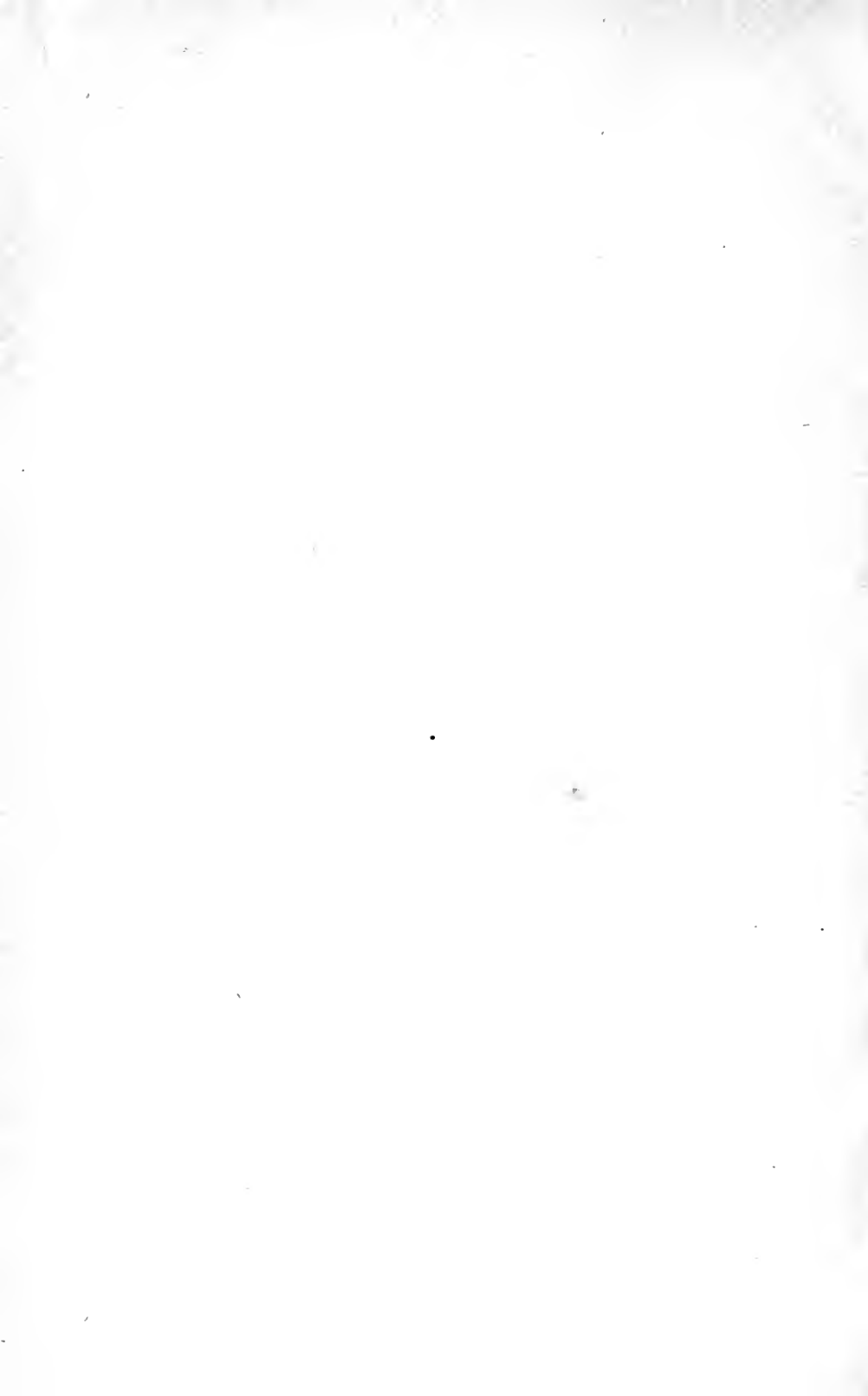
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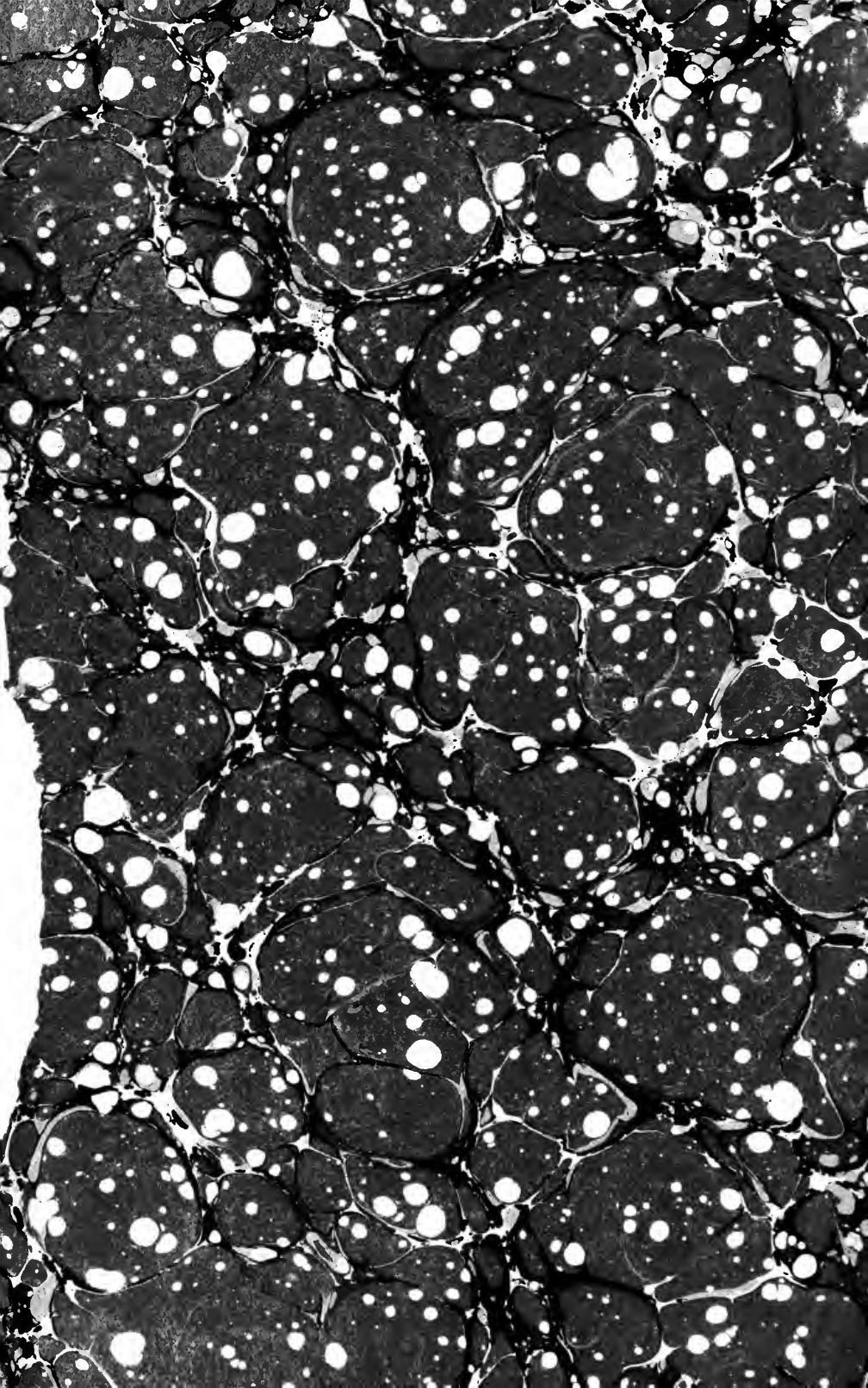












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